



HISTORY

OF

MUSCATINE COUNTY

1879

IOWA





THE
HISTORY
OF
MUSCATINE COUNTY,
IOWA,

CONTAINING

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

Biographical Sketches 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 Muscatine
County, Constitution of the United States,
Miscellaneous Matters, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY,
1879.

1879
May 1879

P R E F A C E .

IT has been the purpose of the Publishers to condense, into the convenient form of a single volume, the scattered fragments of local history, and to give, for the sake of reference, an abstract of the many records of the county. In addition to such topics of value, there is herein given a very satisfactory paper on the geologic formations and history of the region, from the pen of PROF. F. M. WITTER, whose research in and acquaintance with the locality, as well as with the abstract science, have peculiarly qualified him for such a task. The entomology of the county is also treated in a practical manner by MISS ALICE B. WALTON, who has made that branch of science a special study. The meteorological record, compiled by MR. J. P. WALTON, is a notable feature of the work. The Indian history is prepared from many sources, and contains several original conclusions, based upon accurate information. Of the history proper, it can be said that careful and painstaking efforts have been put forth to please the present and to benefit future generations of readers. The compilers desire to express their sense of obligation to the Press, the Pulpit, and the Pioneers, for their cordial co-operation; and, also, to venture the hope that the product of their labors may not prove unacceptable. It would be impossible to name individuals who have aided in the preparation of this volume, and we can, therefore, offer but a general acknowledgment of the courtesy extended. That the HISTORY OF MUSCATINE COUNTY, as here presented, may be satisfactory to all—a sentiment, we confess, that is a bold one, in view of the freedom and diversity of public opinion—is the sincere prayer of

May, 1879.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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C E D A R

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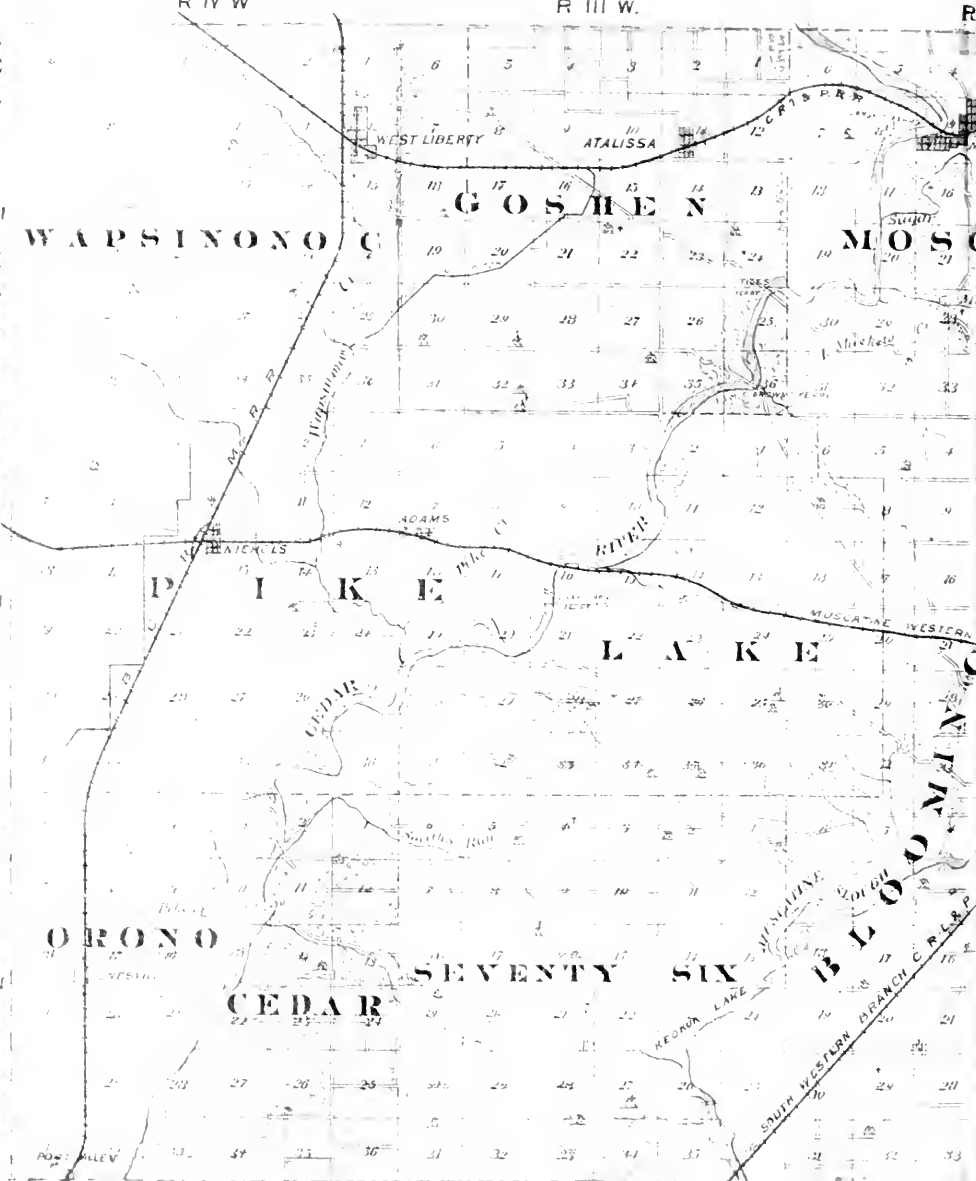
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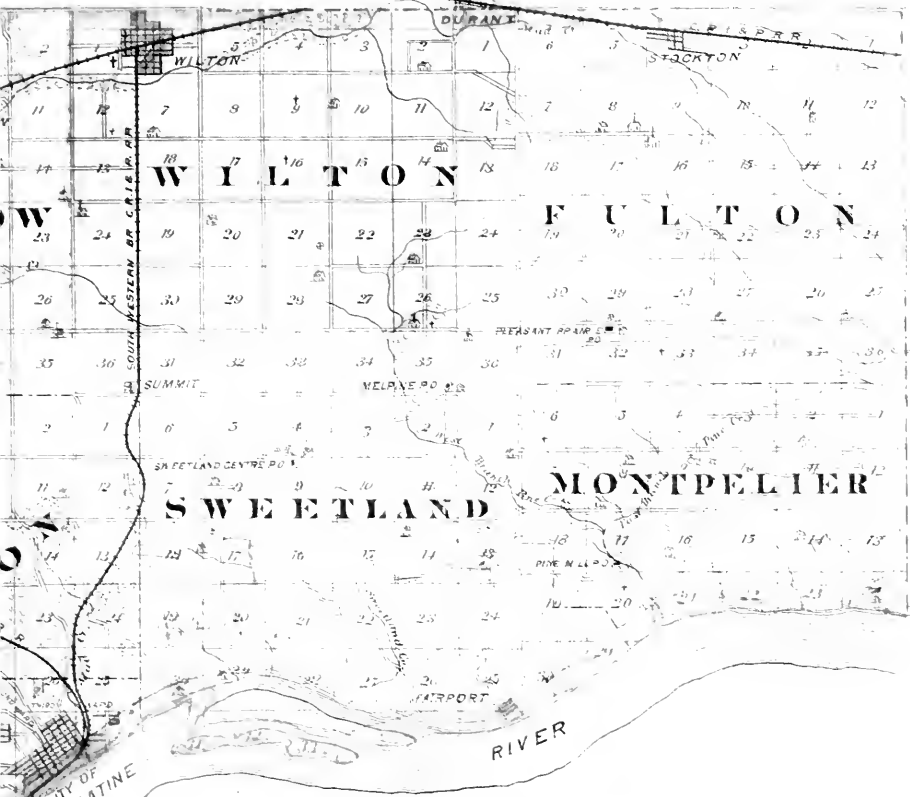
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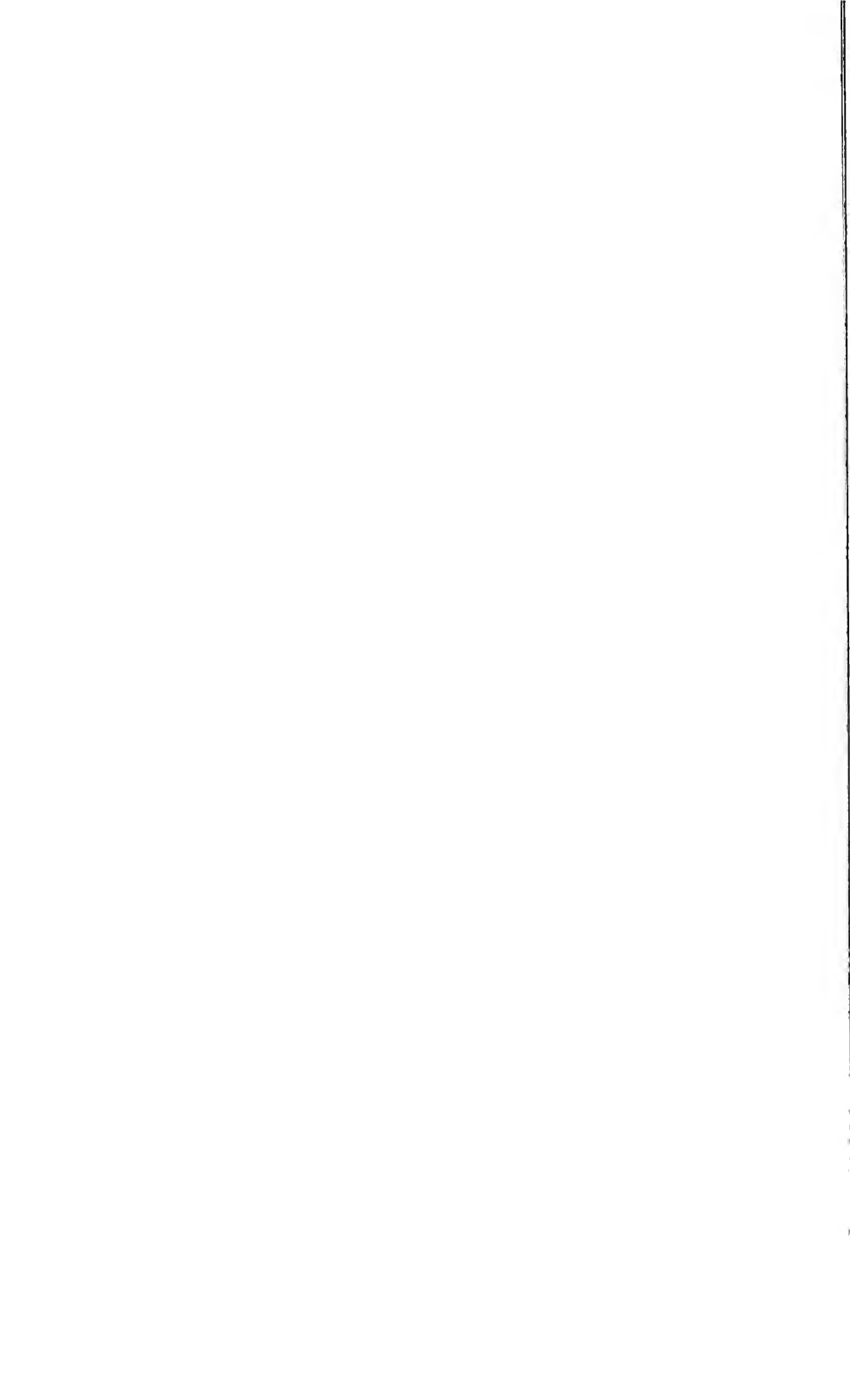
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STATE OF ILLINOIS

MAP OF
MUSCATINE
 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.

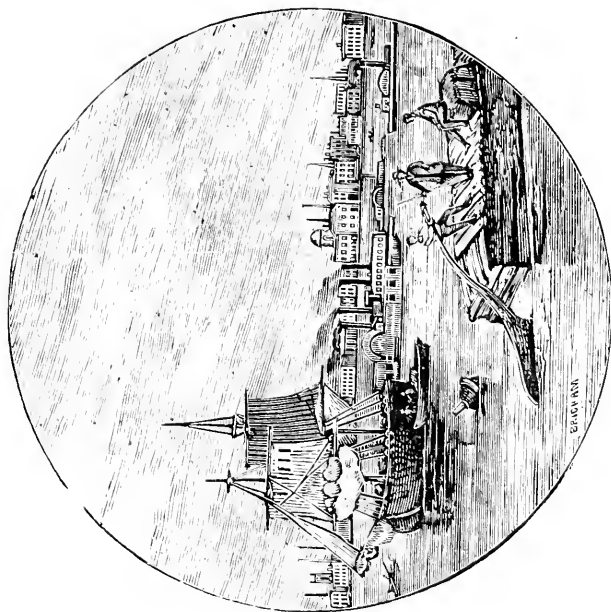
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

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 La Salle 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 La Salle'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.

La Salle 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," *wolfe*, 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 "*Creveceur*" (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 Creveceur 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 Crevecoeur,) 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 Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, 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 Michillimackanae or Massillimacanae, 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 LaSalle 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 de Gallioniere, 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-manceuvre 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, Contreœur, 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 Missillimaenac. 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 Missillimaena, 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 Fontainebleau, 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 Crevecoeur 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), Kankokia 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 unequalled 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-townsmen, 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 "battoo," 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 "battoo," 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 2d 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, Polyptamia 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.

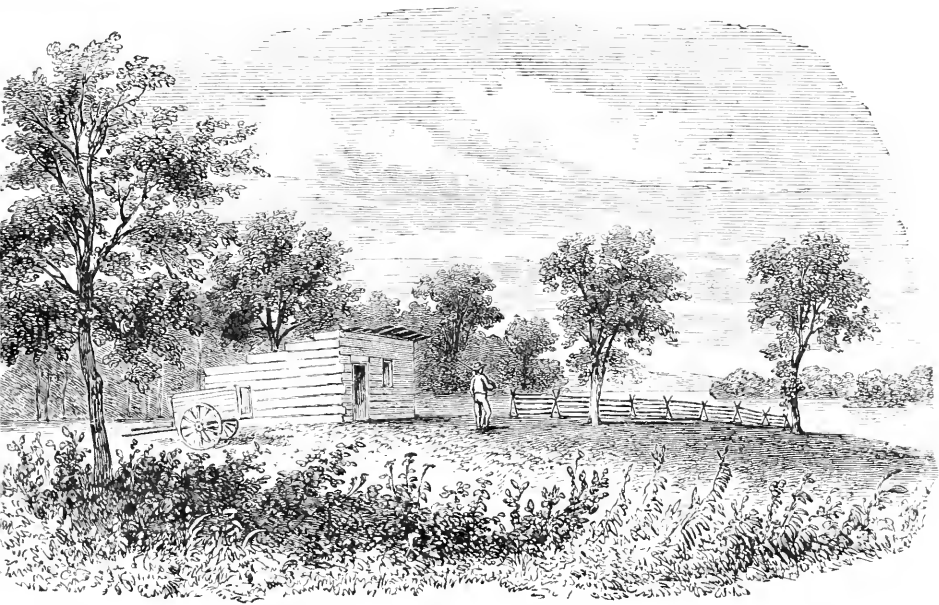
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with 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, entering all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Seloto 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 Harmen, 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 Lanesville, which, being interpreted, means 'all the town, two against or opposite to us, the mouth of Licking'."

Moreville, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Marietta, 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. Squires, 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. It was not until the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States with the Louisiana Purchase Act of 1803 that the Mississippi River became a boundary with two free states, and the only one which could be crossed by a single river, running through the West. The demand for settlement of the territory between the river and the Rocky Mountains was so great that the population of the Northwest Territory in 1803 was estimated at 100,000.

The territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains was not settled until 1803, when the first settlement was made at St. Louis. The first settlement in the Northwest Territory was made at Fort Wayne in 1803, and the first settlement in the Northwest Territory was made at Fort Wayne in 1803. The first settlement in the Northwest Territory was made at Fort Wayne in 1803, and the first settlement in the Northwest Territory was made at Fort Wayne in 1803.



FIG. 1. No. 1. 1812.

was defeated in two battles near the present site of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The first battle was fought on the 23rd of August, 1811, and the second on the 30th of August, 1811. The first battle was fought on the 23rd of August, 1811, and the second on the 30th of August, 1811. The first battle was fought on the 23rd of August, 1811, and the second on the 30th of August, 1811.

General Wayne was the first to fight against the Indians. He met them near the mouth of the Maumee River, and he won a victory. This success led to the peace of 1812, which required the Indians to retreat to the west of the Mississippi River. The peace of 1812 was signed at the Treaty of Ghent, and it was the first time that the United States had won a war.

Before proceeding to the next chapter, we will review the history of the Northwest Territory from its first settlement in 1803 to the year 1812. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest were founded in the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, 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 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 chief-tain, 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 SAG 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 took place 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 birth-place, 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, Schmac 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.

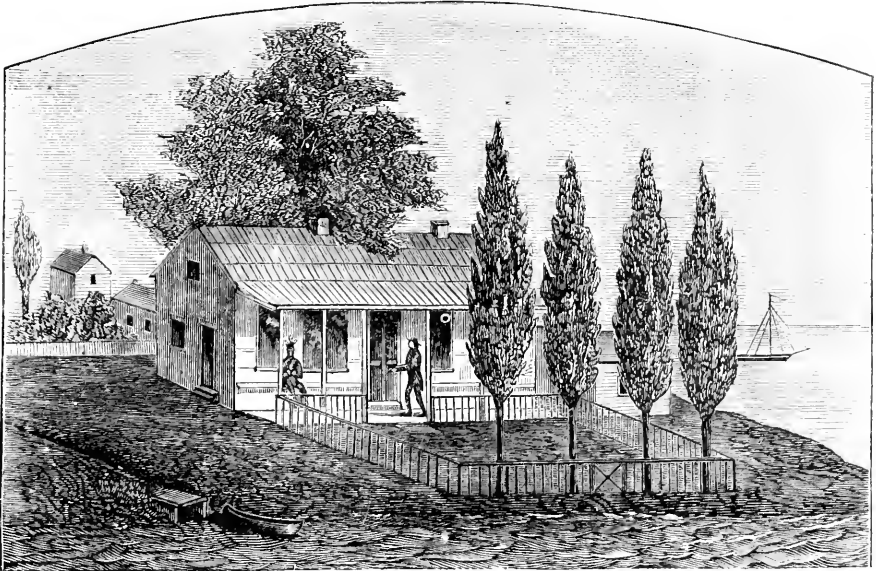
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get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

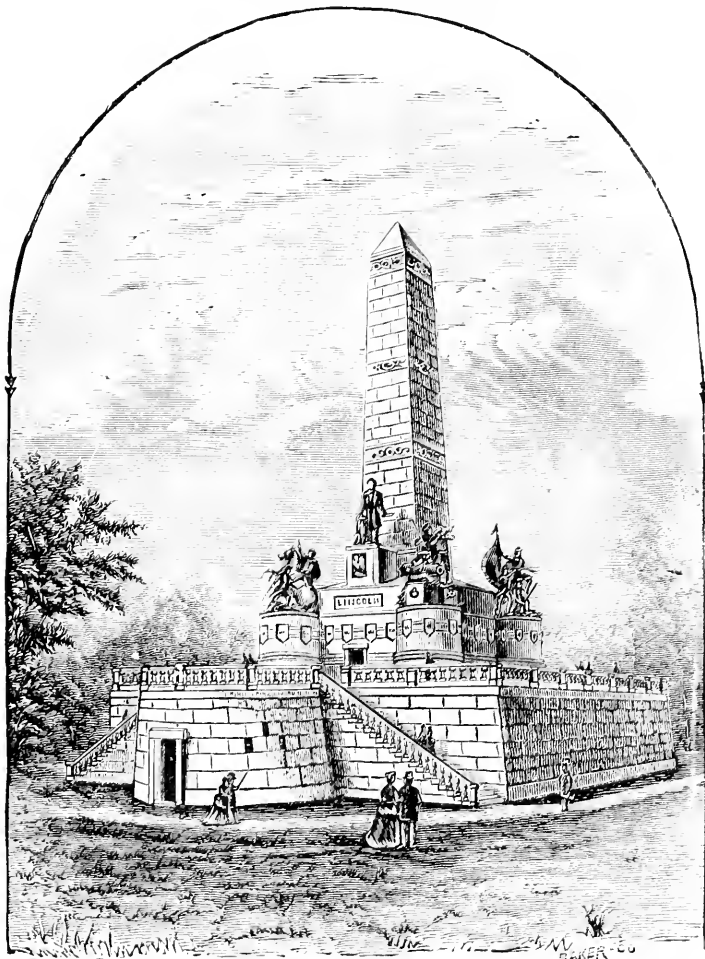
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



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

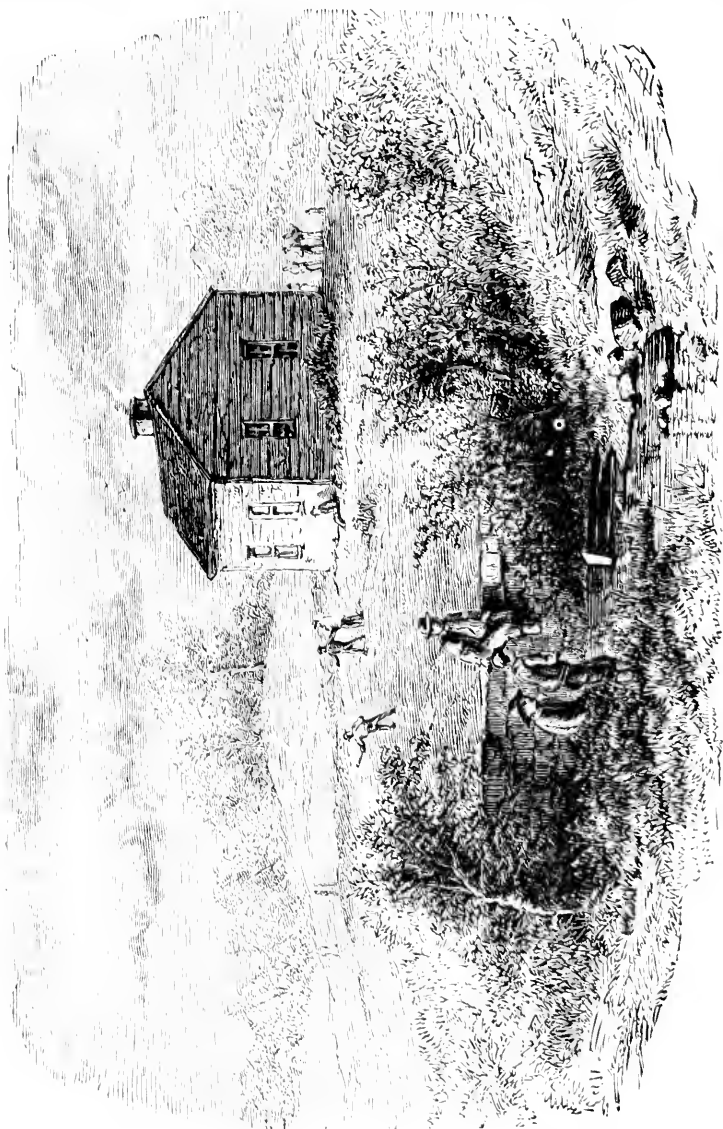
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization.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

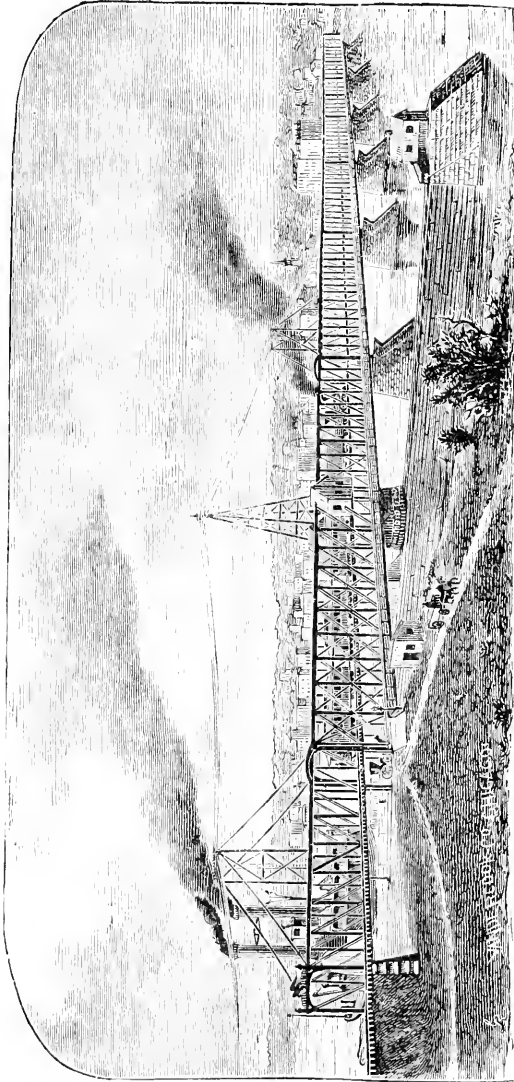
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

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 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.

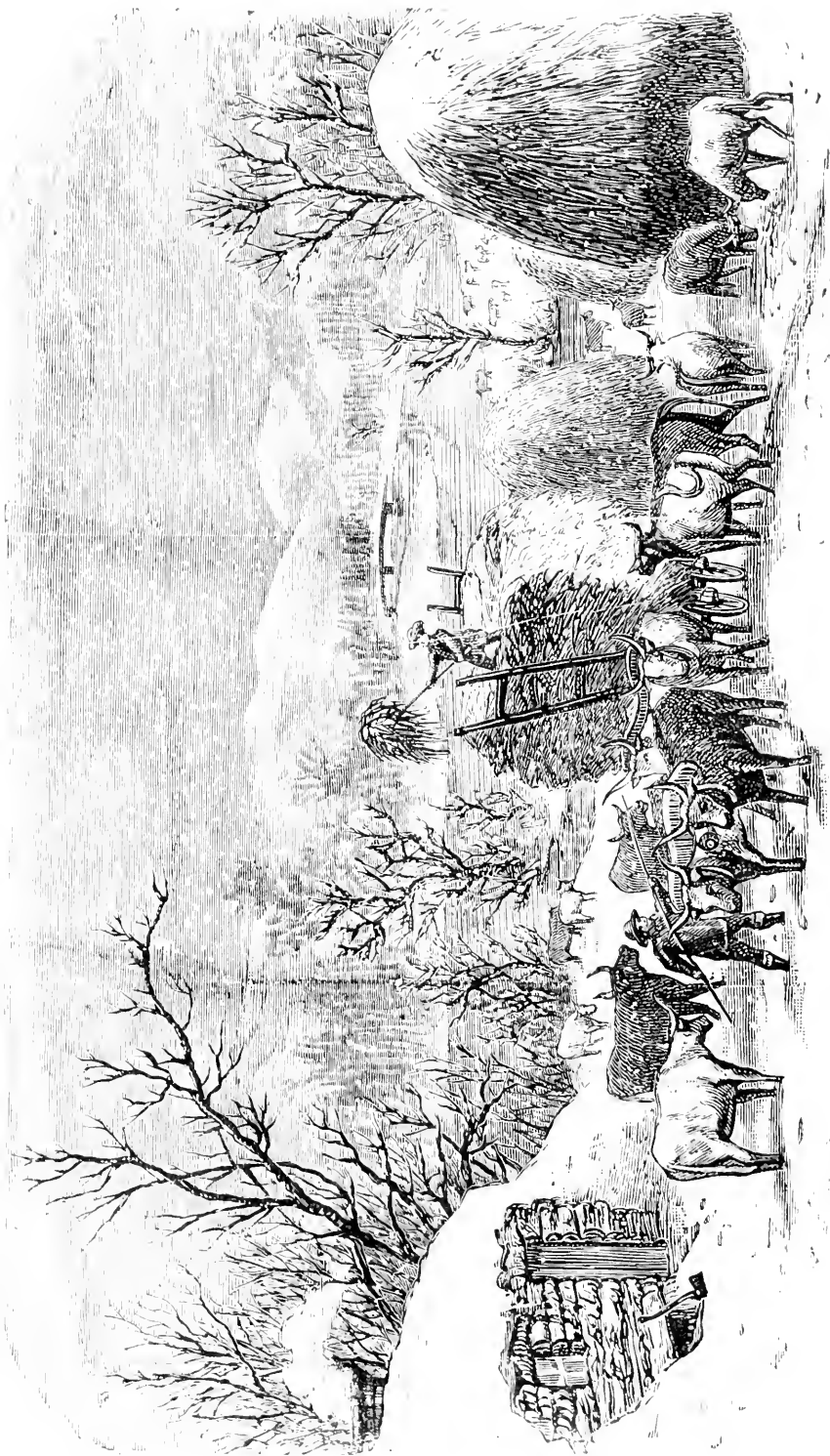
Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, 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.

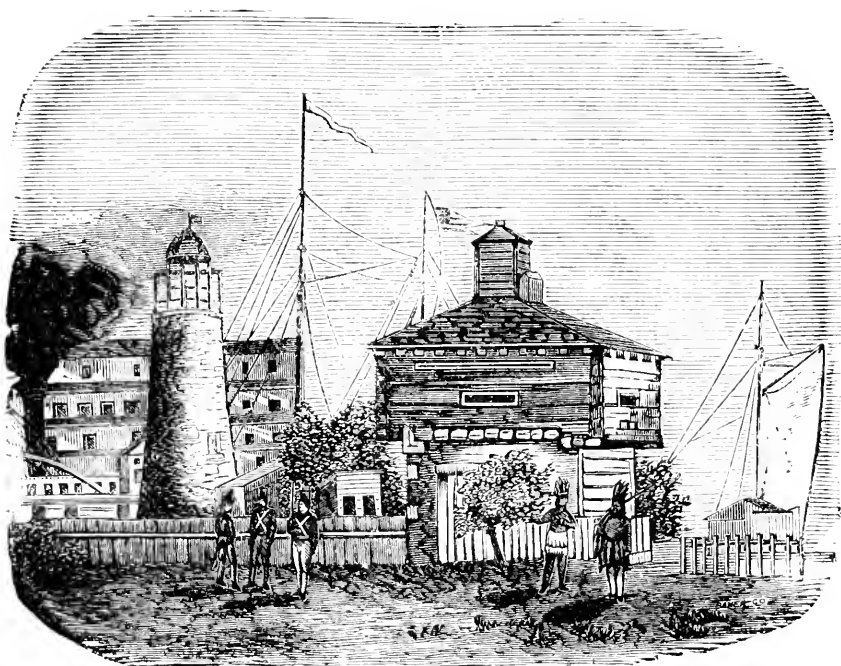
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

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.

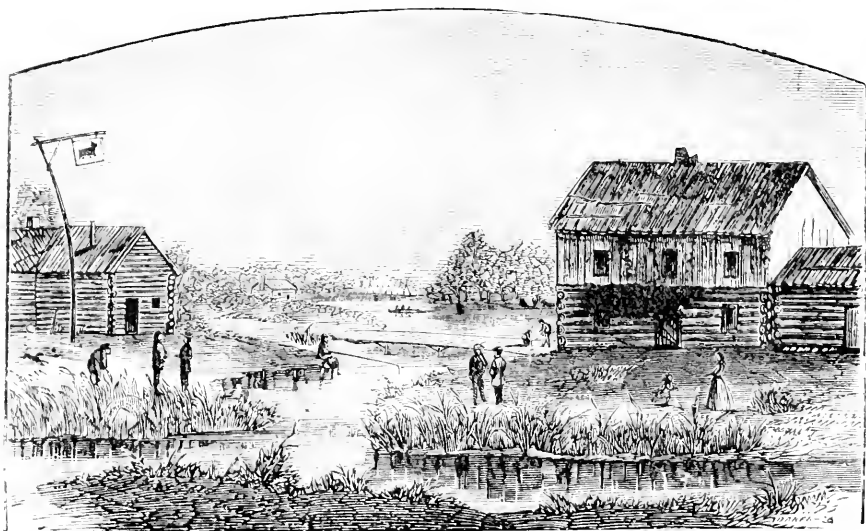
The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

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 post-master 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 manœuvres 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

ually 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 bringing 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 sea-port at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

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

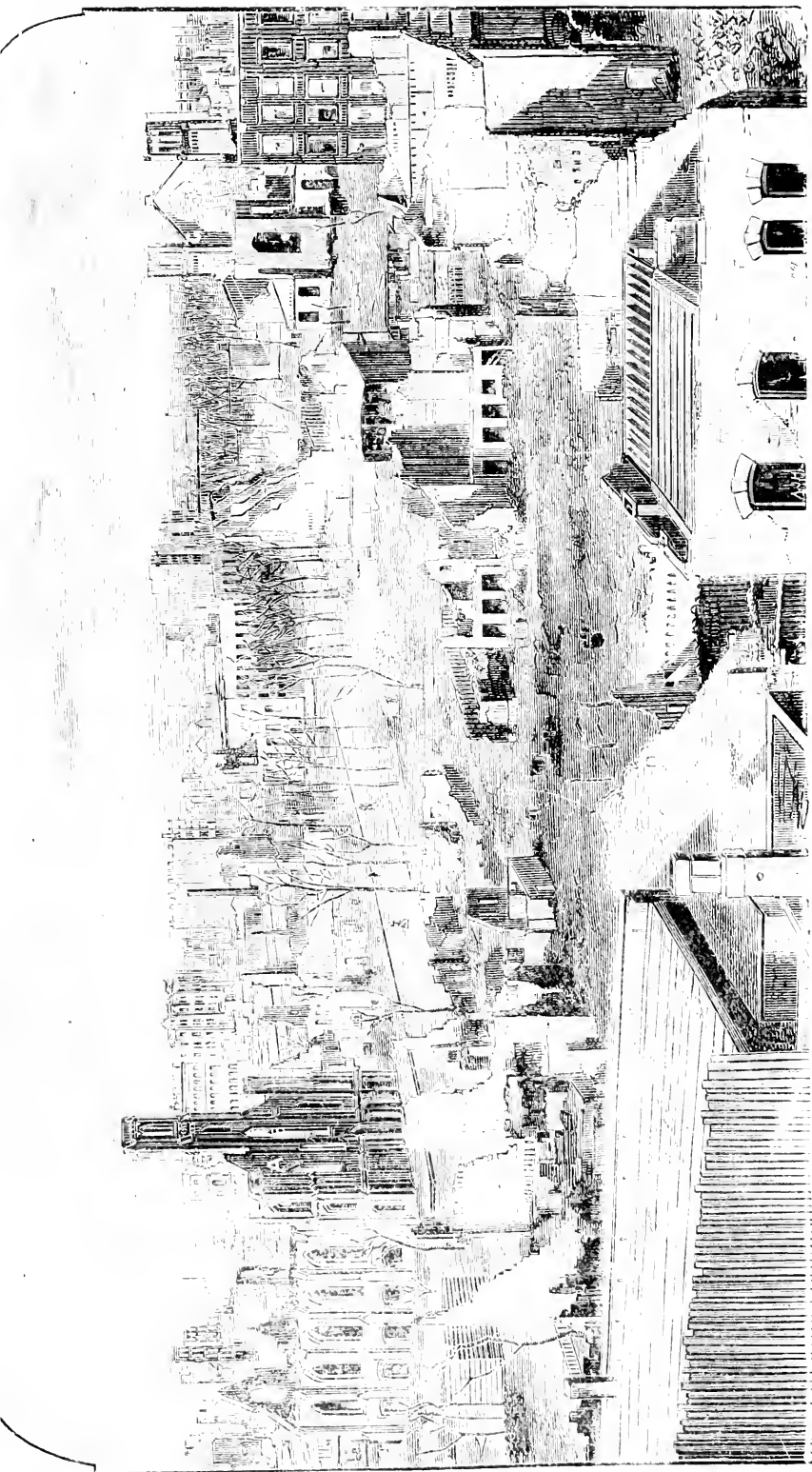
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her 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."



REINS 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.

BIRCHMAN DEL.

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 Roman 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 furions 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 peculiar 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. Swallow 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 Winneshiek 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 paleozoic 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.

SPRINGE.

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 Palaeozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramous bed</i>	50
	Lower Cretaceous. {	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
	Coal Measures. {	Middle Coal Measures.....	200
Lower Coal Measures.....		200	
Carboniferous.....		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
	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
		Trenton. {	Galena Limestone.....	250
Lower Silurian.....	Primordial. {		Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		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 any form 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 Magnesian 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 trilobites, 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 Wineshiek 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 south-eastward.

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 erinoids, 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 silicious 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 trilobites 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 siliceous 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 siliceous material, 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, *cythere* 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 *cephalopoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiopoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protozoans 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:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
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, particularly 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 paleozoic 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 laminae 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

aturated 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 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-

onate 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.

(*Celes'ine.*)

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 crystalline 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-

eatine. 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 *Mon-in-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, Philippe 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 Britain 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 dismemberment 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 undi-covered, 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 Saes 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 Saes 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 the Americans, 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 Mississippi, 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 wampun. 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-quame (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 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 appearance 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 *Galena*, 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 Otooes 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 21, 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 Carondelet 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) Honori, 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 property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeek, 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 Reddeek 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 Saes 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 Honoré 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. Lauder, 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 encouraged 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 Easley, 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 Pottowatomic 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 Pottowatomies, 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 Pottawattomic 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 Kanessville, 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 Kanessville. 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 Lefler, 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, Hosca T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Lefler, 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,³ 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. Ragne, 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 Mississippi, 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 Racoon 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 appropriated 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 purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$1,500,000; 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:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
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 Territory 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 biennially. 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 humanitarian 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. Kineaid, 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 Wapsipimicon 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 lot 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 Mattee, 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, Professor 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 Jemie 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.

Ellora, 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, entitled "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, 1841, 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 unanceled 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 pre-emption 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.....	774,674.26 "
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. Beeble, 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. Kissel, 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. Bainbridge, 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, 1855 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 Dy-sart, 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 Coelhn, 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; Elijah 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. Sheldy, 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, 1859—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; Lacer 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; Ninth 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 occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on 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 *quo’a* 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.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshick County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Museatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winueshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; Company H, from Muscatine County; Company I from Muscatine County; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeek, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneeshiek County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss.; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Niek-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered: three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS)

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company D, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoc, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E.

from Jasper and Poweshieck Counties: Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshieck County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty——, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Hadlock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookont Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
 Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
 Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
 Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
 James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
 Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
 Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
 Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
 Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
 Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
 John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
 Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
 Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
 John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
 James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
 James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
 Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
 S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
 Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
 Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
 Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
 Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
 George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
 George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
 J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U.S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.

	KILLED.			WOUND.			DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			TRANSFERRED.							
	Accidentally.		Total.	Of wounds.		Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.		Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.		Accidentally.	Total.	To Vet. Res. Corps.		By appoint-ment.	Total.
	In action.																			
First Cavalry.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	4	34	1	3	3	3	3	3
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	25	3	45	1	5	5	5	5
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	2	4	6	6	6	5	5	9	9	39	1	63	5	3	3	3	3	3
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	7	31	2	55	4	2	2	2	2	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	6	6	35	51	8	1	1	1	1	1
Sixth Cavalry.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	2	21	1	1	1	1	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	23	1	41	22	1	1	1	1	1
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	25	1	30	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ninth Cavalry.....			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	10	10	10					
Artillery, First Battery.....																				
Artillery, Second Battery.....																				
Artillery, Third Battery.....																				
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....																				
First Infantry.....	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	23	23	24	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second Infantry.....	6	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	9	1	1	1	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	35	34	40	2	81	8	2	2	2	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fourth Veteran Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	5	5	5	1	1	16	16	34	16	59	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fifth Infantry.....	4	4	5	1	6	6	6	2	2	4	6	17	17	28	7	3	3	3	3	3
Sixth Infantry.....	7	7	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	18	18	32	2	67	2	1	1	1	1	1
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	4	3	6	6	6	3	3	22	21	23	8	73	6	7	7	7	7	7
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	5	5	5	2	2	4	14	30	2	57	12	1	3	3	3	3
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	7	2	9	9	9	1	1	3	5	24	2	72	9	6	6	6	6	6
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	4	4	16	16	32	16	58	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	4	4	4	1	1	3	4	8	8	25	3	4	4	4	4	4
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	1	8	9	9	9	1	1	11	12	13	19	45	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	7	7	7	2	2	19	19	36	1	65	4	4	4	4	4	4

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.				DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Total Casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.				
	In Action.	Total.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability.	Cause Un- known.	Total.			In Action.	Accidentally.	Total.	To V. R. Corps.	By Appoint- ment.
First Cavalry.....	34	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	38	161	14	22	36	
Second Cavalry.....	37	40	28	191	3	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	26	11	37	
Third Cavalry.....	58	62	19	224	2	2	245	220	85	305	155	2	157	24	7	31	
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	41	11	186	4	4	201	153	82	233	108	4	112	25	8	33	
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	42	7	127	1	1	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	14	3	17	
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	3	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	1	5	6	
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	45	2	92	2	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	402	3	8	
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	9	91	4	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	20	5	6	
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	1	6	102	3	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	10	1	20	
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	1	7	3	51	1	1	54	25	9	31	28	1	29	3	3	3	
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	1	1	29	1	1	30	16	16	14	1	1	15	5	1	6	
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	3	1	33	1	1	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	1	1	3	
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	1	1	1	6	1	1	7	11	1	11	1	1	12	1	1	3	
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	3	3	3	1	1	4	1	1	5	
†Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	3	3	3	1	1	4	1	1	5	
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	12	12	5	7	1	1	13	137	137	137	3	169	137	3	3	172	
First Infantry.....	55	58	17	107	4	4	128	191	328	244	1	245	137	1	6	15	
Second Infantry.....	11	11	3	11	1	1	14	2	3	4	1	4	69	1	1	70	
Second Veteran Infantry.....	4	4	27	27	14	14	28	8	8	8	8	8	67	18	5	8	
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	52	55	28	99	2	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	13	3	17	
Third Infantry.....	17	17	1	9	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	28	28	2	30	
Third Veteran Infantry.....	57	58	51	237	2	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	44	30	352	
Fourth Infantry.....	59	60	29	90	1	1	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	399	96	47	
Fifth Infantry.....	102	102	30	124	1	1	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	853	54	7	
Sixth Infantry.....	94	94	35	139	1	1	172	180	108	288	328	3	331	885	73	22	
Seventh Infantry.....	49	1	44	137	1	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	761	382	34	
Eighth Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	1	266	243	26	269	334	5	339	973	23	24	
Ninth Infantry.....	56	1	35	134	1	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	739	16	48	

Eleventh Infantry.....	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	53	26	11	37														
Twelfth Infantry.....	30	1	30	32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	200	.....	768	382	19	3	22													
Thirteenth Infantry.....	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	132	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	1	52	78	194	.....	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27													
Sixteenth Infantry.....	57	1	57	32	217	.....	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27													
Seventeenth Infantry.....	43	1	43	18	97	.....	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	1	53	33	91	.....	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	562	204	27	13	40													
Twentieth Infantry.....	8	1	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	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	1	39	30	196	.....	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	570	3	41	1	42													
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	58	1	59	33	197	.....	3	233	200	4	204	240	3	243	761	72	48	6	54													
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	39	1	39	32	199	.....	2	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	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	1	7	14	162	.....	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	530	32	40	3	45													
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	52	1	52	24	180	.....	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	696	89	33	10	43													
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	19	2	21	17	248	.....	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	511	53	31	6	37													
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	.....	.....	237	129	13	142	202	3	203	646	19	46	1	47												
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11	1	11	16	261	.....	.....	277	137	38	175	77	.....	77	540	13	72	.....	72										
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56	1	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	169	34	143	166	2	168	580	73	18	10	28													
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	4	1	4	2	228	.....	1	231	286	27	313	13	.....	13	561	3	22	.....	22											
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	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	203	172	17	189	93	.....	93	510	15	51	14	65												
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	35	1	35	24	226	.....	1	231	187	4	191	142	.....	142	619	437	17	6	23												
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3	1	3	141	.....	.....	.....	142	326	30	356	.....	.....	.....	503	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1	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	1	5	10	179	.....	5	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	361	2	20	6	26												
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	1	1	1	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	17	.....	1	19	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	1							
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2	1	2	1	23	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25	3	.....	.....	.....											
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1	1	1	.....	45	.....	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....										
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....										
First African Infantry [60th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	.....	5	337	40	.....	40	1	.....	1	383	.....	1	.....	1									
* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.																																	
															1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8 107	10011	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

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	30th 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,	
28th " ".....	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
29th " ".....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " ".....	978	of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " ".....	977		
32d " ".....	925	Total.....	61,653
33d " ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-	
34th " ".....	953	ments.....	7,202
35th " ".....	984	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " ".....	910	1, 1865.....	75,519

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.

POPULATION OF IOWA,
By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Adair.....	7045	3982	984			1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533			1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777		3653
Appanoose.....	17405	16456	11931	3131		3679
Audubon.....	2370	1212	454			527
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	322			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.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Keokuk	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon*	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	3632
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	12721	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	3120	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	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	23865	22346	14518	8471	.....	5346
Warren	18541	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	2747
Winnebago	2986	1562	168	.....	.....	406
Winnebuck	24233	23570	13942	546	.....	4117
Woodbury	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth	4908	2892	736	.....	.....	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 woollen 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 the 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.

I O W A .

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 1860 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, Peshigo, 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, sorghum, 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, 7,436, 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.

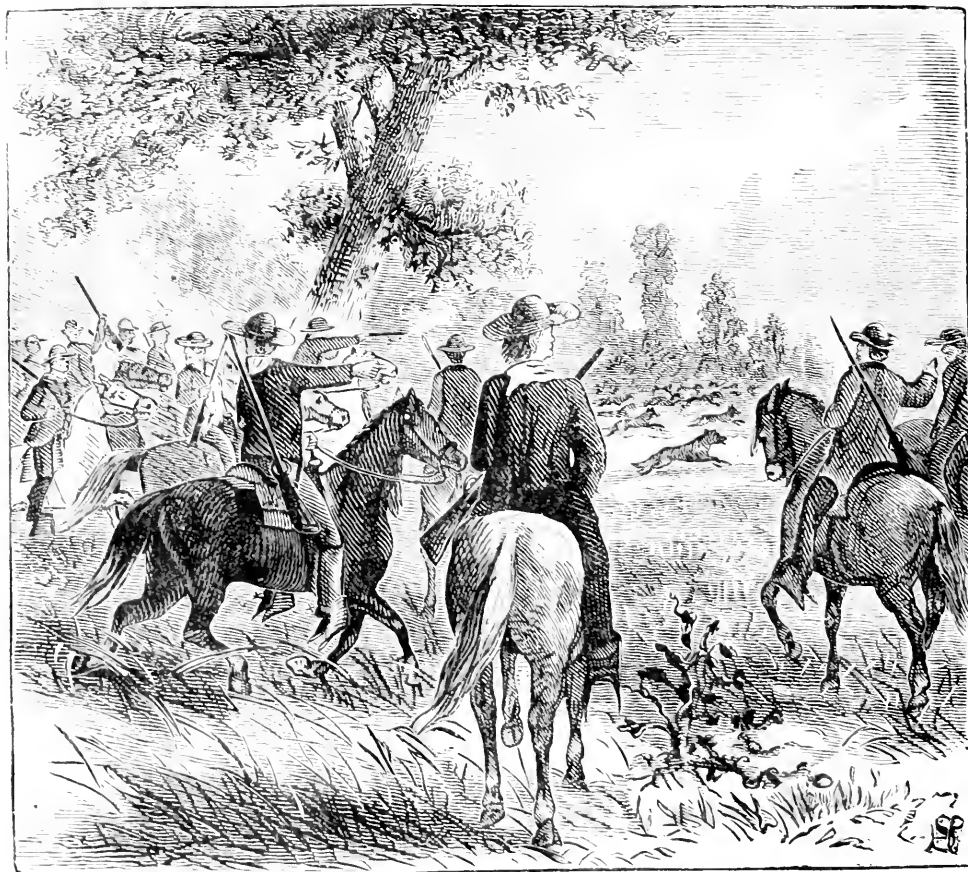
Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, 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.

N E B R A S K A .

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 the 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 I. 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.....	1884	2345	18	273	2315	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	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	89	638	227
Andubon.....	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2457	2863	350	299	3169	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisia.....	1328	817	89	108	1920	1068
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1203	801	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	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1666	760	95	2736	234
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	897	369	504	3056	1189
Carrroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	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	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	422	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	905	348	72	10	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	217	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	861	75	Montgomery.....	1122	441	632	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2323	2075
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1045	816	O'Brien.....	366	24	204	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2622	2621	Page.....	1166	508	318	293	2213	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	66	3674	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	313	333
Davis.....	893	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	41	36	374	111
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Pottawattamie.....	2223	1659	218	121	2565	2114
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3225	2947	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	316	2569	1083
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dubuque.....	1587	345	406	53	2798	497	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Emmett.....	243	28	.....	246	.....	36	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3319	2553
Fayette.....	1933	1067	880	27	3029	1709	Shelby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631
Floyd.....	1233	298	162	30	2032	751	Sioux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	230
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Story.....	1260	344	641	187	1843	579
Fremont.....	1250	1351	334	.....	1658	1682	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	716	Taylor.....	1325	293	86	.....	1727	676
Grundy.....	969	594	.....	8	1099	417	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Guthrie.....	1160	496	364	21	1434	629	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	394	130	2413	1661
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Wapello.....	170	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hardin.....	1492	664	238	151	2152	980	Washington.....	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Harrison.....	1348	86	523	19	1537	1386	Wayne.....	1316	832	401	3	1692	1311
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2899	1485	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Howard.....	551	617	201	519	1919	600	Winnebago.....	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Winneshiek.....	2071	1069	279	238	2759	1617
Ida.....	324	54	104	.....	213	57	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1634	997
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	703	149
Jackson.....	1619	1966	221	15	2126	2485	Wright.....	304	166	117	98	571	184
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	268	3175	1804	Totals.....	121546	79253	34228	10639	17133	121227
Jefferson.....	1396	753	576	169	2166	1419	Majorities.....	119	.....	.....	.....	29211	.....

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 2919 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '71.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I.....	17188	14814	2371	32002	D. 1863	VII.....	19496	11688	7808	31884	R. 2300
II.....	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII.....	19358	15236	4122	31591	R. 2427
III.....	17423	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX.....	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30119	R. 3821						
V.....	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5213						
VI.....	18778	14719	4059	33197	R. 2721						

Total vote, 1874, 181,640; aggregate Republican majority, 21,521. *Including 5,466 Greenback vot. s.

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 $\frac{1}{5}$ 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 answer 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $31\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and 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 $\frac{1}{6}$ 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 $\frac{1}{5}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 1½ 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			10
" 13	By new Double-Tree			2 25
" 27	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 \$222,000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222,000 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 \$222,000 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
37000
6360
185.00
60
\$222,000, \$3.70
180
420
420
00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4" 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 *are*, 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 original 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.....	1,194,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	628,915
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.....	42,191
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.....	11,999
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.....	396,999
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,861
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,536
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	215,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,659
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
Allgheny, 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.....	41,165
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.....	32,031
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,811
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,325
Savannah, Ga.....	28,225
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>					<i>States.</i>				
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,371	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	.....	136
California.....	188,983	560,217	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,204
Connecticut.....	4,674	547,454	.....	829	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	125,045	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,190
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,226,722	1,725
Iowa.....	53,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i>	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,587
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,319	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	41,446	726,915	857,039	539	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	60,932	14,999	.....	.....
Michigan*.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,545	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,982	.....	940	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Missouri.....	68,350	1,721,292	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	75,995	123,393	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories.....</i>	965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	.....	790	Aggregate of U. S., 2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852	
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.				
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,315	.....	3,740					
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	159					

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,506,000	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.....	81,925,498	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	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.....	31,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yedo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.9	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.3	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.....	16,163,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,500
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	130,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,961	7.8	.....	.....
Belgium.....	4,921,000	1869	13,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	20,292	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	.....	.....
Peru.....	1,870,000	1871	47,829	39.3	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
Wurtemberg.....	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	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	150,000
Geneve.....	1,357,000	1870	19,355	75.3	.....	.....
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	49,879	23.9	Guatemala.....	43,400
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	.....	.....
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	San Salvador.....	15,000
Haiti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	26,000
Nicaragua.....	450,000	.....	58,328	7.7	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.1	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.....	62,450	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

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 statute 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 appraisalment 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 than 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 Deputy, 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*; ₘ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₘ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ₘ 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 the Township 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 testament, 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 untenable 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 devise 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.

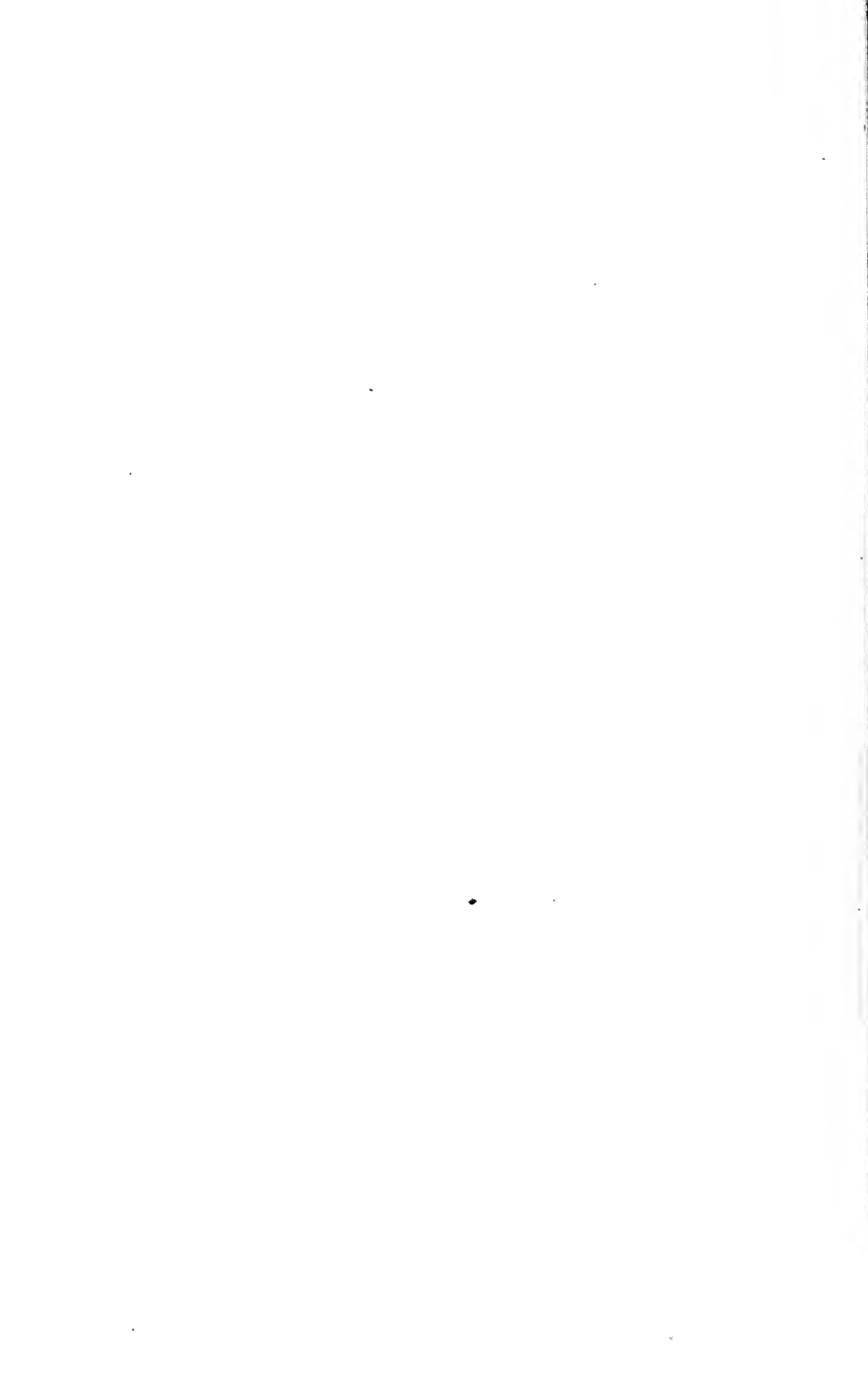


STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improv'd 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 Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.		
Appanoose.....	167,959	169,783	123,588	9,069	77,758	1,019	108,8	64,871	2,582,418	15,756	38,776	\$161,937
Arden.....	134,667	146,221	106,888	61,890	97,229	181	168,8	242,45	9,950,49	12,766	42,239	145,679
Audubon.....	214,116	229,819	156,687	68,766	89,225	10	97	92,25	2,040,55	788	38,238	143,438
Adams.....	694,739	147,325	64,252	23,077	23,126	7	171	23,174	960,777	89,51	111,236	663,818
Adair.....	53,882	56,680	56,625	15,404	43,604	70	330	30,660	1,011,228	44,59	139,739	828,711
Albion Vista.....	3,9118	25,044	25,010	15,714	16,237			7,888	22,221	2,791	67,069	205,288
Albion.....	29,518	33,941	23,948	9,669	14,276	7	280	8,244	329,892	15,490	44,670	266,199
Boone.....	15,967	17,730	18,613	3,255	42,272	11	81	10,311	153,553	10,011	30,420	101,483
Butler.....	149,408	58,908	124,457	7,097	71,997			2,065	12,098	1,827	47,150	120,785
Butler.....	143,667	47,001	104,120	18,828	44,125			2,754	102,641	14,219	51,831	144,620
Black Hawk.....	21,205	150,881	181,250	89,321	108,821			5,632	169,590	16,804	53,196	186,824
Buchanan.....	19,056	71,418	157,216	61,241	82,732			48,881	111,250	17,481	59,629	261,949
Clay.....	37,593	89,049	33,775	17,181	15,729			7,507	180,120	47,6	98,766	123,843
Cherokee.....	34,738	28,974	43,412	23,093	40,507			9,439	153,215	34,35	115,985	330,19
Class.....	13,671	45,301	97,785	40,252	67,629			40,822	190,362	9,679	17,282	128,189
Crawford.....	29,868	28,841	43,199	17,661	22,189			1,257	61,638	2,262	69,178	48,837
Cedar.....	21,869	41,117	166,185	4,097	40,614	26	315	4,234	25,491	20,23	67,837	266,804
Cerro Gordo.....	32,920	30,986	48,623	28,831	43,438			9,612	265,448	7,129	22,897	50,167
Clayton.....	212,211	131,808	170,222	5,853	19,5125	147	210,9	37,948	147,263	20,24	69,985	287,793
Clinton.....	20,835	57,381		6,663	10,0315	12	428	8,927	36,128	25,104	40,639	90,909
Chickasaw.....	36,904	94,722	74,094	4,062	44,319	3	63	16,281	51,479	17,741	77,690	89,466
Carroll.....	58,665	89,744	39,590	29,756	34,041	3	30	10,114	55,011	2,288	10,757	451,76
Cherokee.....	19,667	50,487	18,613	17,661	22,189	7	55	13,602	150,010	12,276	36,748	105,487
Calthoun.....	2,999	2,968	3,910	10,101	10,631	10	120	10,636	381,120	29,943	11,241	12,344
Davis.....	150,338	110,693	187,027	5,878	8,993	5319	56,495	6,217	21,569	19,133	34,507	102,640
Decatur.....	115,311	87,172	92,275	8,211	71,169	817	12,329	50,148	17,681	10,555	84,431	104,501
Des Moines.....	187,881	98,861	119,241	49,420	63,4135	84	17,60	61,718	17,929	25,115	64,322	186,812
DeWaver.....	149,665	58,193	97,105	10,115	113,936	\$888	11,7310	10,224	23,7083	9,212	29,792	177,292
Delaware.....	47,232	62,836	161,357	60,401	74,728	5	50	30,150	10,003	20,577	69,118	169,214
Dickinson.....	133,671	29,861	17,901	15,701	1,728			31,83	44,433	2,103	37,282	43,834
Dallas.....	134,135	57,565	119,929	3,921	44,848	7	186	25,622	24,820	1,233	10,749	150,947
Emmet.....	9,089	25,886	8,887	39,07	13,10			3,197	14,278	15,19	8,24	13,211
Floyd.....	14,018	32,180	119,008	6,967	94,149	10,62	612,118	15,611	48,779	15,611	48,779	126,737
Fayette.....	17,791	91,356	132,788	30,129	86,620	46	968	37,041	126,867	20,720	10,407	136,127
Franklin.....	63,919	43,416	65,000	10,196	453,009			2,406	78,988	9,622	32,629	777,106
Fremont.....	115,737	198,327	163,379	13,229	29,667	811	10,425	7,845	170,383	3,419	129,645	104,606
Grundy.....	149,116	47,426	103,638	67,584	9,000			40,775	142,582	11,856	40,198	189,877
Hamilton.....	50,410	49,848	3,333	3,333	3,333	14		8,263	5,737	4,222	32,605	62,605
Guthrie.....	87,359	47,420	108,22	48,274	48,274	22	200	2,873	169,913	11,111	15,833	103,625
Hardin.....	128,831	399,403	97,165	85,464	49,251			11,904	137,960	1,932	339,43	102,637
Humboldt.....	20,114	36,600	22,613	10,16	20,62			9,608	20,781	39,74	9,044	20,001
Howard.....	115,823	171,018	68,727	36,715	58,293			9,616	20,712	10,219	80,275	794,109
Harrison.....	94,184	337,151	72,287	2,928	147,501	84	12,00	44,720	163,912	3,362	6,140	786,777
Hancock.....	10,952	13,155	9,06	4,89	7,996			2,967	57,899	1,53	48,16	89,405
Hamilton.....	68,966	39,335	57,590	29,756	29,682			20,111	67,031	5,108	18,822	82,762
Hempstead.....	12,892	30,314	10,813	13,936	18,020	9,011	11,203	6,972	24,820	13,33	35,221	176,970
Ia.....	2,490	9,104	16,514	8,198	48,853			10,845	10,845	453	1,109	1,109
Iowa.....	190,911	89,527	158,888	48,410	67,0247	36	1080	62,318	217,820	11,756	21,901	260,840
Jackson.....	193,290	142,011	141,001	45,513	503,000	491	7,912	5,862	16,5518	29,552	54,116	159,991
Johnson.....	214,021	74,257	103,919	43,506	166,710	100	1,274	77,12	318,478	17,100	52,195	247,785
Jasper.....	35,881	136,512	21,949	20,226	136,170			10,217	45,839	15,626	59,220	391,688
Jones.....	28,407	63,236	14,884	89,990	49,178	81	409	65,123	190,734	18,20	46,124	196,416
Jefferson.....	106,341	16,919	16,919	16,919	16,919	6192	66,739	58,961	166,3510	14,905	44,128	159,120
Keokuk.....	202,125	89,049	11,954	7,608	7,608	18	1363	7,608	87,888	17,419	18,873	22,921
Kossuth.....	31,350	48,263	28,858	17,048	13,109			9,881	119,717	5,113	2,887	105,636
Lee.....	158,882	78,927	107,850	10,851	79,214	150,0	200,107	58,863	219,996	11,817	25,959	163,158
Lucas.....	108,552	59,275	88,57	13,54	15,387	31	829	47,022	190,230	12,965	34,214	103,654
Lyon.....	15,724	31,884	127,76	8,192	20,712			2,45	10,96	3,477	13,789	32,61
Linn.....	281,118	69,420	177,35	39,178	65,504	12	160	91,775	349,221	2,650	58,818	290,662
Louis.....	151,677	33,222	10,666	11,161	18,909	1888	16,57	19,412	218,658	6,292	17,575	167,679
Linn.....	32,492	36,738	39,844	15,34	18,821			11,274	41,196	14,073	54,362	151,878
Madison.....	222,899	122,190	159,618	81,62	89,333	205	209	1,891	37,889	18,378	49,576	218,211
Marion.....	199,669	84,729	153,414	42,326	92,668	189	2,212	84,930	88,3063	10,837	35,516	128,126
Mills.....	141,512	53,091	98,714	24,885	81,261	32	543	505,13	138,976	65,8	22,629	106,599
Madison.....	161,998	187,969	137,174	73,533	62,814	35	484	69,194	263,630	18,718	25,103	170,830
Monroe.....	192,125	78,296	97,390	19,708	140,433	263	584	45,575	178,916	11,512	21,081	988,862
Maryshall.....	233,735	15,572	117,693	69,695	123,887	21	200	67,699	268,256	13,611	46,216	236,278
Mason.....	15,342	96,738	39,844	15,34	18,821			21,577	81,888	19,93	47,665	104,822
Muscatine.....	107,385	18,482	12,499	15,81	41,107	63	370	37,070	17,5023	17,911	9,173	18,221
Montgomery.....	199,257	56,073	98,236	17,81	53,339	8	166	89,151	141,167	6,522	9,023	107,217
O'Brien.....	38,226	32,020	20,211	14,24	15,226			63,9	10,652	8,107	59,31	194,542
Osceola.....	18,009	31,196	17,31	8,29	14,57			25,10	17,720	17,90	8,829	6,681
Polk.....	20,899	36,841	149,56	37,86	56,339	21	204	77,107	327,200	12,88	43,141	240,238
Pocahontas.....	21,928	33,572	19,199	1,71	30,774			8,981	22,023	25,11	40,34	112,666
Pottawatomie.....	136,824	473,471	99,329	37,36	88,337	63	475	47,584	170,808	5,178	16,861	128,682
Pottawatomie.....	59,899	108,989	98,989	48,989	48,989	48		58,178	311,53	11,119	333,335	159,469
Page.....	166,824	159,414	116,824	37,824	37,824	1220	30,333	72,888	22,916	9,028	38,936	128,628
Payson.....	156,824	159,414	116,824	37,824	37,824	1220	30,333	72,888	22,916	9,028	38,936	128,628
Plymouth.....	58,238	51,922	44,229	35,28	44,226	10	10,07	15,778	4,01	13,97	43,123	48,123
Palo Alto.....	18,511	32,225	16,29	8,66	22,228	375		6,41	14,257	26,79	4,889	96,616
Ringgold.....	18,009	38,226	59,273	10,29	7,881	1,5	1,62	11,597	11,597	9,118	25,017	111,582
Searcy.....	23,575	191,233	187,112	4,036	79,315	10	618	5,011	22,236	15,015	5,888	801,783
Sevier.....	118,049	38,747	99,383	39,28	38,987	8	20	11,673	17,817	11,215	34,235	103,748
Shelby.....	53,124	16,239	17,239	15,34	18,821			1,712	68,356	2,254	7,176	78,226
Shoemaker.....	39,824	365,394	1,111	1,111	1,111			67,820	32,919	8,231	4,996	106,821
Sac.....	31,346	44,229	24,29	11,56	11,031			8,662	27,116	8,33	4,699	28,889
Taylor.....	102,661	235,515	79,414	14,146	29,613	214	908	48,292	141,689	8,178	26,665	98,716
Tama.....	235,821	90,222	219,421	99,31	143,719			73,251	28,230	13,574	38,469	231,405
Union.....	57,083	33,226	48,336	10,68	141,88							



J. Carstadden



HISTORY OF MUSCATINE COUNTY.

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC FEATURES.

The following paper upon the physical geography, the geologic formation and the conchology of Muscatine County, and also the evidences of pre-historic man in this region, was prepared expressly for this History by Prof. F. M. Witter, member of the Academy of Science, and Superintendent of Public Schools of Muscatine.

DRAINAGE AND SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS.

The Mississippi River forms the southern boundary of the county for about fourteen miles, beginning on the east, and the eastern boundary for about six miles, making almost a right angle at the city of Muscatine. The Cedar River enters the county near the center on the north, and runs southwest, leaving the county two miles east of the southwest corner.

About two-thirds of the county is between these two rivers. The general drainage, therefore, is south and southwest. Pine Creek, Sweetland Creek, Geneva Creek, Mad Creek, Pappoose Creek, Lowe's Run, and several other small creeks, drain the south and east side of this region into the Mississippi. Sugar Creek and its chief branch, Mud Creek, Musquito and Little Musquito Creeks, with others unnamed, carry the water from northwest of the divide between the rivers, into the Cedar. The third of the county northwest of the Cedar is drained into that stream by the Wapsinonoc.

From the east along the Mississippi to Muscatine, the bluff is about one-fourth of a mile from the limit of high water, and rises rather abruptly, generally in steep ridges pointing toward the river, to the average height above high water of about one hundred and fifty feet.

Below Muscatine, the bluff continues nearly west, bending slightly to the south some four miles before it leaves the county, while the river runs almost south from Muscatine, forming a bottom in this county between the river and the bluff, about six miles square. The greater part of this tract is known as Muscatine Island, once correctly so-called, because Muscatine Slough branches from the river in the southwestern part of the city and runs generally in this county, within a mile of the bluff and reaches the river again some ten or twelve miles below our southern boundary. This slough is closed now in the city by artificial works.

Some two or three miles back from the bluff of the Mississippi, the surface is moderately rolling. A considerable portion, indeed, of the divide, especially in the northern and eastern part, is quite level. The bluffs along the Cedar are not so high and bold as along the Mississippi.

The bottoms of the Cedar are from two to three miles wide from bluff to bluff. Muscatine Island and a large part of the bottoms along the Cedar, are

scarcely above high water. The former is protected by a levee. But little land is covered by ponds, lakes or swamps.

Muscatine Slough is generally about eighty feet wide and ten feet deep, supplied largely by springs. It expands near the southern border of the county into Keokuk Lake, a sheet of water some two miles long, one-half mile wide, and four to six feet deep. Some low land, along the Cedar, is being reclaimed by a system of ditching.

Soil.—The whole county, with the exception of the river bottoms and Muscatine Island, may be said to be covered with unconsolidated material of uncertain thickness, perhaps from fifty to one hundred feet, called Drift. It consists of clay, sand, gravel, and granitic bowlders. The gravel and bowlders do not come to the surface anywhere in any considerable quantity, and but a small region is injured by sand. This is along the east bluff of the Cedar, from the northern border a few miles into the county. The surface of all the higher portions is a rich black loam. The bottoms are river deposits, and in some instances, contain rather too much sand and gravel for the ordinary crops. Muscatine Island has become famous outside of Iowa for its sweet potatoes and watermelons. The light, sandy and gravelly soil so near the level of the river, makes it well suited for early vegetables, and the products named above.

The bluffs along the Mississippi are generally covered with timber, which extends up the little streams, and the valley of the Cedar is well supplied. Perhaps three-fourths of the county may be regarded as prairie.

Water.—Springs are quite common along the bluffs, especially on the Mississippi, and good wells are easily made almost anywhere. Muscatine Slough and Keokuk Lake, together with the Mississippi, afford an abundance of excellent fish, and the low grounds throughout the county are the resort in fall and spring of innumerable water-fowl.

Good opportunities offer for pisciculture, and experiments in this direction are now being made about four miles west of Muscatine, by Mr. John Miller.

Water-power is not very feasible. A good turbine is operated on Pine Creek, about one mile from the Mississippi, and a dam is thrown across the Cedar at Moscow. The Cedar is the chief, if not the only, stream that could afford any considerable water-power.

Along this stream, except at Moscow where there might be a vast power employed, the banks are generally low and insecure, and no good foundations for dams or mills are apparent.

Building Materials.—Comparatively little of the native timber is now used for building or, with the exception of posts, for fencing. Pine, either as logs or lumber, is so easily brought from the north that it is cheaper than oak, elm, maple, cotton-wood, etc.

Brick of good quality can be made from the clays almost anywhere in the county. A deposit under the city of Muscatine, known as Loess, makes the best of beautiful red brick. Wood being abundant, brick are cheap.

Limestone is quarried at several points on Pine Creek, about six miles from the Mississippi; near Moscow, on the Cedar, and on Geneva Creek and vicinity, and sandstone at Wyoming Hills, on the Mississippi, about seven miles east of Muscatine; at Geneva Creek; Muscatine; two miles west of Muscatine along the bluff and three miles west on Lowe's Rm. Rock from all these places make good foundations and some sandstones have been cut into sills, caps, keys, coping, etc.

Fuel.—From the eastern border along the Mississippi to Muscatine, with little interruption, there seems to be considerable coal. It is not generally of

the best quality, and does not appear to reach back more than one or two miles from the river. The bed is on an average about twenty feet above high water, and is therefore very easy of access and cheap to work. The inexhaustible coal of Keokuk and Mahaska Counties near us on the west, and the timber in the county and on the islands in the Mississippi, afford an abundance of cheap fuel.

Ores and Ochres.—Iron in the form of an oxide with sand, an impure carbonate and a sulphide, may be found where our sandstones are exposed, but it is in such small quantities that it can be of no practical utility. A small amount of sulphide of zinc has been taken from near the coal in Muscatine. Fragments of sulphide of lead are occasionally found in the Drift. Some beds of red ochre exist near Muscatine, but no use has yet been made of it.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY.

Little or no disturbance has occurred in this county since the oldest rocks to be seen within its borders were laid down. For this reason the study of the order and history of the successive groups is comparatively simple.

The streams, with the exception of the Mississippi, Pine Creek, Mad Creek, Lowe's Run and the Cedar at Moscow, have not cut through the Drift which thickly covers almost the entire county. Along the Mississippi east of Pine Creek, between high and low water, a rock is exposed consisting apparently of clay, fine sand and limestone. It is of little or no economic value, somewhat fossiliferous, casts of *Spirifer Capax*, being the chief fossil. This argillaceous limestone, or a little more of the nature of sandstone with few or no fossils, is seen at the mouth of Pine Creek just above high water in the Mississippi. Passing up Pine Creek one mile, to the mill, a limestone appears in the bank of the creek, containing several species of fossils, among them good specimens of *S. capax* not casts, a species of *Orthoceras*, *Favosites*, etc.

About one mile still farther up is a bold bluff of sandstone, the base of which must be some thirty feet or more above the highest limestone at the mill. A talus covers everything near the creek, so that the junction between the sandstone above and limestone below, cannot be seen. This bluff rises vertically perhaps seventy-five feet, and bears on the top a number of fine old pines from which the creek takes its name.

Following the west branch of Pine Creek some three or four miles further, it cuts into the limestone twenty-five feet or more, and the sandstone is seen as a thin bed on top. Here the corals and brachiopods must have had a sort of metropolis. In half a day I found over twenty-five species of fossils in these limestones.

S. capax, *Strophodonta*, *Atrypa reticularis* and *aspera*, *Athyris*, *Acervularia davidsoni*, *Favosites (hamiltonensis?)* the same as found at the mill five miles below and at Moscow about ten miles northwest, a fine species of what is probably a *Phillipsastrea*, a fragment of a fish tooth, and many other fossils.

The *Phillipsastrea* grew in a layer, hardly two inches thick, spreading over the uneven surface, sometimes a foot or more in extent. It is exceedingly compact, presenting the color and appearance of ivory when polished. There are dark, radiating centers, about one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and from three-fourths of an inch to an inch apart. The spaces between these centers are nearly white, and dimly show waving rays joining the rays in the dark centers. No boundary line can be traced between the calicles or corallites. It appears to me to be a new species. Passing about ten miles northwest, to Moscow, or some two miles beyond, where the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

Railroad has opened a quarry, many of the same fossils abound. I have taken, at this place, *Acerularia danilsoni*, *Favosites*—named above, *Spirifer pennatus*, *Platyceras*—a fragment of a large tooth of a fish, etc. This fragment is one and three-fourths inches long, and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, being nearly cylindrical.

At the mouth of Pine Creek, the limestone beneath the sandstone is hardly above high water in the Mississippi; at the mill, it is about ten feet above the creek; and near Melpine, the sandstone has disappeared, or nearly so; and at Moscow probably lower beds of the limestone appear. The limestone at Moscow is not less than seventy-five feet higher than at the mouth of Pine Creek, making no note of what is very probable, that the upper rocks, near Moscow, are of a lower horizon than those at the mouth of Pine Creek. This is the best, in fact, the only, section of rock-exposure across the county, nearly at right angles to the Mississippi.

From this, it appears the surface of the limestone on which the sandstone, seen at short intervals along the entire Mississippi bluff in this county, rests, must dip toward the river. The sandstone, therefore, thins out and disappears three or four miles back from the river. The limestone, at Moscow and on Pine Creek, is of the Hamilton Group of the Devonian Age. At the mouth of Geneva Creek, three miles above Muscatine, between high and low water, a limestone is exposed, rich in *Stromatopora*, and containing *Euompholus*, *Terebratulula*, *Orthoceras expansum* (?), *Choetites*, etc. This rock is an impure limestone, indicating a changeable state of the water—sometimes muddy, when much of the life was destroyed, and then it became clear, when the corals and other forms of marine life flourished. Here the sandstone is seen some eighty rods back in the bluff. It must rest on this impure, argillaceous limestone.

About one mile above Muscatine, in Burdett's slough, and a little below, just above low water, a very sandy rock of the limestone order is exposed. It contains casts of *S. capax* and some corals. About two miles from the mouth of Mad Creek, this rock has been quarried. This is the last seen of limestones in this county. They appear to dip to the southwest a little more rapidly than the river, and disappear. The surface of limestone along the river, was depressed at Wyoming Hills, as would appear from some bituminous shale nearly at low water, the remainder of the steep bluff rising about two hundred feet in two great steps of sandstone. This shale may be of the same horizon as the coal-beds—some three or four miles above the hills, and about the same distance below. This sinking must have occurred *after* the coal and *before* the sandstone was deposited, since the latter does not appear to have been disturbed.

The coal just below Pine Creek and Geneva Creek, is from twenty-five to thirty feet above high water; but the bituminous shale, at Wyoming, about midway between these two points, is scarcely above low water, and as no indication of coal is seen above the shale at this point, the coal-bed here must bend down some twenty-five or thirty feet. Throughout a part, at least, of the rock exposure along the Mississippi, the limestone is succeeded by a soft, non-fossiliferous, bluish shale, best seen at the foot of the bluff, in East Muscatine. At this place it is ten feet or more in thickness. It is probable the bed of coal just above rests on this shale. The coal which succeeds the shale is of fair quality, and some twenty inches to two feet in thickness. This bed is now worked just below the mouth of Pine Creek, and just below the mouth of Geneva Creek. Several years ago, large quantities were mined under the city of Muscatine, but these drifts are now abandoned.

West and southwest of Muscatine no coal has been found, nor at any point in this county more than a mile or two back from the Mississippi. This leads to the conclusion, that the coal of this county is a part of the great coal-fields of Illinois, and that the bed thins out and disappears a mile or two from the river. It is certain, that whatever coal is found in this county must lie above the limestone, of the age of that quarried on Pine Creek, near Melpine. In the northwestern part of the city of Muscatine, about one and one-half miles from the river, near Pappoose Creek, perhaps twenty-five feet above its bed, and on a gentle hillside, in leveling for a brick-yard, a bed of coal was discovered.

The bed has, for a considerable distance, no roofing other than the Drift. The floor of the bed is very uneven, rising, in different directions, quite rapidly. The coal is believed to be of better quality than from the apparently lower beds along the river. Whether this is really a higher bed of coal, or whether some disturbance of the nature of a fault has occurred here, is not yet certain. This bed may extend back a mile or more; but from a study of the rocks exposed on Mad Creek and Lowe's Run, it must be a small field. Over the coal, with the exception of that last named, is some thirty-five to forty feet of sandstone. In some parts this is heavily bedded, nearly pure sand, hardens on exposure, and is a good stone above ground. In other parts it is argillaceous, laminated, and contains numerous globular or cylindrical concretions, not generally more than two inches in diameter, or ten inches long, of sulphide of iron. In the city of Muscatine, more than twenty years ago, some most remarkable cases of concretions were brought to view. They were spheres, from five to six feet in diameter, impregnated with iron sulphide, and laminated or stratified the same as the containing rock. A good figure of one of these is given on page 276, Part I, Volume I, of Hall's Geology of Iowa, and on page 100 of Owen's Geological Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The cylindrical concretions generally commenced around what is thought to be a cone from some cone-bearing tree of that age. In this sandstone, which is exposed on Pine Creek, about two miles above its mouth; at Wyoming Hills; near the mouth of Geneva Creek; in the city of Muscatine; two miles west of the city, along the bluff; four miles north of Muscatine, on Mad Creek, and three miles west, on Lowe's Run, are two or three species of *Lepidodendrons*; at least three species of fossil ferns, two *Pecopteris*, and one *Neuropteris*; one or two species of *Calamites*: probably two species of *Sigillaria*; an *Asterophyllites*, and several other species of fossil plants. There can be no doubt, that the coal and overlying sandstone belong to the Coal-Measure Period, but are not connected with the coal-fields along the Des Moines west and southwest. No rocks are known to exist in this county, above or newer than the sandstone just described.

Drift.—It has already been stated that, with little exception, the surface of this county is covered with a deposit called Drift. This must rest on the sandstone as far as it extends, and then on the limestone next below. It is mainly to this Drift that we owe the wealth and continued prosperity of our people. It determines the character of the soil, and consequently the kind and quantity of products. Drift consists of clay, sand, quartz and granitic pebbles and bowlders. We have seen that no rocks in beds are in sight in this county, except soft sandstones and but little harder limestones, and these are more or less filled with fossils. What, then, shall we say of those hard rocks, in some cases weighing tons, more or less globular, with no fossils, in and on this loose material which makes our soil? A very slight inspection leads to the conclusion that they are strangers here, which have strayed from their homes. Many of these bowlders are flattened, and have scratches or grooves running

across these flattened surfaces. Good specimens of such may be found a mile or two from Muscatine, up either branch of Mad Creek. In probably every State in the latitude of Iowa, and north, where the Drift has been moved from a firm stratified rock beneath, scratches and grooves are seen in the rock similar to those on the boulders. So far as I know, nothing of this kind has been seen in this county; but in other parts of Iowa they occur. Our sandstones would not retain such marks. If the Drift were removed from the limestones, I have no doubt such marks would be found. From the fact that, beneath the Drift, hard rocks *in situ* are often grooved, and boulders in the Drift are likewise grooved, it is plain that the boulder must have been pushed or dragged, under considerable weight, over the rock below. How far these boulders have been moved is not always easy to determine; yet we know it must have been from the region where ledges of such rock as that of which the boulder is composed exist at the surface. No such ledges exist in Iowa; in fact, none nearer than Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. That these boulders came from the North is certain, from the fact that a degree or two south of us, no boulders occur, except under special circumstances; but they extend north almost without limit. If we ask how this transportation has taken place, we can find no other agency capable of doing such work except ice. It must have been ice that pushed these boulders over the country from Lake Superior to Muscatine. The ice must have covered the whole of Iowa and Illinois, Indiana and Ohio as far south as 38 or 39 degrees of north latitude, and, at the same time, all the region north. There is reason to believe it was not floating ice, but rather of the nature of one great glacier, extending from the arctic regions over the whole of North America to the limit mentioned above. This mass of moving ice, earth and rocks was, most likely, several hundred feet thick. We can easily understand how not only the boulders and the rocks over which they passed were grooved, but all the softer rocks were crushed to sand, clay or fine mud. By this means, no doubt, many of the upper layers have been entirely ground up and removed. The time in the history of the world when this took place has been called the Glacial Epoch. The unconsolidated material of our fertile hills and rolling prairies is the product of the glacier. In many instances, in digging wells in nearly all parts of the county, at from eight to fifty feet below the surface, limbs, and even trunks of trees, often in a good state of preservation, have been found. Two instances in the city of Muscatine, one at Mr. Benjamin Hershey's creamery, one near the Summit, one in Wilton, two near Durant, and three or four in the vicinity of Sweetland Centre, have come to my notice. I have seen a few instances of what appeared to be an old surface, black, rich-looking soil, from twenty to thirty feet below the present surface. One or two cases have occurred where the water in wells has had a very disagreeable odor, as if it came from some old swamp or other decaying material in the Drift. I have in my possession a limb, about one inch in diameter, cut through by a beaver. This limb, with several others, was taken from a well about fifteen feet deep, in the northern part of Sweetland Township. It seems most probable that, after glaciers had spread over this region, and driven away or destroyed all life, a milder climate ensued, during which time forests grew, a rich vegetable mold accumulated, and beavers flourished. The trees, so far as I have been able to ascertain, were pines, willow and magnolia. The climate must have been much as it is now. This was followed by a second period of cold, quite similar to the first in action and effect, burying the forests, in some instances, fifty feet deep. The river-channels that had been formed through the long ages from the Coal-Measure Period to the Glacial Epoch, during which

time this region was above the sea, were filled with the crushed rocks along their shores, and transported material from the north. When the last Glacier began to recede, our present hills were outlined, and the courses of our rivers and creeks determined. At the southern end of the Glacier, great floods of water were seeking the lowest line to the sea. The loose and very soft earth under and in the glacier may have been nearly level, but the waters would quickly find the lowest places, and thus ravines would begin, down which occasionally great masses of ice would float. In this way the slowly-retreating and sometimes advancing glacier aided in forming our main channels. The sculpturing of the landscape into its multitude of hills was left to the rains and snows.

Fossils in the Drift.—Plant life has already been mentioned, but it should be stated that almost nothing has been done toward a full study of this subject. It will require much time and patience to bring the whole into its proper place. If gentlemen who are so fortunate as to bring to light some good specimen or fact would have the kindness to inform some person interested in such subjects, so that it could receive a careful examination and be made a matter of record before it is too late, real service would be rendered to science.

In general it is said there are no fossils in the Drift, except such as may have been torn loose from the fossiliferous rocks over which the glaciers moved. This, I think, in the main, is true, and yet, if limbs of trees cut by some species of beaver, perhaps *Castoroides ohioensis*, described on page 423, Monograph of the Rodentia, United States Geological Survey of the Territories, F. V. Hayden, Geologist in Charge, are found deep in the Drift on what appears to have been a rich, loamy surface, the remains of the animal that did the cutting must be of the same age and in the same formation. I should expect to find the remains in this county of some large rodent, the species perhaps extinct, could the old forest-bed, to any considerable extent, be examined, and this, it seems to me, is *in the Drift*. One mile south of Wilton, in the south bank of Mud Creek, about eighty rods east of the crossing of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., a large part of the skeleton of a huge pachyderm was exhumed in the summer of 1874. These remains were about eighteen feet below the surface in a sort of sand and clay, perhaps a modified Drift or Lacustrine deposit. The country for some miles around is quite level. No teeth were found, and consequently the species and perhaps even the genus is not certain, but it is thought to be *Mastodon americanus*. About fifteen years ago, at the brick-yard on Mulberry street in Muscatine, the tusk of an elephant or a mastodon was found. It was so much decayed that it could not be preserved. Some two or three years ago, there was found in a ravine in the western part of Muscatine a well-preserved tooth of a mastodon. The tooth is now in the possession of Mr. P. B. Speer, of Muscatine. It is six and three-fourth inches long and three and seven-eighths inches wide. There are five rows of double points on the upper surface, the longest being an inch and a half high. It has two roots. Near Wapello, on the Iowa River, about twenty miles southwest of Muscatine, fragments of bones of some large animal were found, also the tooth of an elephant. Mr. H. Lolland, of Muscatine, had the kindness to bring me an impression of the tooth on paper from which I collect the following facts: Length, 9.5 inches; greatest breadth, 3.5 inches; fifteen transverse, wave-like elevations on its grinding surface. It is certain that this county was the home of elephants and mastodons either during the warm period in the Glacial Epoch along with the beaver, or immediately at its close. The scarcity of the remains of these animals, it seems to me, strengthens the view that they became

extinct here about the close of the Glacial Epoch. The burying of wood and the mastodon at Wilton are likely to have occurred about the same time and from the same cause.

Loess.—After the hills of Drift had become clothed with trees, vines and grasses about the same as now, and innumerable little land-mollusks found food, deep shade and hiding-places beneath old logs and thick leaves, and the American reindeer, *Rangifer caribou*, was perhaps monarch of our forests, a formation known in the Mississippi Valley as the Loess was deposited where Muscatine stands. It hardly covers more than three or four square miles coinciding closely with the limits of the city. I am not aware that it exists anywhere else in the county except on the top of Wyoming Hills. The Loess at Muscatine rests on Drift, a part of which is somewhat stratified and a part may be a sort of river deposit. Boulders nearly two feet in diameter, coarse gravel, sand and clay may be seen under the Loess. This coarse material rises about sixty feet above high water, where its junction with the Loess occurs. This base has been pierced in several places in the city to the depth of forty-five to fifty feet, with little change of material except in two instances to find wood at the bottom. The Loess rises nearly to the top of the highest hills. Its greatest thickness must be close to one hundred feet. It resembles ashes in texture and color except a slight shade of yellow. It shows little or no stratification, contains no gravel or boulders. It stands in vertical, exposed walls almost like good rock. This property is believed to be due to lime and very fine sand which on exposure to the air unite and harden. Scattered through the Loess in considerable numbers, apparently without regard to order or arrangement, are stony concretions of very irregular forms, tending strongly, however, to be globular: from a half-inch or less in diameter to two inches or more. These concretions, almost without exception, are very much cracked on the inside, the cracks extending from a wide opening near the center to a sharp edge close to the surface. They appear as if when first formed they were solid, then the outer surface hardened and became unyielding, and afterward the mass about the center contracted considerably and became too small to fill the space it formerly occupied. Because of these fractures, rarely visible at the surface, what appears to be as hard and firm as ordinary limestone, is reduced to many fragments by a gentle blow. An ordinary sample of the unconsolidated Loess when treated with cold muriatic acid lost 12 per cent of its weight. The material that would not dissolve appeared, under a lens of a power of over five hundred diameters, to be irregular grains of quartz sand. The concretions treated in the same manner lost 60 per cent in weight and no definite grains could be seen with the same power of lens. There is enough iron in the Loess to give to brick made from it a bright-red color. Vast numbers of land-shells are most perfectly preserved in all parts of the Loess unless it be near the bottom. These mollusks must have flourished on the hills adjacent to the Loess Lake. At one point near the top, pond-shells abound. The following is a list of the shells found in the Loess:

Land—*Helix* **striatella*, Anthony; **tulva*, Drap.; *pulchella*, Mul.; **lineata*, Say; *Pupa muscorum*, Lin.; *blandi*, Morse; *simpler*, Gould; *Succinea* **obliqua*, Say; *sarava*, Say; Water—*Limnaea* (*humilis*?), Say; *Helicina occulta*, Say.

Not one of the fifty-four species of mollusks now inhabiting the rivers nor of the twenty-one species in the ponds of this county, is found in the Loess, and only five of the twenty-six species belonging to the land. *H. striatella* and *S.*

*These are still living in or near the city, but some are very rare.

avara, two species apparently almost extinct here now, are very abundant in the Loess. Between Iowa avenue and Chestnut, north of Fifth street, in grading Lot 2, Block 99, a bone was taken from the Loess about eighteen inches long, somewhat flattened and about two inches wide, covered from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in thickness with the same material as the concretions. This was near the bottom of the Loess. Between Linn and Pine, north of Sixth, on Lot 4, Block 124, about thirteen feet below the surface, in the Loess, nearly the entire skeleton of a ruminant was discovered. It was so completely decayed that little could be preserved except fragments of the jaws with the teeth, the whole covered the same as the bone mentioned above. Dr. Joseph Leidy, of Philadelphia, at first thought this was an undescribed species of extinct deer and proposed to call it *Cervus muscatinensis*, but afterward he concluded it was the American reindeer, *Rangifer caribou*.

Since no stratification is observed in the Loess, it could not have been disturbed by currents. It therefore must have accumulated in a lake which was subject to little or no change during Loess time. The bed of this lake at the close was almost at the top of the highest hills. The top of the bluff along the river in the southern part of the city is Loess. Either a barrier existed between this lake and the river, which has since been entirely swept away, or the river was more than one hundred and fifty feet higher along the bluffs than it is now. Supposing the water in the river to have been on a level with the water in the lake, the vast valley between the bluffs, from four to eight miles wide, must have been filled with material similar to that seen along the bluffs under the Loess. The Loess deposit must have extended some distance into this valley, for it could not have terminated as we see it in the river-bluffs. The great river may have been more of a swamp than a river, three or four miles wide. Since the Loess was deposited, the river has carried away the material from bluff to bluff, about one hundred and fifty feet deep. The hard Hamilton limestone, the top of which is seen about high water near Pine Creek, and low water a mile east of the city, dips below the river to the south and west. The soft blue shale, with its coal and overlying sandstone resting on this, offered but little resistance to the river when it was twenty or thirty feet higher than now, and, consequently, the bluffs are generally remote from the river, where the latter is now confined by the limestone. The space between the present limit of the river and bluffs of sandstone is nearly level, and, no doubt, underlaid by the limestone over which the river once washed.

Muscatine Island owes its existence to the character of the rock in the Iowa bluff. Whether the basin in which the Drift, under the Loess, rests was excavated in the rocks before the Glacial Epoch, during that time, or since, certain it is, the rocks were removed at least to the limestone which is below low water, the excavation filled fifty to sixty feet deep with loose material, on top of which is the Loess, and *since* then the river has returned from near the tops of the highest hills to its present place. It is doubtful if this could have occurred without a change of level. It seems to me the land must have subsided till the highest points were but little above the river.

Some stream, probably the Cedar, reaching into Northwestern Iowa, carried the same kind of water into this Loess Lake that renders the Missouri and its upper tributaries so famous. Here the mud gradually settled, as it does now in the reservoir in St. Louis from the water of the Missouri. Patches of Loess are known to exist at Clinton, Iowa City and Des Moines, and from twenty to fifty miles of the western border of Iowa was in the great Loess Lake of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

After the Loess was deposited, the final topographical features of the county began to appear. The river valleys and the picturesque bluffs are newer than the Loess. At no very distant day, the river, or a large branch of it, followed mainly the line of Muscatine Slough. The Sand Mound, the northern part of which is in the southeastern corner of the county, is, no doubt, a part of the debris of the sandstones crushed by the glaciers washed away by the river, or both. The loose material in the river bottoms of the county is alluvium. It is constantly being changed along the rivers from side to side. Rivers have a sort of pendulum motion, and the banks yield where they strike.

The geology of the county may be summarized as follows, in regard to Ages and Groups:

DEVONIAN AGE, *Hamilton Group*, seen along the Mississippi from the eastern border nearly to the city of Muscatine, on Pine Creek one mile above the mouth, and on the west branch of the same creek, about six miles from the mouth; also on Cedar, near Moscow.

CARBONIFEROUS AGE, *Coal-Measure Group*, seen along the Mississippi from the eastern border to a point about two miles west of the city of Muscatine, on Mad Creek about four miles from its mouth, on Pappoose Creek about two miles from its mouth, and on Lowe's Run, three or four miles west of Muscatine.

QUATERNARY AGE, *Drift*, covering all the county except the *Loess*, mentioned above, and the *alluvium* along the river bottoms.

LAND AND FRESH-WATER MOLLUSKS.

The mollusks found in Muscatine County are here named:

HELICIDÆ, *Helix* †albolabris, Say; †alternata, Say; †arbores, Say; †clausa, Say; †concaua, Say; †fulva, Drap.; †hirsuta, Say; †labyrinthica, Say; †lineata, Say; †minusenla, Binney; *monodon, Rackitt, †monodon, var. leaii, Ward; †multilineata, Say, multilineata, varieties †alba and †rubra; †perspectiva, Say; Anthony; †profunda striatella, Say; also a white var. of profunda; †thyroides, Say; †viridula, Menke; *Cionella* †subcylindrica, Linn.; *Pupa* †armifera, Say; †contracta, Say; †fallax, Say; †pentodon, Say; *Succinea* †avara, Morse; †obliqua, Say; †sovalis, Gould; *Limax*-campestris, Binney; PHILOMYCIDÆ; *Tebennophorus* †carolinensis, Bose.; AURICULIDÆ, *Carychium* †exiguum, Say; LIMNÆIDÆ; *Limnea* †desidiota, Say; †pallida, Adams; †reflexa, Say; †reflexa, var. zebra, Tryon; *Physa* †gyrina, Say; †heterostrophia, Say; virgata, Gould; *Planorbis* †albus, Mull.; †bicarinatus, Say; †deflectus, Say; †exacutus, Say; †parvus, Say; †trivolvus, Say; *Segmentina* †wheatleyi, Lea; *Ancylus* †fuscus, Adams; VALVATIDÆ; *Valvata* †tricarinata, two forms, Say; VIVIPARIDÆ; *Lioplax* †subcarinata, Say; *Melantho* †subsoluta, Anthony; *Vivipara* †intertexta, Say; RISSOIDÆ, *Amnicola* †cincinnatiensis, Anthony; †porata, Say; *Bythinella* †obtusata, Lea; *Somatogyrus* †isogonus, Say; STREPOMATIDÆ, *Pleurocera* †subulare, Lea; CORBICULADÆ, *Sphaerium* †sphaericum, Anthony; †stamineum, Conrad; †transversum, Say; *Pisidium* †compressum, Prime; UNIONIDÆ, *Anodonta* †corpulenta, Cooper; †edentula, Say; *ferussaciana, Lea; †grandis, Say; †imbecilis, Say; †plana, Lea; †suborbiculata, Say; *Margaritana* †complanata, Barnes; †confragosa, Say; *deltoidea, Lea; †marginata, Say; †rugosa, Barnes; *Unio* †aesopus, Green; †alatus and apparently a var., Say; †anodontoides, Lea; †asperrimus, Lea; †capax, Green; †cornutus and a nearly white var., Barnes; †crassidens, Lam.; †donaciformis, Lea; †dorfenilliannus, Lea; †ebenus, Lea; †elegans and a white var., Lea; †ellipsis, Lea; †gibbosus, Barnes; †gracilis, Barnes; †graniferus, Lea; †levissimus,

Lea; ligamentinus, Lam.; §luteolus, and varietes, Lam. §metaneorus, Raf.; §mississippiensis, Conrad; *monodontus, Say; †multiplicatus, Lea; ||occidens, Lea; ||orbiculatus and var., Hild.; ‡parvus, Barnes; plicatus, Barnes; ‡pustulatus, Lea; ||pustulosus, Lea; †pyramidatus, Lea; §rectus, Lam.; ||securis, Lea; †solidus, Lea; †tenuissinus, Lea; §trigonus, Lea; ||tuberculatus, Barnes; †triangularis, Barnes; †wardii, Lea; zigzag, a var. of donaciformis, Lea.

The soft parts of the Unionidæ afford an abundance of bait for fishermen. The thick, heavy shells are capable of being made into a great variety of useful and ornamental objects. All our shell-bearing mollusks give lime to the soil. Broken shells were used by the primitive men of this county in making their earthen vessels, and shells held an important place with this people as an article of adornment. There is no evidence that our river-mollusks were ever used here as an essential article of food. I suppose the chief obstacle in the way of cultivating for the table, especially the *Anodonta grandis*, so abundant in Keokuk Lake, is the changeable character of our waters. Whether a fine, fat young *grandis* could ever get the reputation of oysters from Saddle-Rock or Far-Rock-way is a question for the "coming man" to solve.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

Along the bluffs of the Mississippi, in this county, generally in the most commanding positions, are great numbers of tumuli, or artificial mounds of earth. These vary from slight elevations, scarcely perceptible, to mounds ten feet high and fifty to one hundred feet across at the base. No particular order among them has yet been observed, except they are in groups of from fifteen to twenty-five each, or even more. The mounds in a group are, usually, not more than from fifty to one hundred feet apart. One group of small mounds is on Section 14, Township 77 north, Range 3 west, of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This is on the east bluff of the Cedar, and is the only group on this stream that has come to my notice in this county. With the exception of a few mounds on Section 22, Township 77 north, Range 1 east, all others, so far as I know, are on points of land on the Mississippi bluffs that would have been above the water in Loess time.

The exceptions referred to above are in a fine state of preservation, and stand on a bottom about eighty rods wide, a few feet above high water, and about forty rods from the Mississippi River. Comparatively little has been done to systematically explore the mounds of this county. Some earthen vessels, stone axes, arrow and spear points and plummet-like implements, made of hematite, have been taken from the mounds. Fragments of pottery, stone axes, etc., are frequently found along our ravines.

Whatever may have been the chief purpose of these mounds, it is certain some of their dead were buried in them. Human bones, generally almost like ashes, are common in the mounds. It is hardly possible that all the dead were put in mounds, as it is quite certain that many mounds contain each the remains of but two or three persons. When this ancient people flourished in this county, whence they came and whither they went, are questions over which the shadows of the past still hover. Some race or races of men lived along the borders of the great Missouri Lake in Loess time. Prof. Samuel Aughey, of Lincoln, Neb., has found arrow and spear points in the Loess near Omaha, Sioux City, etc., along with the remains of the elephant and mastodon; and Mr. F. F. Hilder, Secretary of the Archæological Section of the St. Louis Academy of Science, in a recent letter to me, says: "About a year ago, I had

*No live shells have been found in the county. †Very rare. ‡Rare. ||Common. §Very common.

the good fortune to find an arrow-head of black chert, very rudely formed, in the undisturbed Loess of this city, about six feet below the surface."

Twenty-two miles south of Muscatine, in and around the village of Toolsboro, in Louisa County, numerous mounds, larger than those of this county, have been carefully examined, and finely-wrought earthen vessels and pipes, also copper axes, awls, beads, and a sheet of that metal; marine shells, now living in the Gulf, shell beads, and, probably, charred corn, have been exhumed. In the same vicinity, earthworks exist—in one instance, straight for over eighty rods, and, in another, circular, inclosing perhaps ten acres. These are nearly obliterated by cultivation. I call attention to these remains beyond this county only because that point appears to have been the center of strength and wealth for this region.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Aside from its scientific phase, the study of the insect-life of this region is one which is of great importance. The subject possesses limitless shades of interest to the careful observer, and is worthy of patient research. The Misses Walton, of Muscatine, have made a special study of this branch of science, and already have preserved a fine cabinet of specimens. Miss Alice B. Walton contributes to this volume the following paper relative to the entomology of Muscatine County, and, indirectly, that of the State:

"The study of the entomology of Iowa has been more neglected than that of any other department of its natural history. Hardly any data of the appearance or disappearance of its destructive and beneficial insects have been preserved, or, of what are known to science as 'insect years'; that is, seasons in which insects are the most abundant. These generally follow severe winters, with continuous cold weather, and also dry, warm springs, while a mild winter, or a cold, rainy spring, is as injurious to insect-life as it is to vegetation. The winter of 1875-76 was an open one, and, during the summer of 1876, insects were, comparatively speaking, scarce. The winter of 1876-77 was cold, and the following summer was a good one for insect collectors. The winter of 1877-78 was one of the mildest on record, and, during the whole of the season, swarms of mosquitoes could be seen, on every warm day, flying along the edges of timber-land. Even small Lepidoptera were occasionally captured during the months of December and January. The succession of a number of very mild days would cause insects to be wholly or partially aroused from their torpidity, and the sudden changes of temperature would kill them. The next summer proved no exception to the general rule, and cabinets received but few valuable additions.

"The advent of new destructive species of insects, the amount of damage they are capable of and the present outlook as to the permanency or final extinction of such pests, form an interesting topic for general readers.

"'Destructive insects' are usually those which live upon vegetation, and are, as by a law of compensation, subject to depredation from so-called 'cannibal insects.' The cannibals may be distinguished from the vegetable-feeders by the fact that the former are swift and rapid in their movements, while the latter move with a slow and sluggish motion. Every true insect passes through four stages in the course of its lifetime. First, the *egg*: second, the *larva*, which is the grub, maggot or caterpillar state; third, the *pupa*, during which most insects are torpid and incapable of eating, and fourth, the *imago*, or perfect-winged state. Among the destructive insects, the chinch-bug (*Rhyzopar-*

chromus leucopterus, Say) first made its appearance in this county in 1844, when it produced in the wheat what was known among the early settlers as 'spot.' These 'spots' were from one foot to several rods in diameter in the fields of standing grain. A few days before the wheat was ripe, it would turn white and become blighted. On examination, the cause proved to be this bug, the worst foe with which the Western grain-grower contends. Its ravages have been severe. It did the most damage from about 1850 to 1865, and, during these fifteen years, fully one-third of the wheat crops in this section of Iowa were lost. For the past few years, however, it has troubled the small grain but little. The corn never suffered as much from its depredations as the wheat. But, happily, the chinch-bug has several insect-foes, prominent among which are two species of a small beetle called in common parlance lady-bug or lady-bird. The spotted lady-bug (*Hippodamia maculata*, De Geer) is red, spotted with black, and the trim lady-bug (*Coccinella munda*, Say) is rather light yellow. Both of these are found in this county, and probably several smaller species also thrive here. All of these should be respected and protected by every one, as they are almost universally found among the antagonists of destructive insects.

"The locust borer (*Clytus robiniae*, Forrester) was first observed as causing damage to the locust-trees, sometime about the year 1850. It is a black beetle, gayly barred and marked with yellow. It is about an inch long, and may be found during the month of September, on the trunks of the locust or among the blossoms of the golden-rod. The boring of the larvæ in the locust trunks has completely abolished the cultivation of that tree in this county.

"In the years 1864 and 1865, there appeared a most unwelcome visitor, the Colorado potato-bug (*Doryphora decemlineata*, Say), and immediately every inventive genius turned his faculties toward discovering a method for its subjugation.

"Many a boy has spent the summer mornings with a tin pan in one hand and a stick in the other, going from hill to hill, 'bugging' the potatoes, knocking the bugs into the pan, and burning or scalding them. Finally, a mixture of twelve parts of flour to one of Paris green, sprinkled on the vines in the morning, in the dew, proved the most effective manner of warfare.

"For the first two or three years after their appearance, many of the potato-fields were entirely devastated. Not only the potatoes were eaten, but also every weed that grew among them. Now, however, man and the natural insect-enemies, of which more than a score can be named (among them the lady-bug), seem to have gained the supremacy, and the damage done at present is little or nothing compared to what it was ten years ago. It may entirely disappear from this locality, but, in all probability, there will always be a few survivors found here.

"In 1875, the maple-tree louse (*Lecanium acericola*) first infested the maple-trees at Muscatine, in numbers sufficient to injure them. Previous to that time, the maple had been extensively used as a shade-tree, but subsequently the insect has destroyed more than three-fourths of those trees in the city, and the tree is no longer cultivated for its shade. Elms have been generally substituted. The louse appeared around Davenport as early as 1868, and even now is not found in the country around Muscatine, but is confined to the city. This insect has at least one known enemy, our little friend the lady-bug.

"A small plant-louse (*Phylloxera vitifolice*, Fitch) attacks several varieties of grapes. As yet, no practical damage has been reported from this cause, although it seems to be acquiring a greater range in the variety of its food. It

is a native insect, indigenous with the wild frost grape. Among the tame varieties of grapes, it prefers the Clinton, Delaware and a small white hybrid. Last season, it was observed on the Isabel. This is the same *Phylloxera* which causes so much trouble in Southern France. It was imported into France from America.

The cut worms are the larvæ of a nocturnal genus (*Agrotis*) of Lepidoptera. Quite a number of species of this genus are to be found in this county. A new species, working in the corn, was reported last summer.

Every seventeen years, we are visited by what are commonly miscalled locusts (*Cicada septendecim*, Linn.). This insect appeared here in 1837, 1854, 1871 and will appear in 1888. They are not found on the prairie, but are in the timber-lands. The early settlers claim that the brood of 1837 was larger than any subsequent one. The clearing of the timber-land may be the cause of their decrease. Of their habits, Walsh remarks that more has probably been written concerning them than of any other insect.

The white grubs first began to seriously damage meadow-lands about 1870. They are the larvæ of the May beetle (*Lachnosterna quercina*, Knoch).

There are many other destructive insects found in this locality, but these are the principal species. A large number of useful and beneficial insects can be taken here, but blessings are often passed unheeded, and many of these, at present, remain in oblivion. They are, for the most part, small parasites, and the classes of insects known as cannibals. Their habits and history have not received the study and attention which have been given to their more unworthy relatives.

Of the sub-orders of insects, the Coleoptera, or beetles, and the Lepidoptera, or scale-winged insects, such as butterflies and moths, have been studied here more thoroughly than the remaining five.

It may be interesting to state a few facts and call attention to some of the common species of the winged beauties. For the sake of convenience, Lepidoptera have been divided into three large groups called Diurnal, Crepuscular and Nocturnal. The Diurnal are the butterflies, which belong to the daytime. The Crepuscular are the sphinges and twilight fliers. The Nocturnal are the moths which fly at night. Part of the moths and sphinges fly in the daytime. So that this classification is not, strictly speaking, technical, but merely, as before stated, for convenience.

Among the most common Diurnals we have the small, yellow butterfly (*Colias philodice*, Godart) familiar to every one; the white butterfly (*Pieris protodice*, B. and L.), the imago of the cabbage-worm which is quite injurious to that crop; the *Danais archippus*, Harr., that large brown and black butterfly which is seen in its beauty and perfection in the fall, when it migrates southward, often in great numbers. These three are the most numerous.

The very large magnificent yellow, marked with black, butterfly, commonly called the yellow swallowtail, is *Papilio turnus*, Linn. It expands from three to four inches, and is seen in June and July, flying through woods and orchards and hovering about lilacs. We have several other species of Papilio, black marked with different colors, which are not easily distinguishable on the wing.

The *Vanessa antiopa*, Linn., is also rather common in this county. It expands from two and one half to three inches. Its wings are purplish brown above with a yellow border, just inside of which is a row of blue spots. This insect has a great taste for rotten apples.

The Crepuscular—the Sphinges—are those large, narrow-winged, heavy-bodied, Lepidoptera that hover over flowers in the twilight, extracting the

honey through their long maxilla or 'tongues,' which are hollow like a tube, and in some species is four inches long. It is common to hear these insects called 'evening humming-birds,' from the resemblance of the motion of their wings to that of the humming-bird. But they are not birds, they are Sphingæ. Some of the handsomest of these are the imagoes of the tobacco and tomato worms.

•• The common or the marked Nocturnals are difficult to point out, because of their nocturnal habits. There are five found here which are large and handsome. *Teleda polyphemus*, Linn., is a very light brown. On each secondary or hind wing, is a blue, black, and yellow cyclike spot with a transparent pupil. On each primary or front wing, is also found another transparent spot edged with yellow. It expands about five inches, and its larvæ feed on the oak. *Samia cecropia*, Linn., is the largest insect we have. Two specimens in our collection, which were hatched from cocoons, measure six and three-quarters and nearly seven inches, respectively. The average expansion is about six inches. Its colors are gray-brown, dull red, black and white. A wavy, white line crosses each wing, and also near the center of each is a large white spot. Near the tip of each primary is an eye-like spot. The body is dull red, striped with white.

•• *Saturnia Io*, Harr., and *Callosamia promethea*, Drury, are both found here, though quite rare. *Saturnia Io* is light brown. Expands two inches and has a large eye-like spot on each secondary. *Callosamia promethea* expands about three inches. The male is dark bluish brown. The female has a very light reddish brown tint.

•• The *Actias luna*, Linn., is a pale-green moth. It expands about four inches. It has a transparent eye-spot in the center of each wing, and the two secondaries are each prolonged into a tail, which gives it a peculiar appearance. Perfect specimens are hard to obtain. These five are not the most common, but the largest. The great majority of the Nocturnals are small, some of them expanding less than half an inch.

•• In giving an account of our local Entomology, only a few points can be dwelt upon. There are many other interesting facts that could be enumerated but of necessity must be omitted. In order to give some idea of the Lepidoptera that can be found here, the following, though imperfect, list is given. It does not, in all probability, contain one-half which could be collected in this county.

•• *Rhopalocera*.—*Papilio philevor* Linn.; *Papilio asterias* Drury; *Papilio troilus* Linn.; *Papilio turnus* Linn.; *Papilio var. glaucus* Linn.; *Papilio cresphontes* Cram.; *Pieris protodice* Boisd. & Lec.; *Colias easonia* Stoll.; *Colias eurhythme* Boisd.; *Colias keewaydin* Edw.; *Colias philodice* Godart; *Terias lisa* Boisd.; *Danaus archippus* Cram.; *Argynnis idalia* Drury; *Argynnis cybele* Fabr.; *Argynnis aphrodite* Fabr.; *Argynnis myrina* Cram.; *Argynnis* —.; *Phyciodes tharos* Boisd.; *Grapta fannus* Edw.; *Grapta interrogationis* var. *Fabricii* Edw.; *Grapta interrogationis* var. *umbrosa* Lint.; *Grapta progné* Cram.; *Grapta commua* Harris; *Vanessa antiopa* Linn.; *Pyrameis cardui* Linn.; *Pyrameis hunteria* Drury; *Pyrameis atalanta* Linn.; *Junonia lavinia* Cram.; *Limenitis ursula* Fabr.; *Limenitis misipus* Fabr.; *Apatura celtis* Boisd.; *Euptychia eurytus* Fabr.; *Chrysophanus hyllus* Cram.; *Lycæna neglecta* Edw.; *Lycæna pseudargiolus* Boisd.; *Lycæna comytus* Godt.; *Epargyreus tityrus* Fabr.; *Thorybes pylades* Scudd.; *Hesperia hobomok* Harr.; *Hesperia vialis* Edw.; *Hesperia numitor* Fabr.; *Hesperia tessellata* Scudd.; *Hesperia* —.

“*Sphingidæ*.—*Macroglossa diffinis* *Boisd.*; *Macroglossa thysbe* *Fabr.*; *Thyreus abbotii* *Suain*; *Thyreus nessus* *Cram.*; *Darapsa myron* *Cram.*; *Chærocampa tersa* *Linn.*; *Deilephila lineata* *Fabr.*; *Philampelus pandorus* *Hubn.*; *Philampelus achemon* *Drury*; *Smerinthus geminatus* *Say*; *Macrosila carolina* *Linn.*; *Macrosila quinquemaculata* *Haw.*; *Sphinx cinerea* *Harr.*; *Sphinx gordius* *Cram.*; *Ceratonia amyntor* *Hubn.*

“*Zygenidæ*.—*Eudryus unio* *Hubn.*; *Eudryus grata* *Fabr.*; *Scepsis fulvicollis* *Hubn.*

“*Bombycidæ*.—*Hypropropria fucosa* *Hubn.*; *Utethesia bella* *Linn.*; *Callimorpha lecontei* *Boisd.*; *Arctia nais* *Drury*; *Arctia decorata* *Saunders*; *Arctia persephone* *Grote*; *Arctia arge* *Drury*; *Pyrrhæctia issabella* *Smith*; *Leucæctia aerea* *Drury*; *Spilosoma virginica* *Fabr.*; *Spilosoma latipennis* *Stretch.*; *Euchætes egle* *Drury*; *Nerice bidentata* *Walk.*; *Telea polyphemus* *Linn.*; *Actias luna* *Linn.*; *Samia cecropia* *Linn.*; *Clisocampa americana* *Harr.*; *Nyleutes robinia* *Peck.*

“*Noctuidæ*.—*Acronycta oblinita* *Smith*; *Microcoelia obliterated* *Grote*; *Jaspidea lepidula* *Grote*; *Agrotis c-nigrum* *Linn.*; *Agrotis subgothica* *Hew.*; *Agrotis messoria* *Harr.*; *Agrotis clandestina* *Harr.*; *Mamestra adjuncta* *Guen.*; *Mamestra subjuncta* *Grote*; *Mamestra renigera* *Stephens*; *Perigea xanthioides* *Guen.*; *Dipterygia pinastri* *Linn.*; *Hyppa xylinoides* *Guen.*; *Hydroecia nictitans* *Linn.*; *Gortyna rutila* *Guen.*; *Arzama obliquata* *G. & R.*; *Heliophila pallens* *Hubn.*; *Heliophila pseudargyria* *Grote*; *Pyrophila pyramidoides* *Grote*; *Plusia aerea* *Hubn.*; *Plusia balluca* *Geyer*; *Plusia simplex* *Guen.*; *Chamyris cerintha* *Treits.*; *Erastria carneola* *Guen.*; *Erastria nigrifula* *Guen.*; *Drasteria erectea* *Cram.*; *Euclidia cuspidata* *Hubn.*; *Catocala meskei* *Grote*; *Catocala ultronia* *Guen.*; *Catocala neoparta* *Guen.*; *Catocala innubens* *Guen.*; *Catocala neogama* *Guen.*; *Catocala paleogama* *var. phalanga* *Guen.*; *Homoptera lunata* *Drury*; *Pseudoglossa lubricalis* *Geyer*; *Plathypena scabra* *Fabr.*

“*Geometridæ*.—*Petrophora diversilineata* *Hubn.*; *Eutrapela transversata* *Drury*; *Heterophleps triguttata* *Her. Sch.*; *Hæmatopis grataria* *Fabr.*; *Acidalia enucleata* *Guen.*; *Angerona crocataria* *Fabr.*; *Endropia effectaria* *Walk.*; *Endropia marginata* *Pack.*

“*Pyrallidæ*.—*Botys verticalis* *Albin.*; *Desmia maculalis* *West.*

“*Tortricidæ*.—*Argyrolepis quercifolia* *Fitch.*

“*Pterophoridæ*.—*Pterophorus periscelidactylus* *Fitch.*”

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following interesting chapter upon the subject of the climate and the events dependent upon the condition of the weather, was compiled expressly for this work by Mr. J. P. Walton, now Reporter for the Smithsonian Institution, and the Signal Service of the War Department at Washington, D. C.

Prior to the year 1839, the reports concerning the weather are merely traditional. On the 1st of January, 1839, Hon. T. S. Parvin now of Iowa City, commenced a meteorological record at Muscatine, taking and recording three observations daily. This labor he continued until 1861, when Rev. John Ufford, now of Delaware, Ohio, took charge of the instruments and records for two years. In 1863, they passed into the hands of J. P. Walton, who still retains them and continues taking observations. Thus we have a continuous

record of three times a day, for more than forty years. This is probably the oldest and most authentic record in the West.

When the early settlers reached the banks of the Mississippi, they found drift-wood and high-water marks which indicated that the river had been high at a recent date, fully twelve inches higher than in 1851, or than it has been since. Tradition places this event in 1828.

The autumn of 1837, was warm and pleasant. The river was high. Steamboats ran all the fall and brought settlers and provisions until winter set in, which was about the middle of December. The winter of 1837-38 was open and wet during the first half. The month of February and the first ten days of March were quite cold. The early settlers say that ice floated in the river nearly two months. The river closed February 14, and good hauling lasted three weeks. It opened March 24. The spring of 1838, was late in coming. But grass grew early and sufficient for cattle to live upon by the first of April. Weather dry during May and the first half of June. The river was high and steamboats were numerous, all loaded with emigrants. The summer and autumn were delightful. The crops were fine but the ague, which afflicted three-fourths of the early settlers, interfered with their being gathered. The river was low in the fall. Boats scarce. Ice commenced running about the 20th of November, when the winter of 1838-39 commenced, which was not unusually severe, there being only from eight to twelve inches of snow throughout the season. The river closed December 4, and opened the first day of March, 1839.

March, April and May, of 1839, were unusually pleasant with sufficient rain for good crops. June was warm and quite damp. July and August dry and not excessively warm. September dry, with an early frost on the 12th. October warm but quite wet. There being fourteen rainy days during the month. On November 23, four inches of snow fell and winter set in. Ice commenced running on the 24th of December.

In the winter of 1839-40, the river closed January 15, and opened on the 29th of February. Thirty-three inches of snow fell during the winter, but the weather was not excessively cold. The March and April in 1840, were dry. River high and spring early. May was a wet month, with thirteen rainy days. June wet; July, August and September cold. The thermometer did not reach 90 degrees this season. October and November pleasant. Vegetation killed by a frost on the 24th of October. Winter commenced very moderate on the 1st of December.

The winter of 1840-41 was an average winter. The thermometer went below zero eleven times. River closed December 31, and opened March 1. March of 1841, was cool. April and May warm; June, July and August, hot. Thermometer, nineteen days above 90 degrees. September, October and November pleasant. A light frost September 11. A killing frost October 3. Winter began on November 26.

The winter of 1841-42 was light. The thermometer touched zero but seven times during the winter. The river closed December 27, and opened February 28. March, April and May were moderately warm. June was cool. July the same, but the thermometer reached 90 degrees eight times, it being quite changeable, ranging from 50 to 90 degrees. August was more settled with a mean of 68 degrees. September and October, warm. On the 15th of November, the longest winter on record, commenced. December was steadily cold with a mean of 21 degrees.

The winter of 1842-43 is known as the long winter. The river closed November 27, and opened on April 8, 1843. Ice formed three feet thick on

the river. Snow was thirty inches deep in the woods, during these five months. The thermometer was down to zero thirty-five days. Spring began on the 10th of April, but "came in earnest when it came." May was quite warm; June, moderate; July and August, hot, the thermometer 90 degrees twenty-two days; September and October, warm. November, moderate. December, warm, with a mean of 31 degrees.

The winter of 1843-44 was quite open. The river closed January 24, and opened February 23. The spring of 1844, was early. The summer was an average one. The autumn months excellent. The winter set in December 8, but the month of December was very moderate.

The winter of 1844-45 was light. The river closed December 27, and opened February 18. The thermometer went to zero but four times in the early part of December. The spring of 1845 was early. The summer long, with July hot. September and October warm. Frost the 12th of October. Winter set in November 23. December cold. Down to zero ten days.

The winter of 1845-46 was cold during the first month, and moderate the last two. The river closed December 1, and opened January 20. The spring of 1846 opened early, but a light frost occurred on the 15th day of May. June cold. July and August warm. September, October and November pleasant. December warm.

The winter of 1846-47 commenced November 26, but did not end until the 17th of March, 1847. December was moderate. January cold, with seventeen days below zero. February rather moderate. The river closed January 6, and opened March 19. March almost as cold as February. April, May and June cold and backward. July and August considerably below the average. September, October and November were warm for the season. A light frost on the 9th of October. December moderate, with a mean temperature of 25 degrees.

The winter of 1847-48 commenced November 26, and ended March 6. The river closed December 15, and opened February 16. The winter was mild, with but little cold weather. March and April, of 1848, were about average months. May was warm. June, July, August and September cold. Thermometer was not above 85 degrees. Frost the 22d of September. October mild. November and December were cold.

The winter of 1848-49 commenced November 24, and ended February 20. The river closed December 15, and opened February 12. December had six days below zero. January, eleven—one day 24 degrees below. February ten days. A cold, but not a long winter. The spring of 1849 was cold and backward. The thermometer down to 30 degrees on the 1st of May. June, July and August cold. Highest thermometer, during the year, 89 degrees. Frost June 6. September, October and November delightful. The first frost October 8. December, steady cold weather.

The winter of 1849-50 began November 27, and ended February 23. River closed December 17, and opened February 19. January, 1850, quite moderate and wet. February cold, during the first part, and warm at the close. Eight inches of water fell. March and April backward and showery. May backward and cold. June warm and pleasant. July and August warm and showery. September, October and November moderate, with early frost on September 7. December pleasant, with seven inches of snow on the ground. The last steamboat passed down on the 2d of the month. Ice running in the river on the 3d.

The winter of 1850-51 commenced November 28, and ended March 9. River closed January 30, and opened the 21st of February. January moderate, with five inches of snow. February mild. First half of March, snowy; last half, mild. April moderate, with a hard snow on the 29th. A hard frost on the 5th of May. Light frost on the 24th. Twenty-one rainy days in June. fourteen and three-fourths inches of water fell. On the 8th of June, the Mississippi River was higher than it had been since 1828. July cold and wet. Eight inches of water fell. August cold and rainy. Fourteen inches of rain fell. On the night of the 10th, 10.71 inches of water fell, which washed out bridges generally, and carried off houses along the creek. Four persons were drowned, while trying to escape from the flood. This was the final hard rain of the season. September about as warm as August, with a light frost on the 25th, and a hard frost on the 28th. Aurora borealis on the 29th. October pleasant and smoky. November 11, snow fell seven inches deep. The last boat of the season on December 12. Ice commenced running on the 13th. Winter began December 10, which closed the wet season of 1851. The wettest on record up to this time.

The winter of 1851-52 was cold, during the last half of December, and the whole of January. February was mild and muddy. The river closed December 18, and opened February 24. First boat up, March 5. Running ice on the 19th. The month cold. The average temperature, 36 degrees. Ice five inches thick on the 31st. April backward. May warmer. Frost on the 20th. June, July and August cold and dry. September warm and wet. The first frost on the 26th. October and November cold and wet. Ice commenced to run in the river on November 19. November and December were not excessively cold.

The winter of 1852-53 was moderate. There were not more than eight days in which the thermometer went below zero. The river closed December 19, and opened February 25. First boat March 7. March, April and May forward, but subject to frost; the last on the 25th of May. June was remarkably hot, its mean temperature being 71 degrees. July, cold; mean temperature—68 degrees. August the same as June, with a mean of 71 degrees, but dry. The first frost September 10. October and November cold and dry. December moderate, with ice running on the 2d. There was an abundant harvest of grain and fruit this year.

The winter of 1853-54 had but little snow all winter. January cold; eleven days down to zero. February milder. River closed December 31, and opened March 1. First boat the 5th. March, April and May were warm and forward. The last frost on May 2. June, July, August and September were hot and dry. Thirty-nine days with the thermometer 90 degrees in the shade. At one time there were twelve consecutive days above 90 degrees. October warm, with the first frost on the 15th. November dry and pleasant. December mild. Ice began running on the 5th.

The winter of 1854-55, was a light winter. The latter part of February was cold with a deep snow. The river closed on January 22. Opened on March 7. March was cold. April and May warm, with a frost that killed most of the fruit on the 6th of May. June, July and August, moderate for the season. September pleasant. The first frost on the 27th. The river very low. The river became high on the 12th of October. Ice commenced running in the river on December 12, and closed the 25th. Thirteen inches of snow on the ground.

In the winter of 1855-56, December, January, February and first half of March, were cold with ice two and one-half feet thick. River opened the 29th

of March. April moderate. May warm. June and July warm. August cold with the river very low. A dry season, but crops were good. First frost August 24. First half of October dry. The backward and early frost greatly damaged the corn crop. November unusually wet. No Indian summer. December was cold and changeable. River closed December 6.

Winter of 1856-57. December cold and snowy. January very cold, the mean for the month was 6° above zero. Nineteen days below. One day 30° below. February more moderate with enough snow to block all the railroads. On the 7th, a heavy rain fell which carried out bridges and did considerable damage. The river opened on February 27, with a high stage of water. The first boat of the season on the 28th. The river above Muscatine did not open until the 22d of March. Spring backward. April 30, not a green thing to be seen. The country was destitute of hay or straw; cattle suffered for the want of it. Season a month later than usual. June 5, light frost. First strawberries on the 21st of June. July and August moderately warm. First frost October 14. A great deal of corn was frost-bitten. November wet and showery. Ice running the 19th. A steamboat on the 25th. The river closed the same day. Opened on the 30th. December was mild and muddy. No ice in the river. Boats running nearly all the month.

The winter of 1857-58 mild. Boats ran all the month of January, and some of February. May was wet, and farmers unable to plow. River very high. June hot and wet. July rainy and cold. August and September cold and wet. First frost on the 12th of September. Corn ripened well. Wheat and oats a failure. Ice commenced running on the 19th of November. The river closed suddenly on the 25th, and opened on the 30th. December mild. Boats running very late, the last one on the 28th.

The winter of 1858-59 was open and soft. The river closed January 7, and opened February 21. March mild. The spring and summer about average. October and November very pleasant. A hard frost on the night of September 1 greatly injured the corn and buckwheat.

The winter of 1859-60 was well supplied with snow. January cold. February milder. The river closed December 8, and opened February 28. River low. First steamboat March 1. On the 20th of May, hail covered the ground one inch deep. June 3, the Camanche tornado passed about thirty miles north of here. July was hot. August and September pleasant, with a light frost on September 11. Severe frost October 11, which killed flowers and vegetation. Winter set in November 19, with snow that lasted all winter. December cold. River closed December 15.

Winter of 1860-61. January cold. February moderate. River opened March 2. March cold. April and May seasonable. June, July and August hot; 100 degrees in the shade August 2, 4, and 7. September rainy. Frost on the 23d of October. Winter commenced November 30. December mild. Eight inches of snow on the ground the 22d.

The winter of 1861-62, was a winter of deep snow. River closed December 28, and opened March 25. January had twelve days below zero, and forty-four inches of snow fell. February, twenty-three inches of snow, and eleven days below zero. Winter ended on March 6. Ninety-four inches of snow had fallen during that season, and railroads were blocked up. The spring was not backward. June, July and August, hot and dry. September, October and November, warm. First frost October 10. Winter began November 25. December mild. River closed on the 7th, and opened on the 12th. Clear of ice on the 13th.

The winter of 1862--63, was an open winter. Thermometer down to zero but twice in January and February. But little snow or rain. Spring early. Good feed by April 7. Light frost May 18. Cherries as large as peas, but not damaged. June 2, frost killed cucumbers in many localities. June and July cold and dry. August warm and rainy, with a very light frost on the 30th. September 1, there was a frost which damaged the corn and fall crops in the Northwest, but it did not damage Muscatine. September 19, frost. Snow October 22. Ice commenced running in the river November 28. Last boat down the 27th. Ferry-boat went into winter quarters December 14. River closed the 18th. Eight inches of heavy snow the 28th that broke in roofs of several buildings.

The winter of 1863--64, was a winter of good sleighing. January cold and dry. February milder. The last teams crossed the ice on the river on the 24th. Ice started on the 25th; stopped, started and stopped again on the 26th, and went out the 27th. March cold and raw. Five inches of snow fell. The first steamer up the 7th. April cold. Frost enough May 11 to look white on the grass. Last half of May hot. July 1, grass crop short, but better than last year. Wheat excellent. Corn rather backward. Rye and barley good. Potatoes looked well. Apples and grapes plenty. July, August, September and October, very excellent weather. A frost September 19. A killing frost October 9. A light snow October 21. November cold, stormy and unpleasant. Ice plenty on the 18th. Ferry-boat froze up on the 21st. River froze over the 24th. Ice broke up on the 25th. Boats commenced running on the 26th. December 1, the last boat down; 9th, ice stopped running; 12th, teams crossed on the ice. December 31, ice fifteen inches thick on the channel. The year 1864 was dry. Only 32.73 inches of water fell.

But little snow fell during the winter of 1864--65. There was not enough at one time to make sleighing. The weather was not excessively cold. The last team crossed on the ice February 21, and wild ducks were flying. The ice started above the city on the 22d, but did not go out until March 1. March cold and backward. Wheat was sown until the middle of April. Grass not sufficient for cattle until about the 25th. Frost did considerable damage. Last frost May 11. June, warm with plenty of rain. July and August cold. September warm. A light frost October 3. A killing frost October 29. Indian summer all through November. It rained but one day. Twenty-two days without a cloud. December cold, but not stormy. Plenty of ice in the river. Ferry-boat laid up on the 11th. Ice stopped running the 13th. The year 1865 was dry and favorable; but 33.71 inches of water fell.

The winter of 1865--66 was colder than the average. There were thirty-seven days of sleighing and seventy-seven days of crossing on the ice. March 7, the ice on the river started, and ran about one hundred yards and stopped, and went out on the 9th. March cold and backward. The last snow disappeared on the 31st. Even by April 8, the ice of last winter still lay along the river-banks. April 26, grass enough for cattle. May 5, the river at its highest. It was said to be only six inches below 1851. May 29, frost damaged corn and fruit. June and July warm. August and September pleasant. A light frost October 11. Killing frost on the 31st. November 28, the first appearance of winter. November 30, ice floating in the river. December 1, the last boat down. Ferry-boat laid up on the 17th, and the ice stopped running. December 27, teams crossed on the ice; 31.94 inches of water fell during this year.

The winter of 1866--67 was moderate, with snow in January and February. Ice froze eighteen inches thick on the river. March cold. Last team crossed

the river on the 21st. Ice started on the 29th and stopped. March 30, migratory birds made their appearance fully one month later than usual. The ice went out April 1. Ferry-boat "Decealion" made her first trip the 6th. April 18, the first frog singing. This was one of the latest springs on record. May 1, grass plenty in the sloughs for cattle; 17th, a light frost. June 29, the river as high as last season. July, August and September dry and pleasant. Light frost on the 10th of September. Killing frost October 20. October 31, the first white frost of the season. November 30, ice running in the river. This fall was one of the best ever known. Indian summer for near three months. December 1, the last boat up. Ferry-boat went into winter quarters on the 7th. River froze over on the 18th. On the 23d, teams crossed on the ice. A dry year. Amount of rain-fall, 32.24 inches.

The winter of 1867-68 was colder than the average. January and February had eighteen days below zero. But little snow. Ice twenty inches thick on the river. February 10, the thermometer was 32 degrees below zero, the lowest point on record. March 7, ice started out and stopped, and went out the 10th. First steamboat the 13th. Grass abundant by the 1st of April. May 3, a tornado that destroyed a number of buildings passed three miles north of the city. June and July hot. July had nineteen days 90 degrees above zero. It was the hottest July for thirty years. August moderate and dry. September wet, with light frost on the 16th. A killing frost October 4. The fall good until November 17. Winter began the 17th. November 14, a fine display of meteors was observed. Thirty were counted in fifteen minutes. December was cold. Ferry-boat laid up on the 8th. River closed the 19th, and opened the next day. Closed the second time the 25th. A few teams crossed on the 29th; 43.14 inches water fell during this year.

The winter of 1868-69 was moderate, with ten inches of snow in December. January and February mild. Ice started in the river on the 12th, and went out on the 15th. Migratory birds the 16th. First boat the 20th. March 7, river closed. Ice went out the 23d, having been closed sixteen days. Horses crossed for seven days. April cold and backward. May seasonable. June and July cold and rainy, with severe floods. August but little better. September and October dry and fine. A light frost September 26. A hard one October 13. November cold, wet and disagreeable, and fifteen inches of snow fell. Winter began the 12th. Ice running the 20th. Last boat December 3.

The winter of 1869-70, commenced in November. December was mild, with thermometer at zero but once. January mild. Zero but three times, although there was an abundance of snow. River closed on the 9th. February mild and dry. Ice started March 19 and stopped. March 18, teams crossed. March 22, ice went out. March 23, first boat. April 25, the river was three inches higher than in 1851. Spring forward. May 14, strawberries ripe. June intensely hot; 100 degrees in the shade on the 30th. Ten days with the thermometer 90 degrees above zero. July had eighteen days above 90 degrees, and four over 100 degrees. On the 19th, it was 102½ degrees. August was quite moderate, having four and a half inches of rain-fall. September and October rainy. First frost October 12. November wet. December dry. Ice began to run on the 14th. Stopped the 21st. Teams crossed the 23d.

The winter of 1870-71 was moderate, with considerable snow. Crossing the river for two months. The ice started February 24, and went out the 25th. First boat March 6. Plowing began March 2. A violent, steady, stiff gale on the 8th of April blew down and unroofed many buildings. Plenty of grass for cattle. The spring was forward. The last frost May 10. June moderate.

July cold. August warm. A light frost on the 31st. A killing frost September 29. October and half of November pleasant. Winter set in November 19. The river closed on the 30th. December cold, with seven stormy days, and ten inches of snow fell.

The winter of 1871-72 was a cold winter. January and February, dry. Ice on the river thirty-three inches thick. March dry and very much like a winter month. Ice on the river broke up on the 26th. There was not a day between October 18, 1871, and March 27, 1872, that it did not freeze. The longest cold term on record at this place. The thermometer did not reach a higher point than 49 degrees above, or did not go lower than 14 degrees below zero. Plums and cherries in bloom April 30. Ten days later than last season. The summer season warm and rainy. Light frost, September 2. Killing frost, October 10. Ice began running and winter commenced November 13. Snow, November 14. River closed the 30th. The first team crossed December 9.

The winter of 1872-73 was cold and severe, breaking up March 5. The ice went out on the 14th. April cold. May, June and July warm. August hot; seventeen days above 90 degrees. On the 31st, 101 degrees. September, pleasant. Light frost, the 8th. October, cold. Thermometer 17 degrees on the 31st, and a little ice floating in the river. November, cold. Six severe snowstorms with a fall of eight inches of snow during the month. River closed December 20.

The winter of 1873-74 was long, moderately cold and plenty of snow. It began in October and lasted until the middle of March. Ice started March 10. First boat, March 11, had to break a way through the ice. April 5, good sleighing. May 18, a slight frost. June, hot; nine days 90 degrees or more. On the 26th, 101 degrees. July, hot. The 3d and 4th, 99½ degrees. The 5th, 103 degrees (the highest known range at this place). The 25th, 100 degrees. August, hot; 100½ degrees on the 11th. September, rainy: 3.86 inches rain fell on the 18th. Light frost the 15th. Ice one-sixteenth inch thick October 12. Fall, excellent. Winter began November 18. December, warm.

The winter of 1874-75 was early and soft at first. January was the coldest one on record, there being twenty-two days the thermometer was below zero. One day 19 degrees below. The mean temperature was only 8.07 degrees, being 11.02 degrees colder than the average. February was as cold as January. Fifteen days to zero. March milder. Ice went out the 29th. First boat appeared April 5. May 20, apples in bloom. Light frost the 21st. June, July and August quite cold, but two days up to 90 degrees. There was a heavy frost in some parts of Iowa on the 23d of August, but none here until September 18. Killing frost October 12. An excellent fall. River closed November 30.

In the winter of 1875-76, December was very open. Ice broke up the 5th. Ferry-boat started the 6th, and ran ten days. The ice closed up the second time the 18th, and went out the 21st. Steamboat up January 7. Ferry-boat laid up the second time January 10. The river closed the third time February 3. February 10, ice broke up. Winter gone and not enough snow to start a sleigh. The ice-dealers had to go to Northern Iowa for ice. March muddy and backward. Wheat all sown by April 30, and cherries in bloom. Light frost May 9. Light frost June 19. July warm and wet. A flood the 15th, that did considerable damage; 3.64 inches rain. August 11, a beautiful meteoric display. Fifty meteors in forty-five minutes. The fall a good one. Winter commenced November 21. Ice in the river the 30th. It closed December 5.

The winter of 1876-77 began early, and was cold with but little snow. December cold. January very cold. Eighteen days down to zero. February very moderate. Ice in the river went out the 19th. Considerable wheat sown by February 20. Corn about half planted by May 19. The spring backward. June 35, a storm of wind and hail visited this county, blowing down several buildings and completely destroying by hail one-fourth of the crops of the county. The summer was moderately warm. The fall very rainy and disagreeable. A light frost September 18. A killing frost November 1. The corn ripened middling well. Winter came in November 27. Ice in the river the 29th.

The winter of 1877-78 was a remarkably soft winter. Mud all winter. Only two or three days of good roads. Ice not more than six inches thick and that in still ponds. Dealers went north for ice. The season opened with a good spring. A hot July, eleven days above 90 degrees. On the 12th, 100 degrees. A light frost September 11, and not a killing frost until October 19, which made and ripened one of the best corn crops Iowa has ever had.

The winter of 1878-79 commenced December 6. The river closed the 19th. Teams crossed on the 22d. The last team crossed March 4. Seventy days' crossing the ice. The ice went out the 7th. March cold and backward. Ten inches of snow fell during the month. Wheat sown, but no grass.

The extreme range of thermometer at Muscatine is 135 degrees, from 32 degrees below to 103 degrees above.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

The Indian history of this State is interesting, principally because of the presence here of two of the most noted characters of modern tribes. The nature of this work precludes the introduction of an exhaustive treatise on the rise and decline of the Indian races of this region, and enables us merely to gather from reliable sources the fragments of incident, anecdote and analysis which have floated loosely about for years. In fact, our province is purely that of a compiler; but sufficient care has been taken with the work to make it valuable in the generations which are to follow. The actual historian who shall investigate the ample field of aboriginal existence may peruse these pages with a feeling of security in their correctness, if the associates of Keokuk and Black Hawk themselves are to be believed: for much of the information here preserved was obtained in direct line of recital, either to the writer or to the party duly accredited with the extract.

There still live many persons who witnessed the strange sight of a remnant of a race of men departing forever from their early homes, and such will, doubtless, be disposed to sneer at the pen which finds a source of melancholy in the contemplation of this event. But worthy hands have written lines of living power upon the theme; nor can the harsh character of fact denude the subject of a glamour which poetry and romance have cast around the dusky victim and his fate. There is a grandeur in the record of the race which the stern force of truth is powerless to dispel.

Human improvement, rushing through civilization, crushes in its march all who cannot grapple to its ear. This law is as inexorable as fate. "You colonize the land of the savage with the Anglo-Saxon," says Stephen Montague, "you civilize that portion of the earth; but is the savage civilized? He is exterminated! You accumulate machinery, you increase the total of wealth, but what becomes of the labor you displace? One generation is sacrificed to

the next. You diffuse knowledge, and the world seems to grow brighter : but Discontent at Poverty replaces Ignorance happy with its crust. Every improvement, every advancement of civilization, injures some to benefit others, and either cherishes the want of to-day or prepares the revolution of to-morrow."

This portion of Iowa was once the home of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians. From a little work entitled "Sketches of Iowa," prepared in 1841 by John B. Newhall, of Burlington, the following summary of their general character is taken :

"The Sacs and Foxes have been among the most powerful and warlike tribes of the Northwest. History finds them fighting their way from the shores of the northern lakes, gradually, toward the Mississippi, sometimes warring with the Winnebagoes, and at other times with the Chippewas, often instigated by the French. At an early period, they inhabited the region of country bordering upon the Wisconsin River, and planted large quantities of corn. The whole history of their wars and migrations shows them to have been a restless and spirited people, a people erratic in their pursuits, having a great contempt for agriculture and a predominant passion for war. By these ruling traits they have been constantly changing, suffering and diminishing. Still they retain their ancient chivalry, ever ready for war, regardless of the superiority of their foes. Thus, at the present time (1841), four or five hundred of their warriors are out to fight the Sioux of the North, with whom there exists a most deadly hostility, originating from old feuds, the origin of which they scarcely know themselves. Their numbers, of late years, have been somewhat augmented by the policy they have pursued of adopting their prisoners of war and receiving seceders from other tribes, and, at the present time, they number about seven thousand souls.

"The Sacs and Foxes speak the Algonquin language. This language is still spoken by the Chippewas, Pottawatomes, Ottawas, and several other tribes. It is soft and musical in comparison with the harsh, guttural *Narcoutah* of the Sioux, which is peculiar to themselves, having but little affinity to the Algonquin tongue. Their ideas of futurity are somewhat vague and indefinite. They believe in the existence of a Supreme Manitou, or good spirit, and a Malcha Manitou, or evil spirit. They often invoke the favor of the good Manitou for success in war and the hunt, by various sacrifices and offerings. Storm and thunder they view as manifestations of His wrath ; and success in war, the hunt or in the deliverance from enemies, of His favor and love. Everything of great power or efficiency, or what is inexplicable, is a 'great medicine,' and the medicine-men and prophets are next in consideration to chiefs. At the decease of their friends, they paint their faces black, and the time of mourning is governed by the affinity of the kindred. Their ideas of the condition of departed spirits and the ceremony of burial may be deemed interesting. Often, in perambulating their deserted villages, has my attention been arrested, in gazing through the bleached and mutilated slabs made to protect the moldering dust of a noted chief or 'brave,' who is frequently placed in a sitting posture, his gun and war-club placed by his side, moccasins upon his feet, his blanket (or the remnants thereof) wrapped about his body, his beads and wampum suspended to his neck, where he sits 'like a warrior taking his rest,' in the silent sleep of death.

"The situations of their villages are, oftentimes, extremely beautiful and picturesque. The rude architecture of their lodges ; the droves of Indian ponies galloping over the prairies, and snorting at the approach of white men ;

the squaws busily engaged in preparing food, or, perhaps, 'toting' a back-load of fagots that would frighten a New York porter, while their 'lazy lords' sit smoking upon the grass or quietly sleeping in their lodges; the young papooses swarming the river-bank, and, with bow and arrow, exercising their infant archery upon every prairie flower or luckless bird; or, perchance, the gayly-painted warrior, mounted upon his prancing steed, his feathers streaming to the breeze as he gallops from village to village with the fleetness of the wind, are objects which, to the traveler unaccustomed to Indian habits and character, are full of intense interest and novelty.

"Sometimes, midway between two villages, or, perhaps, off in the prairie, may be seen a hundred young 'warriors' from each clan—'picked men,' who have won laurels on the battle-field. They have met (per agreement) to exercise their feats in the race or the ancient games, the prize being, perhaps, two or three horses, a rifle or a war-club: the old warriors or chiefs of each village looking on as judges. Great interest is manifested on these occasions, and the same ambitious emulation for rivalry is exhibited in these 'children of nature' as among those who play their part beneath the gilded domes of the city.

"The Sacs and Foxes frequently visit the towns on the river—Burlington, Madison, Muscatine, etc. The dress of the males generally consists of leggings, fitting closely from the loins to the ankles, usually of smoke-tanned deerskin, and often of blue and sometimes of red cloth, trimmed with fringe and beads, in a variety of fantastic forms. They wear a white, and, frequently, a scarlet-colored blanket thrown over the shoulders. Their moccasins are of deerskin, often trimmed, with extreme taste, with beads and porcupine-quills. Their head-dress is of various fashions, and oftentimes indescribable. A chief or warrior's head-dress consists of a profusion of scarlet-colored hair, and long, black beards of the wild turkey connected to the scalp-lock, and not unfrequently a silver band or a richly-beaded turban. Their ears are strung with rings and trinkets, their arms with bracelets of brass, tin, silver and steel, and their necks are often strung with a profusion of wampum. A tolerably correct idea may be formed of the riches and taste of a young Indian by the number of strings of wampum around his neck. This may be considered their legal tender, as no treaty was ever formed or pipe of friendship smoked betwixt different Indian tribes without an exchange of wampum.

"No Indians exult more than the Sacs and Foxes in a triumphant skirmish with their enemies, and none more proudly exhibit their bloody trophies. They frequently have several scalps suspended on a spear or connected with their dress. As an evidence of the value they place upon these emblems of merciless victory, I will relate an incident of my attempt to get one of a veteran Sac brave. I had witnessed him, for several days, passing my window on a little pony, proudly waving his bouquet of scalps, connected with beads, ribbons and eagle's feathers, and tied with a rattlesnake-skin upon a spear. Having a desire to obtain one, after three days' unsuccessful negotiation, during which time I offered him money, calico, beads, powder and tobacco, he finally consented to part with it for *one box* (*i. e.*, \$1,000).

"They place great reliance in dreams, and the intrepid warrior who awakes in the morning from a night of troublesome dreams is dejected and melancholy. Sometimes they imagine that an evil spirit or sorcerer has inflicted a spell, after the manner of the witches of former times. I think it was last year that Keokuk had an aged squaw killed because she had inflicted a spell upon some of his children."

In corroboration of the last statement, we append the account of that summary act given us by James Jordan, whose acquaintance with the Indians began at a very early day. He said: "In 1837, the chief's son was prostrated with fever. Keokuk was absent at the time, but there chanced to be in the camp an old squaw, who was alleged to be invested with supernatural powers. When Keokuk returned, his valiant heir informed him that the witch had cast an evil spirit into the settlement, which had increased the fever and rendered it impossible to overcome disease while she lived. Thereupon, Keokuk took the old woman without the settlement and deliberately cut off her head with a cleaver. This summary act was witnessed by Mrs. Phelps, wife of Billy Phelps, one of the original locators of that section."

The scene of this sacrifice was near Independent, Van Buren Co., adjacent to Jordan's farm. Mr. Newhall was mistaken as to the date of the tragedy.

KEOKUK, THE ORATOR CHIEFTAIN.

Among the noted chiefs of later years, Keokuk, or "Cunning Fox," held a foremost place. He was the grand sachem of the Sacs and Foxes, the chief pre-eminent over all the tribes. He was of commanding presence, but given rather to the pleasures of the chase than the dangers of the battle-field. Still, he was not deficient in personal bravery, and held his place with firmness, both by reason of his ability to lead on all occasions and his wonderful eloquence as a speaker.

From a sketch of Keokuk, published in the *Annals of Iowa*, 1865, by Uriah Biggs, one of the pioneers of Van Buren, the following interesting extracts are made:

"Keokuk is deserving of a prominent page in the records of the country, and a truthful history of his life would be read and cherished as a memento of one of nature's noblemen. As an orator, he was called to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing, and in his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear and distinct and very forcible, culling his figures from the stores of nature, and basing his arguments in skillful logic. He maintained in good faith the stipulations of treaties with the United States and with the neighboring tribes. He loved peace and the social amenities of life, and was fond of displaying those agreeable traits of character in ceremonious visits to neighboring chiefs, in which he observed the most punctilious etiquette and dignified decorum. He possessed a ready insight into the motives of others, and was not easily misled by sophistry or beguiled by flattery; and in the field of wit, he was no mean champion. It is not my purpose to write a history of his life, but I will give one anecdote in illustration of these traits of his character.

"While residing near Ottumwah-noc, he received a message from the Mormon Prophet, Jo Smith, inviting Keokuk, as King of the Sacs and Foxes, to a royal conference at his palace at Nauvoo, on matters of the highest importance to their respective people. The invitation was readily accepted, and a train of ponies was soon wending its way to the Mormon city, bearing Keokuk and suite in stately procession and savage pomp.

"Notice had circulated through the country of this diplomatic interview, and a number of spectators attended to witness the *denouement*. The audience was given publicly, in the Mormon Temple, and the respective chiefs were attended by their suites, the Prophet by the dignitaries of the Mormon Church,

and the Indian potentate by the high civil and military functionaries of his tribes, and the gentiles were comfortably seated as auditors.

“The Prophet opened the conference in a set speech of considerable length, giving Keokuk a brief history of the children of Israel, as detailed in the Bible, and dwelt forcibly upon the story of the lost tribes, and of the direct revelation he had received from a divine source, that the North American Indians were these identical lost tribes, and that he, the Prophet of God, held a divine commission to gather them together and to lead them to a land ‘flowing with milk and honey.’ After the Prophet closed his harangue, Keokuk ‘waited for the words of his pale-faced brother to sink deep into his mind,’ and in making his reply, assumed the gravest attitude and most dignified demeanor. He would not controvert anything his brother had said about the lost and scattered condition of his race and people, and if his brother was commissioned by the Great Spirit to collect them together and lead them to a new country, it was his duty to do so. But he wished to inquire about some particulars his brother had not named, that were of the highest importance to him and his people. The red men were not much used to milk, and he thought they would prefer streams of water, and in the country where they now were there was a good supply of honey. The points that they wished to inquire into were whether the new government would pay large annuities, and whether there was plenty of whisky. Jo Smith saw at once that he had met his match, and that Keokuk was not the proper material with which to increase his army of dupes, and closed the conference in as amiable a manner as possible.

“He was gifted by nature with the elements of an orator in an eminent degree, and as such is entitled to rank with Logan, Red Jacket and Tecumseh; but, unfortunately for his fame among the white people and with posterity, 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 even with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labashure, 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 powers of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English tongue to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thought, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted upon his countenance while he was speaking. The proper place to form a due estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and where the electric effects of his eloquence could be plainly noted upon his audience. It was credibly asserted that by the force of his logic he had changed the vote of a council against the strongly predetermined opinions of its members. A striking instance of the influence of his eloquence is related as occurring while the forces under Black Hawk were invading Illinois, in 1832.

“Keokuk knew from the first that this reckless war would result in great disaster to the tribe, and used all diligence to dissuade warriors from following Black Hawk, and succeeded in retaining a majority with him at his town on the Iowa River. But, after Stillman’s defeat, the war spirit raged with such ardor that a war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm, and when the dance was over, he called a

council to prepare for war. In his address, he admitted the justice of his complaints against the white man, and to seek redress was a noble aspiration of their natures. 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 take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances for success.' He then represented to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend—that their chances for success were utterly hopeless. 'But if you now determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you upon one condition—that before we go we kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave his bones on the other side of the Mississippi.'"

"This was a strong and truthful picture of the project before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and to cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. Many other incidents are related of his eloquence and tact in allaying a rising storm, fraught with war and bloodshed, not only in his own tribe, but also among neighboring tribes, where his people had been the aggressors. Some of these incidents have been preserved by writers on Indian research, but many will be lost to history. He delivered a eulogy upon Gen. Harrison at the Sac and Fox Agency, which was interpreted by Antoine Le Claire, and considered by many who heard its delivery as one of his best efforts. This speech, however, was not written down, and is lost to history; but enough of the incidents of his career as an orator have been saved from the wreck of time to stamp his reputation for natural abilities of the highest order, and furnish another positive refutation of Buffon's theory on the deterioration of men and animals on the American Continent."

The occasion referred to by Mr. Biggs, in the foregoing paragraph, when Keokuk delivered so remarkable a speech, is one of the most entertaining anecdotes we have been able to secure. That it may be given in connection with this mention of the scene, we interrupt the order of the paper now being quoted, and insert it here. The story was preserved by Maj. Beach, who succeeded Gen. Street, upon the latter's death, as Agent of the Sacs and Foxes. The Agency was located about six miles east of the present site of Ottumwa, near what is now known as Agency City. Maj. Beach published a series of hastily-written papers on the subject of his experience with the Indians, and from those articles (which are given in the Western Historical Company's History of Wapello County, 1878), is taken the following sketch:

"When Gen. Harrison became President of the United States, in March, 1840, Hon. John Chambers, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, was appointed to replace Gov. Lucas as Governor of Iowa Territory. The office then included within its commission that of Superintendent over the Indians and their agencies. For several months previous to this date, feelings of antagonism had existed between the old Black Hawk party, whose chief was Hardfish, and the other bands, which spirit was mainly excited and kept alive by the traders, who were influenced by their rival interests. Gov. Lucas was characteristically obstinate, and leaned decidedly toward the Hardfish side of the controversy. Upon the arrival of Gov. Chambers at Burlington, it was, of course, an object with Keokuk to gain his favor, or, at least, to have him committed to a strictly impartial course; while Hardfish's efforts would be put forth to induce him to follow in the track of his predecessor. Keokuk at once requested the Agent

to obtain the Governor's consent for him and his chief men to visit the Governor at Burlington.

"It was the wish, however, of the Indian Department to discountenance and prevent such pilgrimages of Indians through the settlements, and the Agent promised Keokuk that he would inform the new Governor of his desire. Maj. Beach told Keokuk that, owing to the wishes of the Department, the Governor might prefer to have the meeting take place at the Agency, in Wapello County.

"The Hardfish band—or rather their instigators, Eddy and his satellites—less patient, and ignoring their proper channel of communication with the Superintendent through the Agent, hastened to Burlington in a large body, and, having encamped a short way from town, sent in a written notice of their arrival and the purpose of their visit, with the request that the Governor would cause the needed supplies of food, etc., to be provided for them. Under the Lucas regime, an order on Eddy's Burlington store would have soon satisfied the demand; but Gov. Chambers forwarded word that when he wanted to see any of them, he would, of course be prepared to have them fed; that he had no intention of converting his executive headquarters at Burlington into a council-ground for his red children, and that it was his purpose to visit them in their own country at a very early day. Hardfish went home with a new idea in his mind concerning Governors.

"Shortly after that failure, the agent received a communication from the Governor, informing him of the facts here related, and notifying him to use all means in his power to prevent the intrusion of his charge upon the white settlements. The letter also announced the Governor's intention to visit the Agency in a short time, due notice of which would be given.

"The Governor at last set his time, the bands were all informed, the Governor arrived at the Agency and a grand council was to be begun. Meanwhile all the Indians except the Iowa River Foxes, who were indisposed to come so far on a matter that did not directly concern them, had gathered and were encamped about the Agency. The Keokuk band occupied the ground along the branch behind the mills, which was then full of plum, hazel and crab-apple thickets. The Hardfishes were on the edge of the river timber, south of the Agency. Long before the appointed hour, the latter tribes, arrayed in full toggery, arrived at the designated place of meeting. The men and ponies were caparisoned in their richest styles of ornamentation. They at once began a display of equestrianism, and performed for some time. They then dismounted, and, after securing their animals, formed in line and marched into the Agency-yard where the Governor was to receive them. Quite a respectable number of whites were in attendance, to witness the scenes and partake in the ceremonies of the occasion. Hardfish took the Governor by the hand, in a way of greeting, spoke a few words and sat down upon the grass, surrounded by his followers.

"Now, it was a sacred duty with the Governor to cherish the memory of his friend, Gen. Harrison. He had been Aide-de-Camp to the General in the war of 1812, and rumor told that their mutual sentiments were more like those of father and son than those of simple friendship. Keokuk had been apprised of this fact, and, as subsequent events revealed, knew how to 'make it tell.' The appointed hour of assembling came and passed, but yet no sign of Keokuk or his party was made at the Agency. As time passed, the Governor, with his sense of promptness offended, grew impatient at the delay. He finally expressed opinions approbatory of Hardfish and derogatory of Keokuk.

“ At length, when the council seemed about to prove a failure by default, the first faint sounds of Keokuk’s music came floating on the air. The notes grew more audible as the band approached, but never swelled up to the full tone of joyful marches. As the front of the procession wound slowly into view, the lances and staves, instead of being decked with gaudy ribbons and feathers, were seen to be wrapped about with withered grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies, and the Indian persons, instead of being painted with vermilion and dressed in bright colors, were streaked with the somber, funeral substitute of clay. In fact, all the paraphernalia of woe betokened some sad affliction. The Agent, after a hurried word with the interpreter, told the Governor that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their leading men must have died during the night, and probably lay yet unburied in their camp. The Hardfishes seemed as much at a loss as anybody, wondering who could have died without their knowing it.

“ The solemn dirge ceased, and, dismounting, the several hundred savages formed in line, on foot, and marched, with Keokuk at their head, into the yard. The Chief advanced toward the Governor, who also moved forward to greet the Indians. Keokuk ordered his followers to halt, and, through his interpreter, said: ‘ Say to our new Father that, before I take his hand, I will explain what all this means. We were told, not long ago, that our Great Father at Washington was dead. We have heard of him as a mighty warrior, who had passed much of his life among the red men, and knew their wants. We believe that we would always have had friendship and justice at his hands. His death has made us very sad, and, as this was our first opportunity, we thought it would be very wrong if we did not use it to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss. We have kept our Father waiting here while we have performed that part of our mourning which we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead.’ Then amid the murmurs of approbation from his people, he stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp with which the Governor seized and clung to it showed that the Chief had touched the right spot in his heart, and that the Hardfishes must thereafter be content to take a back seat.

“ When, years after, Maj. Beach was enjoying a day of the Governor’s hospitality, at Maysville, Ky., the incident came up in conversation. The Governor was told that he must not credit Keokuk with the paternity of the entire plot, and that his ingenuity was put into requisition only to manage the details. The kind old gentleman seemed greatly amused.”

Of the visit of the Hardfish band, in the summer of 1840, and of the rebuff received at the hands of Gov. Chambers, the local press of Burlington, of that date says nothing; but an earlier visit paid Gov. Lucas by the same faction is recorded in the *Patriot and Hawkeye*. January 23 and 24, 1840, a large delegation, headed by Hardfish and Nasheaskuk—Black Hawk’s oldest son—encamped near the town and signified a desire to open council with the Governor. From the cordial reception tendered the Indians by the Governor, one is naturally led to believe that the official sympathy was decidedly on the side of the Hardfish faction, as asserted by Maj. Beach. There was a double grievance borne to the ears of the Father by his red children, for not only did the Chief declare that a spirit of partiality had been manifested toward the Keokuk wing, in the matter of trade and traders, but the young brave, Nasheaskuk, carried signs of mourning over the recent desecration of his father’s tomb. The grave of Black Hawk had been robbed of its dead (as will

be shown further in this chapter, and the Indians demanded the restoration of the body.

With these two causes of anger—the one supposititious, perhaps, and the other real—the Indians sought their Father for counsel. Gov. Lucas received them with every mark of respect, and prepared for a great demonstration. He assured Nashenskuk that the spoliation of the grave of his father was a crime under the white man's laws, and would be sternly dealt with. The explanation of the tale satisfied the perturbed brave, who joined in friendly converse with the leaders during the remainder of the council. The proceedings terminated with a mighty, wild, and strange to relate, the scene of the dance was none other than the last me church, Old Men. The Governor is said to have provided for the occasion all necessary privileges, and a festive ceremony betokened the friendliness of the natives. While the dancing was in progress, Hardfish and Nashenskuk stood by, silent spectators of the scene. Neither of these great men esteemed it dignified for them to join in the dance. It is said that Nashenskuk disapproved of all festivities, but undoubtedly that sentiment prevailed only when he was in the presence of white men. It is a fact that Indian leaders frequently refrained from demonstrations of any emotion when away from the seclusion of their lodges.

Again taking up the thread of Mr. Biggs' recitals, we quote from the *Annals*:

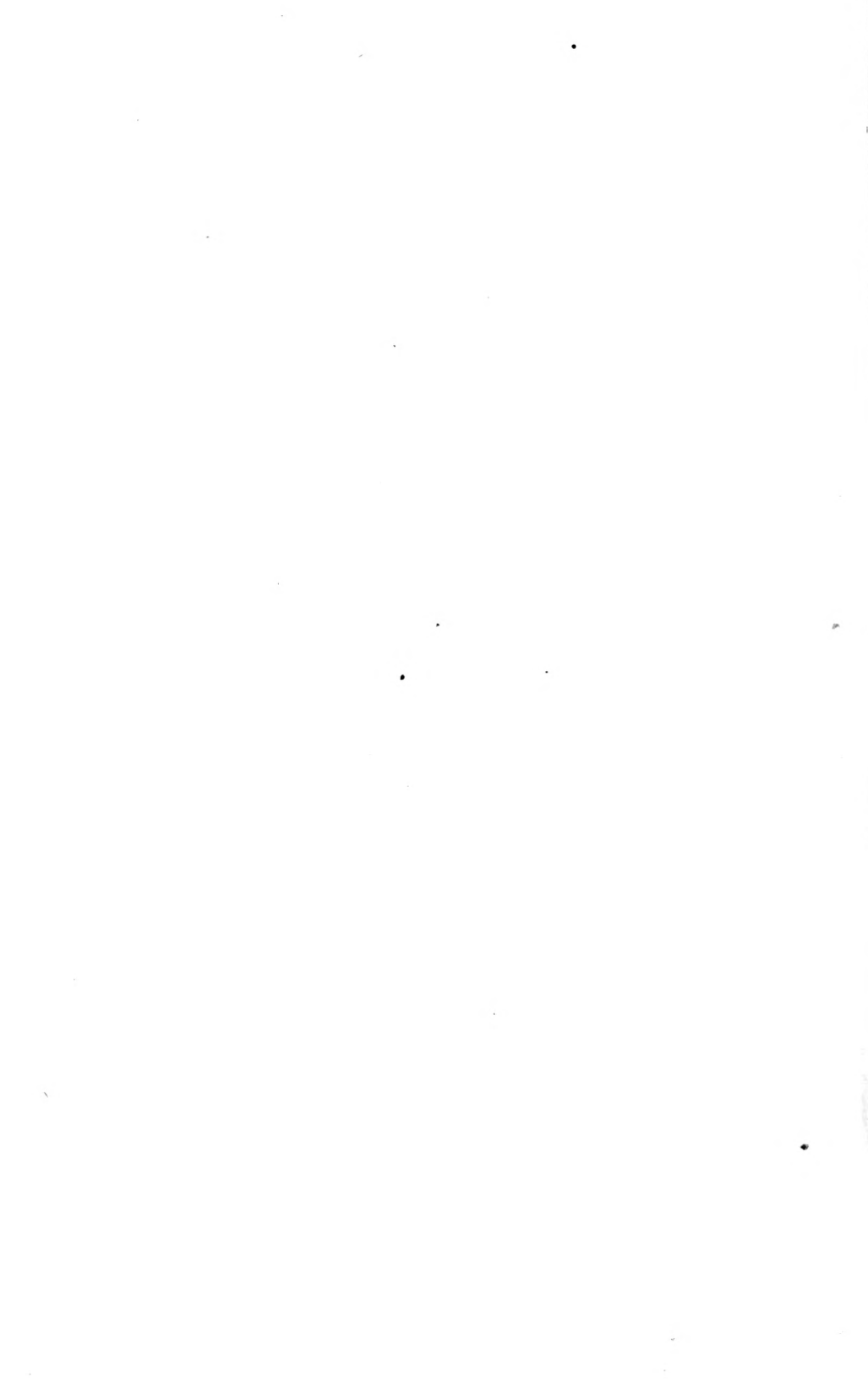
"We have thus far portrayed the bright side of Keokuk's character; but, like most, if not all, great intellects, there is a dark background which the truth of history demands shall be brought to view. His traits of character thus far sketched, may not unaptly be compared to the great Grecian orator; but here the similitude ends. The great blot on Keokuk's life was his inordinate love of money; and, toward its close, he became a confirmed inebriate. His withering reply to the Mormon Prophet was intended by him as a pure stroke of wit; it nevertheless expressed his ruling passion.

"A bitter and incurable feud existed in the tribe, during their time of residence on the Des Moines River, between what was denominated as 'Keokuk's band' and 'Black Hawk's band,' the latter recognizing Hardfish as their leader. This distrust and, indeed, hatred were smothered in their common intercourse when sober; but when their blood was fired with whisky it sometimes assumed a tragic feature amongst the leaders of the respective bands. An instance of this character occurred on the lower part of the Des Moines, on a return of a party making a visit to the 'half-breeds' at the town of Keokuk, on the Mississippi. In a quarrel, excited by whisky, Keokuk received a dangerous stab in the breast from the son of Black Hawk. The writer of the present sketch saw him conveyed by his friends homeward, lying in a canoe, unable to rise.

"Hardfish and his coadjutors lost no occasion to find fault with Keokuk's administration. The payments were made in silver coin, put in boxes, containing \$1,000 each, and passed into Keokuk's hands for distribution. The several traders received each his quota, according to their several demands against the tribes admitted by Keokuk, which invariably consumed the far greater portion of the amount received. The remainder was turned over to the chiefs and distributed among their respective bands. Great complaints were made of these allowances to the traders, on the ground of exorbitant prices charged on the goods actually furnished; and it is alleged that some of these accounts were spurious. In confirmation of this last charge, over and above the character of the items exhibited in these accounts, an affidavit was filed with Gov. Lucas by



A. L. Richmond



an individual, to which the Governor gave credence, setting forth that Keokuk had proposed to the maker of the affidavit to prefer a purely fictitious account against the tribe for the sum of \$10,000, and he would admit its correctness, and, when paid, the money should be divided among themselves, share and share alike. To swell the traders' bills, items were introduced of a character that showed fraud upon their face, such as a large number of 'blanket coats,' articles which the Indians never wore, and 'telescopes,' of the use of which they had no knowledge. This shows the reckless manner in which these bills were swollen to the exorbitant amounts complained of, in which Keokuk was openly charged with being in league with the traders to defraud Hardfish's band. At this time, the nation numbered about two thousand three hundred souls, and only about one-third of the whole number belonged to Keokuk's party. Gov. Lucas warmly espoused the popular side in the controversy that arose in relation to the mode and manner of making the annual payment, and the matter was referred to the Indian Bureau, and the mode was changed so that payments were made to the heads of families, approximating a per-capita distribution. This method of making the payments met the unqualified disapprobation of the traders, and, after one year's trial, fell back into the old channel. Keokuk led his tribe west to the Kansas country, in 1845, and, according to reports, died some years after of delirium tremens."

Maj. Beach tells of one of the numerous religious rites of Keokuk's band :

"The Sacs and Foxes were quite friendly and manageable; in fact, were very friendly and agreeable people to live among, and all public and personal intercourse with them rolled smoothly along the well-worn track, without much of incident or marvel, until the final sale of their remaining Iowa domain. Sometimes incidents would occur possessing excitement or amusement enough to encroach for a little upon the monotony that otherwise might have become tedious, of which the writer will endeavor to recover the memory of one or two that may amuse the reader.

"The Sacs and Foxes, like all other Indians, were very religious people in their way, always maintaining the observance of a good many rites, ceremonies and feasts in the worship of the Great Spirit. Fasts did not seem to be prescribed in any of their missals, however, because, perhaps, forced ones, under a scarcity of game or other edibles, were not of impossible occurrence among people whose creed plainly was to let to-morrow take care of itself. Some of these ceremonies bore such resemblance to some of those laid down in the books of Moses as to have justified the impression among biblical students that the lost tribes of Israel might have found their way to this continent.

"Maj. Beach was a witness, one delightful forenoon in May, 1841, of a ceremony that seemed full of mystery, even to those Indians who took no part in celebrating it. A large lodge had been set up for the occasion on the level green, near Keokuk's village, and its sides left so entirely open that a view of the proceeding was unobstructed from without. Close around was a circle of guards or sentinels, evidently in the secret, as they were near enough to hear, but far enough away from the center to prevent eavesdropping. Low tones were observed by the speakers. Inside of the first circle of sentinels was a still more numerous row of guards, and a strict watch was maintained. Keokuk seemed to be the chief performer among those who were actively engaged. One old fellow, who held relations of importance with the tribe, seemed to be the one for whom all the display was made. He was distinguished from those about him by being clothed in a much scantier pattern of raiment than the rest. The first part of the ceremony seemed to be a general posturing of the subject, for the performers

would place the old Indian on his feet: then they would force him to sit down, and then compel him to assume some other attitude. Meanwhile, they kept up a vigorous powwowing over him, gesticulating in their wildest manner. Finally, after they had placed him in a sitting position, with a pile of blankets at his back, Keokuk advanced toward him, pistol in hand, and apparently took deliberate aim at the fellow's forehead. There was an explosion quite audible to outsiders, followed by a little puff of powder-smoke, and the old savage fell over as though he was shot dead. The attendants quickly covered him with blankets, and the wise ones of the tribe gathered about in solemn manner. Seated by the supposed dead man, the council indulged in many long talks. At last, Keokuk was inspired with some power from the Great Spirit, and, hastily stepping forward, he seized the hand of the prostrate man. He lifted the dead Indian to a sitting posture, and speedily restored him to full life. The outside witnesses looked on with mute surprise and awe throughout the entire performance. It was evident from their manner that they believed the old Indian had really been killed, and that their mighty chieftain had raised him to life and health. The ceremony was designed, doubtless, to represent the close relationship between Keokuk and the invisible forces of the Happy Hunting-Grounds, but this is merely speculation, for no interpretation of the ceremony was ever made, so far as Maj. Beach could learn."

Catlin, in his work on the North American Indians, speaks of his visit to Keokuk's lodge, in company with the Indian Agent, Gen. Street, probably in the summer of 1839. At that interview and at a subsequent one, Catlin found the chief to be an "exceedingly vain man." The artist-author sketched the chief's portrait in full Indian costume. He also drew another picture of him, mounted on the "finest horse in the West." This animal is alluded to no less than three times by Catlin, and was so unusually beautiful as to create a degree of admiration for him that was general. Mr. LeClaire claimed to have sold the animal to Keokuk for \$300, but that claim is disputed by Capt. Hillhouse, at present a resident of Burlington, who asserts positively that he was the original owner of the famous steed, and that he sold him to the chief for the sum stated.

Catlin relates no specially interesting incidents or anecdotes of the Sacs and Foxes, but confines his letters mostly to descriptions of his own personal successes as an artist. He drew innumerable sketches of savage scenes and native Americans, many of which are accepted as standard works of art or reference. His letters were, however, of a superficial, desultory character, scarcely worthy of careful perusal, so far, at least, as this particular section is concerned.

Of sundry general customs brief mention is made, as, for example, of the more common dances. From those portions of the work, we quote:

"The *slave dance* is a picturesque scene, and the custom in which it is founded in a very curious one. The tribe has a society which they call 'slaves,' composed of a number of the young men of the best families in the tribe, who volunteer to be slaves for the term of two years, and subject to perform any menial service that the chief may order, no matter how humiliating or degrading it may be; by which, after serving their two years, they are exempt for the rest of their lives from all menial occupations. These young men elect one of their number to be their master. * * * On a certain day they give a great feast, and open it with this dance.

"Another curious custom is called 'smoking horses.' When Gen. Street and I arrived at Keokuk's village, we were just in time to see the amusing scene, on the prairie, a little back of his lodges. The Foxes, who were making

up a war party to go against the Sioux, and had not suitable horses enough by twenty, had sent word to the Sacs, the day before, according to ancient custom, that they were coming on that day, at a certain hour, to 'smoke' a number of horses, and that they must not fail to have them ready. On that day, the twenty men who were beggars for horses were on the spot, and seated themselves in a circle on the ground, where they fell to smoking. The villagers flocked around in a dense crowd. Soon after, appeared on the prairie, at half a mile distance, an equal number of young men of the Sac tribe, who had each agreed to give a horse, and who were then galloping the horses about at full speed. Gradually, as they went around in a circle, they came nearer the center, until they were at last close upon the ring of young fellows seated on the ground. Whilst dashing about thus, each one with a heavy whip in his hand, as he came within reach of the group on the ground, selected the one to whom he decided to present his horse, and, as he passed him, gave him the most tremendous cut with his lash over his naked shoulders. This was repeated until the blood trickled down the fellow's back. Then the Sac placed the bridle of his horse in the sufferer's hands, and said, 'I present you a horse; you are a beggar, but you will carry my mark on your back.' The privilege of marking the recipient of his bounty seemed ample compensation for the gift."

The *discovery dance*, by which the approach of enemies or wild animals was detected, was a notable ceremony; also, the *berdashe dance*, which is performed about a man, dressed in woman's clothes, who submits to all sort of degradation, and thereby becomes a "medicine" or sacred man.

The word "medicine" was so diversified in its meaning as to excite profound surprise among the English-speaking races. All sacred, great or peculiar men or things were spoken of as medicine. No Indian would think of going to battle without his medicine-bag or charms.

The *medicine dance* was performed for fifteen days before the wigwam of a fallen brave, by the survivors of a battle. The widow erected a green bush before her door, and under that she sat and cried, while the warriors danced and brandished the scalps they had taken, and at the same time recounted the brave deeds of the dead.

The *beggar's dance* will be recalled to the minds of the earlier settlers of this region. The bedecked savages would dance and powwow from door to door, demanding presents for the good of the tribe and the pale-faces.

The list of dances was as varied as the superstition of the tribes was dense. No adequate description can be given in a work not exclusively devoted to the history of the red men.

Catlin was at Rock Island on the day the treaty was signed. He says (p. 216, Bohn's ninth edition, 1857): "As an evidence of the great torrent of emigration to the Far West, I will relate the following occurrence which took place at the close of the treaty: After the treaty was signed and witnessed, Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, addressed a few judicious and admonitory sentences to the chiefs and braves, which he finished by requesting them to move their families and all their property from this tract within one month, which time he would allow them to make room for the whites. Considerable excitement was created among the chiefs and braves by this suggestion, and a hearty laugh ensued, the cause of which was explained by one of them in the following manner: 'My Father, we have to laugh. We require no time to move. We have all left the lands already, and sold our wigwams to Chemokemons (white men), some for \$100 and some for \$200, before we came to this treaty. There are already 400 Chemokemons on the land, and several hundred

more on the way moving in; and three days before we came away, one Chemokemon sold his wigwam to another Chemokemon for \$2,000, to build a great town.'

"The treaty itself, in all its forms, was a scene of interest. Keokuk was the principal speaker on the occasion, being recognized as the head chief of the tribe. He is a very subtle and dignified man, and well fitted to wield the destinies of his nation. The poor dethroned monarch, Black Hawk, was present, and looked an object of pity. With an old frock coat and brown hat on, and a cane in his hand, he stood the whole time outside the group, and in dumb and dismal silence, with his sons by the side of him, and also his quondam Aide-de-Camp, Nahpope, and the Prophet. They were not allowed to speak, nor even to sign the treaty. Nahpope rose, however, and commenced a very earnest speech on the subject of *temperance!* But Gov. Dodge ordered him to sit down, as being out of order, which probably saved him from a much more peremptory command from Keokuk, who was rising at that moment with looks on his face that the devil himself might have shrunk from."

Mr. Charles Negus contributed the following anecdotes of Keokuk to the *Annals of Iowa*:

"In the fall of 1837, the General Government called to Washington a deputation from most of the tribes residing in the valley of the Mississippi. Prominent among others were delegations from the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, between whom at the time open hostilities existed. The ostensible object in calling these deputations to the seat of government, at this time, was alleged to be for the purpose of restoring peace among the hostile nations, but negotiations were held for the purchase of lands. Cary A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian affairs, under the direction of J. K. Pointset, Secretary of War, conducted the business. The council was held in a church, and the negotiations between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were spirited and attracted much attention.

"After the council was opened by a few remarks on the part of the United States, the representatives from the Sioux spoke. Their great effort seemed to be to show that it was useless to undertake to make a peace with the Sacs and Foxes, for they were treacherous and no confidence could be put in anything they might agree to do. 'My father,' said one of their orators, 'you cannot make these people hear any good words, unless you bore their ears with sticks.' 'We have often made peace with them,' said another, 'but they would never observe a treaty. I would as soon make a treaty with that child (pointing to Keokuk's little boy) as with a Saukee or Musquakee.'

"Keokuk did most of the talking on the part of the Sacs and Foxes, and with the spectators was the Cicero of the occasion, and in reply to these philippics of the Sioux, he said: 'They tell you that our ears must be bored with sticks, but, my father, you could not penetrate their thick skulls in that way, it would require hot iron. They say they would as soon make peace with a child as with us: they know better, for when they make war upon us, they find us men. They tell you that peace has often been made, and that we have broken it. How happens it, then, that so many of their braves have been slain in our country? I will tell you, they invade us; we never invade them; none of our braves have been killed on their land. We have their scalps, and can tell where we took them.'

"It may be proper here to notice some of the events in Keokuk's life. Keokuk was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born near or upon Rock River, about the year 1780. He, like Black Hawk, was not an

hereditary chief, but rose, by his energy and skill in managing the Indians, to be the head man in the nation. The first battle he was ever engaged in he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was presented with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event. During the war of 1812 with Great Britain, a force was sent by the Government of the United States to destroy an Indian village at Peoria, on the Illinois River. A runner brought the news to the village that the same troops were going to attack the Sacs, and the whole tribe were very much alarmed. A council was instantly called, and it was determined to immediately abandon their village. Keokuk, who as yet had not been admitted into their councils, was standing by and heard the result of their deliberations. He went to the door of the council-lodge and asked the privilege of addressing the council on the subject about which they had been deliberating. He was admitted, and expressed his regret at the conclusion they had come to, and argued the propriety of preparing for a defense before a retreat, and concluded by saying, 'Make me your leader, let your young men follow me, and the pale-faces shall be driven back to their towns. Let the old men and women, and all who are afraid to meet the white man, stay here, but let your braves go to battle!' This speech had its desired effect, and the warriors at once declared they were ready to follow Keokuk, and he was chosen their leader. The intelligence turned out to be a false alarm, but the conduct of Keokuk had its effect and raised him to the first rank among the braves.

"On another occasion, Keokuk, with his band was hunting near the country of the Sioux. Very unexpectedly a mounted band of Sioux came upon them, fully equipped for a hostile attack. The Sacs were also upon horse-back, but they had not the force or preparation to openly resist the attack of the enemy, nor could they safely retreat. In this emergency, Keokuk immediately formed his men into a circle and ordered them to dismount and take shelter behind their horses. The Sioux raised their war-whoop and charged upon their enemy with great fury, but the Sacs, protected by their horses, took deliberate aim, gave them a warm reception and caused them to fall back. The attack was repeated, and, after several unsuccessful assaults, the Sioux retired much the worse for the encounter. Subsequent to this, when the Sacs supposed the Sioux were on friendly terms with them, they went out on a buffalo-hunt, leaving but few braves to protect their village. Unexpectedly, Keokuk came upon an encampment of a large number of Sioux painted for war, and apparently on their way to attack his village. His warriors were widely scattered over the prairies and could not speedily be collected together. These circumstances called into requisition the tact of a general. Keokuk was prepared for the emergency; he mounted his horse, and unattended, boldly rode into the camp of the enemy. In the midst of their camp, he saw raised the war-pole, and around it the Sioux were engaged in the war-dance and uttering expressions of vengeance upon the Sacs. Keokuk dashed into the midst of them and demanded to see their chief. At the approach of the chief, he said to him, 'I have come to let you know that there are traitors in your camp. They have told me that you were preparing to attack my village. I know they told me lies, for you could not, after smoking the pipe of peace, be so base as to murder my women and children in my absence; none but cowards would be guilty of such conduct.' When the Sioux had got a little over their surprise, they gathered around him, evincing an interest to seize him, when he added in a loud voice, 'I supposed they told me lies, but if what I have heard is true, the Sacs are ready for you.' And

immediately put spurs to his horse and left the camp at full speed. Several guns were fired at him, and a number of the Sioux mounted their horses and chased him, but he escaped unhurt. Brandishing his tomahawk, and making the woods resound with the war-whoop, he soon left his pursuers in the distance.

He immediately collected his warriors and prepared to defend his village. His enemies, finding that they had been discovered and fearing that Keokuk, by his bold adventure to their camp had planned some stratagem, abandoned their enterprise and returned home without molesting the Sacs. Keokuk was more distinguished as an orator and statesman than as a general. He was one of the most eloquent speakers in his nation, and was not surpassed by any in managing his own people, and others with whom he had intercourse."

BLACK HAWK, THE BRAVE.

The most conspicuous figure in the list of noted Indians of the Northwest is Black Hawk. In many of his tastes and characteristics, he was more like the white man than the savage. In personal appearance, he was distinguished. He was five feet and eleven inches tall, weighed about one hundred and forty pounds, and had an eye black and piercing as a wild beast's.

After his dramatic life-work was finished, the old man dwelt in solitude near the scene of his battle under Pashapaho, at Iowaville, and while there became intimately acquainted with James Jordan, who still lives (1879) on the farm claimed at an early day. Mr. Jordan's name will be recognized by scores of the readers of this work, and his statements will be received by all as worthy of credence. Mr. Jordan's opportunities for knowing the Indian, and also for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the language in which he spoke, were unusual. For years, the two families lived side by side, and maintained a degree of intimacy peculiar and incidental to the isolated life then led. A feeling of friendliness sprang up between the native and the pioneer resident, which was but little removed from that of brotherhood.

BLACK HAWK'S BIRTH.

Mr. Jordan asserts that many errors have crept into history concerning Black Hawk. The most important one is that which fixes his birth in 1767. It will be observed in the State history, which precedes this sketch, that he was born in the Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in Illinois, 1767. Mr. Jordan pronounces the date an error. From Black Hawk's own lips, he learned that the time of his birth was 1775, but the day is not given.

The date, 1767, is given in no less an authoritative manner than that of Schoolcraft's standard work on the North American Indians, prepared under his supervision by order of Congress. The temerity of venturing to correct a statement made by so eminent an investigator, is not possessed by the compiler of these pages, but we feel that the duty of one who attempts to preserve historic fact is plainly of a character which necessitates apparent rashness. In the case in question, there is little doubt but that all writers subsequent to Schoolcraft have unhesitatingly accepted his conclusions, and have given less care to researches in that direction than would have been given had some more obscure man chronicled the event. Hence the general unanimity of belief that the brave began life in 1767.

As it is a question—since here we venture to raise the doubt—which future historians will probably seek earnestly to solve, let us review the grounds we

have for regarding Mr. Schoolcraft in error, and then leave the subject to be definitely determined by more competent writers.

One can scarcely conceive of a more perplexing question than that of an Indian's age, if taken on general principles. Few among the more intelligent ones are able to tell their years. Their methods of computing time are vague at best, and it is no uncommon thing to find an old Indian claiming greater age than is reasonably his allotted share. The birth of children among savage tribes is not a matter of record. Modern, as well as the more remote, events in the lives of such tribes partake of the traditional character of recital, which leads to confusion. If, for example, a prominent figure in their history once becomes invested with qualities which distinguish him, he is ever afterward referred to by symbolic epithet. The names of Indian chiefs are chosen from their vocabulary, rich in natural similitudes. Is it not reasonable to suppose that if once announced, even without authority, an Indian brave's age, like his name, will remain unquestioned among the people of his tribe? Is it not also reasonable to believe that such an expression concerning Black Hawk's age may have been made, and that Mr. Schoolcraft found that the prevailing opinion pointed to 1767 as the date? Having thus understood it, and hearing it repeated frequently, what more natural conclusion could he have drawn than that it was correct? Assuming (in the absence of positive proof either way) that Mr. Schoolcraft conversed with Black Hawk personally, on this subject, it will undoubtedly appear to those who remember the Indian's reticent manner with the whites, that an acquiescence in the general belief would be more likely to follow a casual inquiry concerning his age, than a refutation of the popular idea. It was only to those who could converse with him in his native tongue, and who were associated with him continually, that Black Hawk cast aside his customary reserve. He did not entertain an instinctive love for the whites, especially for Americans; and there is no evidence at hand to convince us that Mr. Schoolcraft enjoyed the confidence of the brave. So much can be said in negative argument of the case.

As to affirmative argument, we have the positive assurance of Mr. Jordan that Black Hawk frequently talked upon the subject, and declared all statements fixing his birth in 1767 erroneous. The pioneer and the native families lived side by side. The two men associated almost like brothers. Mr. Jordan spoke the language of the Sacs as fluently as his own, and thus inspired a degree of friendliness unattainable by those who were unfamiliar with the tongue. The whole question, in fact, resolves itself into one of veracity on the part of Mr. Jordan. If there exists documentary evidence, under Mr. Schoolcraft's hand, that Black Hawk told him positively of his age, then the matter lies between these men. If no such proof is extant, the reasons for accepting the statement made by Mr. Jordan are already defined.

There is a physiological argument in support of Mr. Jordan. If Black Hawk was born in 1775, he was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. Physicians will admit that there is no more critical period in man's life than that, and the breaking down of a vigorous constitution would be likely to occur then, in the case of an active person like Black Hawk. We know of no rule which makes the Indian warrior, who has led a life of conflict and excitement, an exception to this apparent law of nature.

The stories of Black Hawk's early battles, and especially his first one, may be offered in contradiction of the statement made by Mr. Jordan. Is there positive proof that his first scalp was taken in any particular year? It is said that he was sixteen years of age when that brave deed was performed; but

other traditions make him still older at that time, while some even cast a shadow on the truth of the story. Of course, if testimony, fixing the date of any event, and the brave's age at the moment of its occurrence, can be produced, the simultaneous record will settle this question at once. Who will solve the enigma?

The age of Black Hawk is not the only point in his history upon which conflicting evidence exists. The name in the original is variously given as to orthography. In Schoolcraft's history it is spelled Muc-co-da-ka-ka-ke. Catlin spelled it Muk-a-tah-mish-o-kah-kaih. Jordan spells it Mu-ca-tah-mish-a-ka-kah. Maj. Beach spelled it Muck-a-tah-mish-e-ki-ak-ki-ak.

The difference of spelling, however, is of no consequence, as it unquestionably resulted from an attempt to produce, with English letters, the peculiar pronunciation of the Indian tongue. The literal translation into English is a *black hawk*.

Another error exists concerning the official position of the man. He was not a chief either by inheritance or election. His father was a leading spirit, perhaps a prophet or a man of commanding influence in the councils of the Saes. At an early age, Black Hawk was allowed to don the war-paint, because of his having slain an enemy of his tribe. This rather traditionary statement comes unsupported, but is given for what it is worth. The story runs that the youth was but sixteen years old when he hung his first scalp upon his wigwam.

In character, the Indian boy was brave, cautious and ambitious. He aspired to rank and sought the gratification of his passion for power by stealthy means. He possessed marvelous oratorical abilities, in that gift equaling the great speaker Keokuk. As a warrior, he was dependent more upon strategy than upon the qualities which white men deem essential to military prowess; but Black Hawk was not a cruel or blood-thirsty man, who slew merely for the sake of slaughter. He was a paradox in some characteristics, and the report given by Mr. Jordan, of his latter days, contradicts the generally-believed accounts of his early methods of self-promotion. However, one can accept the statements of his friend without too great a tax on one's credulity, when it is remembered that the last years, and not the first, were spent in this vicinity. Black Hawk the youth was very different from Black Hawk the old and defeated man.

History teaches that Black Hawk's efforts at generalship were failures, when military method was required. His power lay in sudden and fierce attacks, with dramatic strategy and rush of mounted braves. It was by such means, and the employment of his great eloquence in council, that he gained his place as a leader. He assumed the place of authority over Keokuk, his ranking officer, and maintained his hold upon his men without ever claiming to be a chief-tain. He called himself a Brave, and delighted in the title.

The Saes and Foxes, according to their traditions, once dwelt upon the shores of the great lakes. Gradually they were pushed westward, until in time they came to occupy a large portion of Northern Illinois. In spite of the pressure of the whites, this band occupied a site on the east shore of the Mississippi, near Rock River. Here Black Hawk was, in 1832, the controlling spirit. "He was never a chief, either by inheritance or election," declares Maj. Beach, "and his influence was shared by a wily old savage, of part Winnebago blood, called the Prophet, who could do with Black Hawk pretty much as he pleased; and also by a Sac named Nahpope, the English of which is Soup, and whom the writer found to be a very friendly and manageable old native, as was also Black Hawk."

The following graphic account of the slaughter of the Iowas, by the warriors under Pashapaho and Black Hawk, is from a paper prepared by Uriah Biggs, and published in the *Annals of Iowa*. The battle-field was on the present site of Iowa-ville, which was long ago the principal seat of the Iowa nation of Indians, and was where Black Hawk afterward died. At the time of the massacre, Black Hawk was a young man, and the graphic account of his first steps toward chieftainship, as related by Mr. Biggs, is made up of the details given by the Indians who participated in the battle:

“Contrary to long-established custom of Indian attack, this battle was brought on in daytime, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field is a level, river-bottom prairie, of about four miles in length and two miles wide, near the middle, narrowing down to points at either end. The main area of the bottom rises, perhaps, twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the river, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river-side with a thick forest, and the river-bank was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of the prairie, and near the river-bank, was situated the Iowa village, and about two miles above the town, and near the middle of the prairie, is situated a small natural mound, covered at that time with a tuft of small tree and brush growing on its summit.

“In the rear of this mound lay a belt of wet prairie, which, at the time here spoken of, was covered with a dense crop of rank, coarse grass: bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated and broken river-bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, portions of it thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the cat-like foe. Through this forest the Sac and Fox war-party made their way in the night time, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush through the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in the contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the situation of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

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

“Pashapaho, who was chief in command of the enemy's forces, 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 prosecuted. Black Hawk, with his forces, reached the village undiscovered and made a furious onslaught upon its 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 engulfed 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 Pashapaho 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 to reach their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attacks of merciless assailants.

“The distance from the place of the attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in the flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their adversaries, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and they 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 a victorious foe, filled their hearts with a maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and, together with their arms, were in possession 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 complete success attending a battle does not always imply brave action: for, as in the present instance, bravery does not belong to a wanton attack on unarmed men and defenseless women and children. Yet it is due to Pashapaho, as commander of an army, to give him full credit for his quick perception of the advantages circumstances had placed within his reach, and for his sagacity in at once changing the programme of attack to meet occurring events, and the courage and intrepidity to seize these events and insure his success. The want of these essential qualities in a commander has occasioned the loss of many a battle in what is courteously termed civilized warfare.

“The Iowas, cut off from all hope of retrieving their loss, sent a flag of truce to Pashapaho, submitting their fate to the will of their conqueror, and a parley ensued, which resulted in the Iowas becoming an integral part of the Sac and Fox nation; but experiencing the ill-usage that is the common fate of a conquered people, they besought the United States authorities to purchase their undivided interest in the country, and thus allow them to escape from the tyranny of their oppressors. The purchase was accordingly made in 1825, and they removed to the Missouri River, and have so wasted in numbers as to scarcely preserve their existence as an independent tribe. The sole cause of this war was the insatiable ambition of the Sac and Fox Indians, as this was their first acquaintance with the Iowa nation or tribe.”

On page 74 of this volume is given the generally accepted version of the causes which led to the Black Hawk war of 1832; but that story is vague and unsatisfactory. On page 157, another, and, in the main, a correct account is given. From Mr. Jordan we learn facts of more than local interest in this disputed case, and give them here.

Somewhere about 1828-29, a man named Watts, while driving cattle through this State, about where Iowaville now is, was beset by Indians. Watts had with him a man whose name is not remembered now. This man was killed by a savage. The murder was committed on Indian territory, and a demand was made on Black Hawk for the criminal. He was delivered up to the United

States authorities and taken to St. Louis, where he was tried and condemned. Some of the tribe went to St. Louis to intercede for their companion, but did not accomplish their purpose. The Indian was hanged. However, while the Indians were in St. Louis they fell victims of sharpers, who obtained a professed title to Black Hawk's village on the Rock River, by presents of less value than the Government price of the land. When the embassy returned with their ill-gotten trinkets, Black Hawk was wroth and denounced the fraud. Subsequently, probably the next spring, on the opening of the season of 1830, the men who had obtained such title to the land came on, and drove the Indian women and children from the village, during the temporary absence of the braves.

Black Hawk made issue with the fraudulent possessors of his home, and offered to stake thirty of his braves against thirty white soldiers to test the question of title by a fight. The offer was declined by the military, but the whites said they would pit the United States army against the Indians of his tribe. Black Hawk took up the gauntlet, and hence the famous, but disastrous, Black Hawk war. This version, it will be seen, substantially corroborates the story obtained by research in Illinois.

Of the Black Hawk war, it is not within the province of this sketch to speak; it belongs to the history of Illinois, and has been repeatedly written up. After the defeat of Black Hawk, in 1832, he was captured and taken to Prairie du Chien. After an imprisonment in Jefferson Barracks, and, subsequently, in Fortress Monroe, whither he was taken, he was returned, at the intercession of Keokuk, to this region. In his old age, Black Hawk sought the company of the garrison, his band was broken up, and the once great chief was left alone in his declining years.

Black Hawk's phrenological developments indicated large self-esteem, destructiveness and combativeness. An incident is related of his vanity, which goes to prove that his strong points were counterbalanced by weak ones, or, rather, that his undisciplined nature betrayed its weakness, as would not have been the case had conventionality produced its usual result of indifference in manner. The citizens of Fort Madison gave a ball, in the winter of 1838, and Black Hawk was one of the lions of the occasion. He was accompanied by his squaw and son, and the two men were gaudily equipped in full-dress uniforms, silver epaulets, etc., things presented to them while in Washington the preceding fall. This fine military outfit was made extremely ludicrous by being combined with cowhide brogans and old-fashioned chapeaus. But Black Hawk was wholly complacent and satisfied, and the three received much flattery during the evening.

Later during the festivities, Black Hawk was seen contemplating himself in a large mirror at one end of the hall, quite unconscious that he was being observed. He was soliloquizing to himself, "Nish-e-shing (great or good) Black Hawk one big Cap-a-tain. Howh, howh!"

Black Hawk evinced great fondness for military glory and display. There was an ardent love of fame that never ceased to burn in his spirit, even through the trial of Keokuk's promotion above him as chief of the two tribes. When Black Hawk was captured after the battle of Bad Axe (his last battle), an officer in the army at that time relates that the agonized feelings of the conquered warrior were peculiarly touching in their manifestations. He says: "I shall never forget the appearance of Black Hawk when they brought him into the fort a captive. He was clad in a dress of white tanned deerskins, without paint or ornament, save one small feather attached to his scalp-lock. His

fan was the tail of a calumet eagle. He sat down, pale and dejected, his face in his hand, his legs crossed, and occasionally casting his eyes upon the officers. He felt that he was a prisoner, and was speechless.

Being permitted to speak in his own defense, he arose and said :

“ You have taken me prisoner, with all my warriors. When I saw that I could not beat you by Indian fighting, I determined to rush upon you and fight you face to face. I fought hard; but your guns were well aimed, and the bullets flew like birds in the air, and whizzed by our ears like the wind through the trees in winter. My warriors fell around me. It began to look dismal. I saw my evil day at hand. The sun rose dim on us in the morning, and at night it sank in a dark cloud and looked like a ball of fire. That was the last sun that shone on Black Hawk. His heart is dead and no longer beats in his bosom. He is now a prisoner to the white men; they will do with him as they wish; but he can stand torture, and is not afraid of death. He is no coward—Black Hawk is an Indian. He has done nothing of which an Indian ought to be ashamed. He has fought for his countrymen, their squaws and papooses, against white men who came year after year to cheat them and take away their lands. He is satisfied; he will go to the world of the spirits contented; he has done his duty; his father will meet him there and commend him. Black Hawk is a true Indian, and disdains to cry like a woman. He feels for his wife, his children and his friends; but he does not care for himself. Farewell, my nation! Black Hawk tried to save you and avenge your wrongs. He drank the blood of some of the whites; he has been taken prisoner, and his plans are stopped. He can do no more; he is near his end; his sun is setting, and he will rise no more. Farewell to Black Hawk.”

It seems that Keokuk had predicted downfall and disaster to Black Hawk for madly rushing into the war, which prediction was fulfilled. Yet Keokuk showed to his defeated rival the utmost consideration, and when the tribes were informed that the President considered Keokuk the principal chief, instead of showing a spirit of triumph over him, Keokuk rather aimed to soften the blow. Maj. Garland made the announcement, and said that he hoped Black Hawk would conform to the arrangement, and that dissensions would cease. From some mistake of the interpreter, Black Hawk understood that he was *ordered* to submit to the advice of Keokuk. He instantly lost all command of himself, and arose, trembling with anger, and exclaimed, “ I am a man, an old man; I will not obey the counsel of any one! No one shall govern me! I am old. My hair is gray. I once gave council to young men—am I to be ruled by others? I shall soon go to the Great Spirit, where I shall be at rest. I am done.”

A momentary excitement ran through the assembly. The show of spirit was not expected from one who had been so recently punished. Keokuk, in a low tone of voice said to him, “ Why do you speak thus before white men? You trembled; you do not mean what you said. I will speak for you.”

Black Hawk consented, and Keokuk rose. “ Our brother, who has lately come back to us,” he said, “ has spoken, but he spoke in anger. His tongue was forked. He did not speak like a Sac. He felt that his words were bad, and trembled like a tree whose roots have been washed by many rains. He is old. Let us forget what he has said. He wishes it forgotten. What I have said are his words not mine.”

Then Black Hawk requested to have a *black line* drawn over the words he had spoken in anger.

Mr. Biggs did not entertain as high an estimate of Black Hawk's character as some did. He wrote, concerning him:

"My first and only interview with Black Hawk was at Rock Island, at the time of the treaty for the Iowa Reserve, in 1836, about one year before his death. I was introduced to him by his intimate acquaintance and apologist, the late Jeremiah Smith, of Burlington. He asked where I resided, and being told on the Wabash River, in Indiana, he traced on the sand the principal Western rivers, showing their courses and connections, and exhibiting a general knowledge of the prominent features of the topography of the Western States.

"The interview occurred after his first visit to Washington, where he was taken by way of the Ohio River to Pittsburgh, and returned by Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo and Detroit, affording him a good opportunity to form a salutary impression of the military resources of the United States, and also to acquire a general knowledge of its geography. Its great military strength seemed to arouse his keenest observation, and furnished the main topic of his remarks upon the country as he passed through, as well as on his return to his tribe. The colloquy at this interview afforded an occasion to express his bitter reflections upon this painful theme. Mr. Smith, unfortunately for the repose of Black Hawk's feelings, and unconscious of its effect, mentioned the writer of this sketch as a surveyor of public lands, a character always unwelcome among the Indians. This remark I much regretted, as Black Hawk's countenance was instantly covered with gloom, and he rather petulantly said: 'The Chemokemon was strong, and would force the Indians to give up all their lands.'

"The colloquy here ended, as this barbed arrow, inadvertently thrown by Mr. Smith, had occasioned a tumult in Black Hawk's mind that rendered further conversation on his part disagreeable. The impressions of the writer in regard to Black Hawk's personal appearance were those of disappointment. He was attired in a coarse cloth coat, without any semblance of fit or proportion, with his feet thrust into a pair of new stoga shoes that were without strings, and a coarse wool hat awkwardly placed upon his nearly bald pate, and presenting a very uncouth and rather ludicrous personal bearing.

"This toggery, perhaps, had its share in lowering my previously-estimated claims of Black Hawk to distinction among the celebrated men of his race. 'The fine head, Roman style of face and prepossessing countenance,' that so favorably impressed the distinguished author of the 'Sketch-Book,' on visiting him while a prisoner in Jefferson Barracks, were no longer apparent to my dull comprehension.

"It would, indeed, be difficult to find a name in history that attained so great a notoriety, associated with such limited mental endowment and true military skill. Every prominent act of his life gave evidence of the lack of sound discretion and prudent forethought. We find him as early as 1804 visiting the Spanish Governor at St. Louis, at the time the United States Agents called to accept the transfer of the authority of the country. Black Hawk being informed of the purpose of their visit, refused to meet these agents of the new government, he passing out at one door as they entered at the other, and embarking with his suite in their canoes, and hastening away to Rock Island, saying he liked his Spanish father best. This was a mere whim, as he had, as yet, no acquaintance with the Government and people of the United States. He, however, at once determined on hostility to both; and this ill-advised and hasty determination was his ruling passion while he lived.

“Lieut. Pike, on behalf of the Government, made him a friendly visit to Rock Island, the following year, and, as a token of friendship, presented Black Hawk with an American flag, which he refused to accept. He embraced the first opportunity that offered to form an alliance with the British authorities in Canada, and eagerly attached himself and 500 warriors of his tribe to the British standard, at the commencement of the war of 1812. Here, his lack of capacity to command an army where true courage and enduring fortitude were requisite to success, was fully demonstrated. His warlike talents had hitherto been only tested in stealthy and sudden onslaughts on unprepared and defenseless foes; and, if successful, a few scalps were the laurels he coveted, and he retired, exulting in the plunder of a village and these savage trophies. His campaign against the Osages and their neighboring tribes, lasted only long enough to make one effort, and afforded no evidence of the fortitude and patient skill of the able military leader. His conduct under the British flag as ‘Gen. Black Hawk’ showed him entirely wanting in the capacity to deserve that title. He followed the English army to Fort Stephenson, in expectation of an easy slaughter and pillage; but the signal repulse the combined forces still met by the gallant Col. Croghan, completely disheartened him, and he slipped away with about twenty of his followers to his village on Rock River, leaving his army to take care of themselves.

“He entertained no just conception of the obligation of treaties made between our Government and his tribe, and even the separate treaty by himself and his ‘British Band,’ in 1816, was no check on his caprice and stolid self-will, and its open violation brought on the war of 1832, which resulted in his complete overthrow, and ended forever his career as a warrior.

“The history of his tour through the United States as a prisoner is a severe reflection upon the intelligence of the people of our Eastern cities, in regard to the respect due to a savage leader who had spent a long life in butchering his own race, and the frontier inhabitants of their own race and country. His journey was, everywhere throughout the East, an ovation, falling but little short of the respect and high consideration shown to the nation’s great benefactor, La Fayette, whose triumphal tour through the United States happened near the same period. But as an offset to this ridiculous adulation in the East, when the escort reached Detroit, where his proper estimate was understood, Black Hawk and his suite were contemptuously burned in effigy. But due allowance should be made for the ignorance concerning true Indian character, among the Eastern people, as their conceptions are formed from fanciful creations of the Coopers and Longfellows, immensely above the sphere of blood-thirsty War Eagles and the filthy, paint-bedaubed Hiawathas of real savage life.”

Maj. Beach relates the following incident derived from personal observation:

“Black Hawk’s lodge was always the perfection of cleanliness—a quite unusual thing for an Indian. The writer has seen the old woman busily at work with her broom by the time of sunrise, sweeping down the little ant-hills in the yard that had been thrown up during the night. As the chiefs of the nation seemed to pay him but little attention in the waning years of his life, Gen. Street, the Agent, looked out for his comfort more cheerfully than otherwise he would have thought it needful to do, and, among other things, gave him a cow—an appendage to an Indian’s domestic establishment hitherto unheard of. The old squaw and daughter were instructed in the art of milking her, and she was held among them in almost as great reverence as the sacred ox Apis was held among the ancient Egyptians.

“ This was in the summer of 1838, when the Agency was in the process of erection, and Black Hawk had established his lodge on the banks of the Des Moines, about three miles below Eldon. Close by was the trading-house of Wharton McPherson, with whom the writer stayed one night in August of said year (1838). and, as he rode past the lodge, Mme. Black Hawk was complacently sitting upon a log by the side of her cow, under a heavily-branched tree, industriously brushing the flies and mosquitoes from the bovine, with a rag tied to the end of a stick. Mr. McPherson said this was her daily occupation, in fly-time, often following the animal around as it grazed at a distance. This was the last occasion that ever the writer had an interview with Black Hawk, as he died within two months of that time (September 15, 1838), and was even then so infirm that he could barely move about his wigwam.”

THE DEATH OF BLACK HAWK.

The brave old Indian passed the last of his declining years in the immediate companionship of James Jordan, near Iowaville. He made occasional visits to Fort Madison and other towns, and even as late as the summer of 1838, but a short time prior to his death, he was in Fort Madison. He called upon Mr. Edwards, editor of the *Patriot*, who was an admirer of the Indian, and while there, the question of the Brave's age came up. Mr. J. M. Broadwell, then an employe in the office, remembers that Black Hawk counted on his fingers the number sixty-three, thus corroborating the statement made by Mr. Jordan concerning the Indian's birth.

The birth of Black Hawk is not the only disputed date in his eventful career, for the ending as well as the beginning has been variously stated. We are glad to be able to give a correct account of the death, burial and final disposition of the old warrior. The best authority on this subject is Mr. Jordan. From him the following statement was obtained :

On the 1st day of September, 1838, Mu-ca-tah-mish-a-ka-kah sickened with fever. The old brave requested Mr. Jordan to send to Fort Edward (now Warsaw) for Dr. Peel. A letter was duly dispatched, in which the Doctor was promised the sum of \$300 if he would attend the summons. The message was slow in going, and before a response could be made the soul of the brave old Indian had passed to the happy hunting-ground.

Black Hawk died September 15, 1838 (not October 1, as has been frequently stated), and was between sixty-three and sixty-four years of age at the time of his decease. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but he used to say just before his death, that he was sixty-three fingers and a part of a finger (meaning a year for each finger held up). Before he died, he requested Mr. Jordan to observe certain ceremonies in his burial. His body was to be clothed in full uniform, a suit of military clothes presented him by Gen. Jackson, or by some high official in the administration, upon which were a pair of epaulets valued at \$500. Three medals, which had been given him by the British, the French and the American Governments, respectively, and valued in the aggregate at \$1,200, were to be placed upon his breast. He was to be buried in a sitting posture, with his feet placed in a hole a few inches deep, and his body held in position by a board at his back. About his corpse was erected a frail tomb made of wooden slabs set upon the ground in the form of an inverted V. His war-club—a shaved post four or five feet high—was placed in the front of his rude tomb, upon which a great number of black stripes were painted, corresponding with the number of scalps he had taken during life. Openings were left in his tomb so that his friends and curious visitors

could witness the process of decay. The locality was designated by Black Hawk himself, as the site of his last friendly council with the Iowa Indians. This point was upon Mr. Jordan's farm, on Section 2, Township 70 north, Range 12 west.

The injunction was carefully carried out. The body was dressed as the Brave had directed, and blankets and gloves were added. Some time later, Mrs. Black Hawk came to Mr. Jordan with the alarming story that her husband's head had been stolen. Upon investigating the sepulcher, it was found that the head had dropped over from its own weight. Mr. Jordan replaced the member and repaired the tomb.

The alarm thus given was not entirely groundless, however, for on the 3d of July, 1839, Dr. Turner, of Van Buren County, stole the body and made off with it. It was taken to Quincy, Ill., and there the bones were cleaned by a professional anatomist. The accounts differ as to the place where the bones were cleaned: one being given as above, and another that it was St. Louis first and then Quincy; but Quincy was probably the scene of that deed. The bones were not "wired," but merely polished and varnished.

When the family of Black Hawk learned of the robbery, they were uncontrollable in their grief and anger. Nasheaskuk, the son, and Hardfish, the sub-chief who had succeeded to the leadership of Black Hawk's band, came to Burlington with about fifty braves, and made formal complaint to Gov. Lucas about the desecration of the grave. The Governor assured Nasheaskuk that the laws of the land made the stealing of a body a penal offense, and that everything should be done that was possible to secure the return of the remains. The council was satisfactory to the Indians, and lasted two days, being the 23d and 24th of January, 1840. The ceremonies finally ended with a grand dance and powwow in old Zion Church, with the Governor as master of festivities. Such a record is ludicrous now; but there was no alternative but to take possession of the numerously-employed edifice on such occasions.

The following summer and fall were consumed in a search after the missing bones, and not until the winter succeeding were they discovered.

The *Hawk-Eye* of December 10, 1840, contains the following item: "The bones of Black Hawk which were stolen from the grave about a year since have been recovered, and are now in the Governor's office. The wampum, hat, etc., which were buried with the old chief" [the editor evidently regarded Black Hawk as a chief through misunderstanding of his position.—*Ed.*] "have been returned with the bones. It appears that they were taken to St. Louis and there cleaned; that they were then sent to Quincy, Ill., to a dentist to be put up and wired previous to being sent to the East. The dentist was cautioned not to deliver them to any one until a requisition should be made by Gov. Lucas. The Governor made the necessary order, and the bones were sent up a few days since by the Mayor of Quincy, and are now in the possession of the Governor. He has sent word to Nasheaskuk, Black Hawk's son, or to the family, and some of them will probably call for them in a few days. Mr. Edgerton, the phrenologist, has taken an exact drawing of the skull, which looks very natural, and has also engraved it on a reduced scale, which picture will shortly appear on his chart. Destructiveness, combativeness, firmness and philoprogenitiveness are, phrenologically speaking, very strongly developed."

Thus it is shown that Black Hawk died in September, 1838; his body was stolen in July, 1839; his tribe made complaint to Gov. Lucas in January, 1840, and in December of that year the bones were recovered and carried to Burlington.

The remains were packed in a small box and placed in the Governor's office. A message was sent to the bereaved family, then staying on the Des Moines, some ninety miles distant. A cavalcade was soon in motion, bearing the disconsolate widow and a retinue of her friends to Burlington. On the evening of their arrival the Governor was notified of their readiness to wait upon him, and fixed the audience for 10 A. M. the next day. Several visitors were in attendance. The box containing the august remains opened with a lid, and when the parties were all assembled and ready for the awful development the lid was lifted by the Governor, fully exposing the sacred relics of the renowned chief to the gaze of his sorrowing friends and the very respectable auditors who had ascended to witness the impressive scene.

The Governor then addressed the widow through John Goodell, the interpreter of the Hardfish band, giving all the details of the transfer of the bones from the grave to Quincy and back to Burlington, and assured her that they were the veritable bones of her deceased husband; that he had sympathized deeply with her in her great affliction, and that he now hoped she would be consoled and comforted by the return of the precious relics to her care, in full confidence that they would not again be disturbed where she might choose to entomb them. The widow then advanced to the lid of the box, and, without the least apparent emotion, picked up in her fingers bone after bone, and examined each with the seeming curiosity of a child, and replacing each bone in its proper place, turned to the interpreter and replied that she fully believed they were Black Hawk's bones, and that she knew the Governor was a good old man or he would not have taken the great pains he had manifested to oblige her, and, in consideration of his great benevolence and disinterested friendship, she would leave the bones under his care and protection. She saw that the skeleton "was in a good dry place," and concluded to let it remain there. Maj. Beach said that he notified the widow of the willingness of the authorities to surrender the bones, but that she seemed indifferent to the matter. At all events, nothing was done by the family to secure a re-interment of the remains.

Shortly after the scene just related transpired, Gov. Lucas was succeeded by Gov. Chambers, and the bones of Black Hawk were taken from his former office to the office of Dr. Lowe, on Main street. Drs. Lowe, Hiccock and Rock were then occupying rooms adjoining the three-story building used by A. Moore as a hardware store. A. D. Green in the second story, and the Historical and Geological Institute in the third story. The bones had been given to the latter institution, but had not been removed to a place in the third story. On the night of January 16, 1853, a fire consumed the whole building and the adjoining structure, in which Dr. Lowe's office was. The bones of the celebrated Indian were then and there cremated. Thus, amid fire and tumult Black Hawk found a final earthly resting-place in the ashes of the ruined structure, and the last act of his eventful career was not less dramatic than the first public appearance of the brave. Literally and truthfully may we say, dust to dust, ashes to ashes: and may they rest in peace.

It has been asserted that the bones were saved from destruction by Dr. Rock, but the Doctor positively declared to Judge Rorer that the rumor was an idle one.

POWESHIEK AND OTHER NOTABLES.

Poweshiek, the chief of the Musquakies, or the band of the confederated Sacs and Foxes who inhabited this particular locality, was a fine specimen of the physical man. He stood about six feet in height, weighed nearly two hundred and fifty pounds, and had, withal, a frank and rather pleasing countenance,

when sober. His besetting fault was excessive indolence, which led to frequent lapses from sobriety. He and his family were more cleanly than his tribe were wont to be, and in intelligence he was equal to the great rulers of the red men, Keokuk and Black Hawk. The lazy habits of the chieftain, however, placed him at a decided disadvantage beside the more noted leaders. He would not join in the deliberations of the council if the acceptance of the notice involved personal exertion. Hence it is that one who really was worthy of the honors of leadership forfeited his right through personal weaknesses. Poweshiek was a man of honor, so far as his word was concerned, and he was absolute in his command over his tribe. It is related, as illustrative of his power over men, that once, when a theft had been committed on a small party of travelers through his domain, Poweshiek ordered that none of his followers leave the village until search had been made for the missing property. So completely were the Indians under subjection to his will that even the culprit remained and was detected. Severe punishment followed the discovery of the crime, but the guilty Indian received it without a murmur, nor did he think of violating Poweshiek's command to remain, when, by stealthy evasion, he might have escaped the penalty of his crime.

Poweshiek's village was on the Cedar River, about four miles below the site of Iowa City; but he frequently was seen in this locality during the early days of settlement. The evidences of a large village are still visible on the farm of William G. Holmes, below Iowa City. The Indians suffered greatly from small-pox at that place, and hundreds of them died from that terrible plague. Poweshiek died from excessive drinking before the Indians left Iowa for the West.

Wapello, the chief from whom that county was named, was a powerful ruler among his people, and was also a fast friend of the whites, especially of the first Indian Agent, Gen. Street. Incidents illustrative of his character are dispersed through the following pages. He died in 1841, and was buried by the side of his friend, the General, on the Agency Farm. His grave was recently cared for by the Managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which passes near by, and is now in a condition to withstand the shocks of time for years to come. He died at the forks of the Skunk River, on the 15th of March, and his remains were brought from that place to the scene of burial in an ox-wagon, and buried toward evening of the same day, with the customary Indian ceremonies. It was his own request that he might be laid by the side of Gen. Street, who had been for many years in the Indian service, and was very popular with them. Prior to the establishment of the Agency in Wapello County, Wapello and his band dwelt at the mouth of Crooked Creek, near Marshall, in Henry County.

Appanoose, Pashapaho, Hardfish and Kishkekosh all play conspicuous parts in the drama. An anecdote or two of the last-named will serve as an illustration of the nature of the men. Kishkekosh did not rank equal to either of the others, but he seems to have held a prominent place in councils, because of his native talents. His full name was George Washington Kishkekosh (the last meaning cut-teeth, or savage biter) and he had accompanied Black Hawk as one of his suite of braves during the tour of that renowned chief through the East as a prisoner of war. With his leaders, he had been hospitably entertained at hotels and other places, and had a high appreciation of the sumptuous and cleanly-looking fare that was set before them. How he was enabled, after such an experience, to return with a good stomach to the frugal diet and indifferent cooking of his own people, we are left to conjecture. At all events, he retained

his partiality for clean victuals, and was even overfastidious in this respect, as the following instance will show :

One night, he, with his company of three or four braves, slept at the house of a white man with whom he was on very friendly terms, and they were to remain to breakfast. Kish had an eye on the preparation of the meal, and observed one neglect that his tender stomach rebelled against. The lady of the house (it is possible she did it intentionally, for she was not a willing entertainer of her savage guests) neglected to wash her hands before making up the bread. Kish thought he would rather do without his breakfast than eat after such cooking, and privately signified as much to his followers, whereupon they mounted their ponies and left, much to the relief of their hostess. Arrived at a house some distance from the one they had left, they got their breakfast and related the circumstance. These people, though generally accustomed and limited to the poorest fare, were not averse to the best that could be provided, and made gluttons of themselves whenever they could get enough of it.

On another occasion, Kishkekosh and his suite, consisting of several prominent personages of the tribe, being then encamped on Skunk River, went to the house of a settler on a friendly visit, and he treated them to a feast. Besides Kish and his wife—who was a very lady-like person—the party consisted of his mother : Wykoma, the son of Wapello and his two wives (for polygamy was not an uncommon practice with these people) ; Masha Wapetine, his wife, and all their children. This old woman, on being asked how old she was, replied : “ Mack-ware-renaak-we-kauk ” (may be a hundred), and, indeed, her bowed head and hideously shriveled features would justify the belief that she was fully that old. The whole party were dressed in more than usually becoming style, probably out of respect to their hostess, who, knowing something of their voracious appetites, had made ample preparation for them. When the table was surrounded, Kish, who had learned some good manners, as well as acquired cleanly tastes, essayed to perform the etiquette of the occasion before eating anything himself. With an amusingly awkward imitation of what he had seen done among the whites, he passed the various dishes to the others, showing the ladies special attention, and helped them to a part of everything on the table with much apparent disinterestedness. But when he came to help himself his politeness assumed the Indian phase altogether. He ate like a person with a bottomless pit inside of him, instead of a stomach, taking everything within his reach, without regard to what should come first or last in the course, so that he only liked the taste of it. At length, after having drunk five or six cups of coffee, and eaten a proportionate amount of solid food, his gastronomic energy began to abate. Seeing this, his host approached him, and with apparent concern for his want of appetite, said : “ Why, Kish, do you not eat your dinner ? Have another cup of coffee and eat something.” In reply to this hospitable urgency, Kish leaned back in his seat, lazily shook his head and drew his finger across his throat under his chin, to indicate how full he was. And then, in further explanation of his satisfied condition, he opened his huge mouth and thrust his finger down his throat as far as he dared, as much as to say he could almost touch the victuals. Of course the others had eaten in like proportion, making the most of an event that did not happen every day.

Kishkekosh seems to have had in him the elements of civilization, which needed but opportunity to spring up and bear pretty fair fruit. Not only did he become fastidious as to cleanliness, but he observed and imitated other usages among the whites, even more radically different from those of his savage people.

It is well known that among the Indians, as among all unenlightened races the women are, in a manner, the slaves of the other sex. They are made to do all the drudgery of the camp, cultivate the corn, bring in the game after the hunter has had the sport of slaughtering it, no matter how far away it may be, he being either too lazy or feeling it beneath his dignity to bear the burden. They procure all the fuel to cook with, catch the ponies for their masters to ride, pack up their tents and household goods when preparing to move, and set them up when they again come to a halt in their wanderings. Kishkekosh had noticed the different fashion of the white settlers in regard to their women, and had, moreover, been reasoned with by them like an intelligent being, and he was very ready to admit the force of their arguments. He made an effort to institute reform among his people by having the men do a fair share of the work that, according to ordinary usage, fell to the squaws. He set them an example by taking hold heartily himself, and, though it is not probable that any very extended reformation took place, owing to the long-continued laziness of the men, and the deeply-rooted belief that their province was alone that of the hunter or warrior, yet the movement itself indicates capacity in this savage chief for progress and enlightenment.

The Indians throughout this region had a novel way of dealing with drunken people. After the Black Hawk war, they chose rather to live upon their annuities granted them by the Government than upon the products of the chase, as they had hitherto been forced to do, and as this gave them a good deal of leisure, they spent most of their time in drunken orgies, which proved a great mortality to the tribes, since many accidents happened to life and limb from that cause. It was, therefore, a custom for a few of the red men and the squaws to keep sober, so that when the inebriates got too wild, there would be some one to keep a restraining influence upon them. When a poor wight became unsafely drunk, he was tied neck and heels, so that he could be rolled about like a ball, which operation was kept up, despite his pleadings, until the fumes of liquor had vanished, when he was released. The sufferer would beg for mercy, but to no avail; and after he was sobered he showed no resentment, but seemed to recognize the wisdom of the proceeding.

The following anecdote of Pashapaho is worth preserving. Maj. Beach relates the incident as coming under his own knowledge, and, though not exactly relevant from locality, yet it illustrates the Indian characteristics:

"Some time in 1832, a plan was laid to attack Fort Madison, then a United States garrison. Pashapaho, a noted chief of the Sacs, who loved a "wee drap," was the projector of the scheme; but the treachery of a squaw brought the plan to a sudden end, and the savages, on their approach to the fort, were met with the grim paraphernalia of war, ready for their reception. The plan was not original with Pashapaho, for, in many respects, it resembles the famous effort of Pontiac on the fort at Detroit, during the early days of American settlement by the English; and the plan was, like that, defeated by a squaw.

"Under pretense of a counsel with the commandant, Pashapaho designed entering the fort with concealed arms, and at a given signal the Indians were to overpower the troops. However, because of the warning already given, when the procession marched toward the fort the gates were suddenly thrown open, and a loaded cannon was revealed in the path. The gunner stood beside the piece with lighted match, while just in the rear was drawn up the garrison in battle array. Old Pash deemed discretion the better part of valor, and the signal for attack was never given.

“Some years later, Pashapaho, who was also called the ‘Stabbing Chief,’ made an attempt to effect a lodgment in Fort Armstrong, at Rock Island, but his method was different from the plan on Fort Madison. During the year previous to the attempt, some of the braves of his tribe, while out on the prairie upon a hunting expedition, fell in with a body of hostile Sioux, the life-long enemies of all other tribes. The Sacs had the advantage in point of numbers, and captured a number of Sioux scalps. Complaint was made to the War Department, and orders were sent from Washington to Rock Island to demand of the chiefs the culprits, and to hold them prisoners in the fort. This was done. They were brought into the fort and surrendered, and throughout the winter, say for five months, they enjoyed the hospitality of Uncle Sam, in the shape of good quarters and plenty to eat, with no trouble of providing for it. In fact, they lived in an Indian’s heaven, until released by some arrangement whereby blood-money was to be taken from the annuities of their tribe and paid over to the Sioux.

“The next fall, old Pash, probably not finding his larder as well stocked for the winter as he desired, conceived the idea of imposing himself as a guest, indirectly, on his Great Father, the President. So, calling, one day, upon Col. Davenport, the commandant, he informed him that, being out upon a hunt, he had the misfortune to meet one of his traditional foes, and had succumbed to the morbid desire to lift his hair. The act was so contrary to his usual humane character that he mourned the deed and acknowledged his wickedness. He knew that his best of friend, the Great Father, whom he held in high esteem and affection, would hear of it and be very angry; and, therefore, to save him the additional vexation of having to send out a letter demanding his arrest, he had promptly come in to make a voluntary surrender of himself. Col. Davenport, who saw into the scheme, lauded him as an honorable Indian, and told him that his offer of surrender was ample evidence that he would respond whenever he was called to render account for the deed he had done. The Colonel could not think of making him a prisoner a day earlier than the Great Father commanded! No more was ever heard of this matter.”

A SCENE OF THE BORDER.

The following graphic sketch of a scene in army life, at an early day, is from the pen of Eliphalet Price, and is introduced for the purpose of preserving so capital a description of a common Indian custom:

“During the summer of 1827, soon after the war-cloud of difficulties with the Winnebago Indians had been adjusted by a visit of the chiefs to Washington, accompanied by Gen. Cass, a Sioux Indian, while hunting upon the Iowa shore, near the mouth of Paint Creek, shot and scalped a Winnebago, believing him to be the murderer of his brother, but who proved not to be the murderer, but the brother of ‘Big Wave,’ a chief of the Winnebagoes.

“The band of this chieftain, together with others of the nation, numbering about two thousand, becoming indignant at this act, immediately assembled at Fort Crawford and demanded of Col. Taylor (afterward President Taylor) the procurement and surrender of the murderer. The officers of the fort, apprehensive that new difficulties might arise with this factious tribe if their demand was disregarded, concluded to make an effort to obtain the murderer. Accordingly, an officer was dispatched to demand him of the Sioux nation, who immediately gave him up, and he was brought down the river and confined at Fort Crawford. Soon after his arrival at the fort, the Winnebagoes assembled again and insisted upon an unconditional surrender of the prisoner to them, which

Col. Taylor refused, but dispatched Lieut. Reynolds and Dr. Elwise, the Surgeon of the garrison, to have a talk with them and endeavor to preserve the life of the Indian by paying a satisfactory consideration in horses. At the conference, the Winnebagoes talked in a threatening and overbearing manner, declaring that nothing would satisfy them but the taking of the life of the Sioux in their own way and by themselves.

Reynolds, finding that no terms could be made with them that would conform to the suggestions of Col. Taylor, determined to make a proposition of his own, which was as follows: The Sioux should have a chance to save his life by being brought out upon the prairie, three weeks from that day, and, in a parallel line, seven paces to the rear of him, should be placed twelve of the most expert runners of the Winnebago nation, each armed with a tomahawk and scalping-knife, and, at the tap of the drum, the Sioux should be free to start for the home of his tribe, and the Winnebagoes free to pursue, capture and scalp him if they could. To this proposition the Winnebagoes acceded at once, and seemed much pleased with the anticipation of great sport, as well as an easy conquest of the prisoner, whose confinement in the garrison during the three weeks they believed would prostrate whatever running qualities he may have possessed. Their best runners were immediately brought in and trained every day, in full sight from the fort, and so accurate did they become in the hurling of the tomahawk, that they could hit, with unerring aim, a tin cup swinging from the branch of a tree, at a distance of twenty-five feet.

Lieut. Reynolds, who kept a pack of hounds and two or three fleet horses, and who was known throughout the hunting-range of the post as a dashing sportsman, having become warmly enlisted on the side of the Sioux, determined to have his Indian in the best possible condition for the contest. Accordingly, Dr. Elwise took him in charge, prescribing his diet, regulating his hours of repose and directing the rubbing of his body and limbs with flesh-brushes twice a day, immediately before going upon the parade-ground, to perform his morning and evening trainings. So carefully was he trained for this race of life or death that he was timed upon the parade ground, in the presence of the garrison and a number of spectators, the third day before the race came off, and performed the almost incredible feat of a mile in 3 minutes and 9 seconds. Reynolds had for some time been satisfied that the fleetest runner in the Winnebago nation could not overtake him, but to guard against the unerring aim of the tomahawk required a different kind of training. This was done by placing the drummer behind a screen, some twenty paces in front of the Sioux, so that the sound would reach him an instant before it did his opponents, and upon receiving the signal sound, he was trained to make two quick bounds, in a direct line, to the right, and then start upon the race.

The day at length arrived. About three thousand Indians, French traders, and border hunters had assembled to witness the scene: in fact, it was regarded as a gala-day by all—except the prisoner. Reynolds, on the part of the Sioux, and the celebrated chiefs, 'War-kon-shuter-kee' and 'Pine Top,' on the part of the Winnebagoes, superintended the arrangement of the parties on the ground.

The point agreed upon for starting was upon the prairie a little to the north of Prairie du Chien, and immediately in the vicinity of the residence of John Lockwood, an Indian trader, while the race-track lay along the level nine-mile prairie stretching to the north and skirting the shore of the Mississippi. The Sioux appeared upon the ground accompanied by a guard of soldiers, who were followed by his twelve opponents, marching in Indian file

and singing a low, monotonous chant, each being naked, with the exception of the Indian breechlet. Their ribs were painted white, while their breasts were adorned with a number of hieroglyphical paintings. Along the face, alternate stripes of white and black were painted in parallel lines, extending from the chin to the forehead. The hair was platted into numerous thongs tasseled with a red or white feather, and fringed with small bells, while their moccasins were corded tightly around the hollow of the foot, as well as around the ankle, with the sinews of the deer; in the right hand, each carried his tomahawk, while the left grasped the sheath that contained the scalping-knife.

“The prisoner was about twenty years old, a little less than six feet in height, of muscular, well-proportioned contour, and manifested in the easy movements of his body a wiry and agile command of his muscular powers; his countenance presented a mournful and haggard appearance, owing partly to the rigid discipline he had undergone in training and partly to his having painted his face black, with the figure of a horse shoe in white, upon his forehead, which denoted that he was condemned to die, with the privilege of making an effort to save his life by fleetness. Around his neck, he wore a narrow belt of wampum, from which dangled the scalp he had taken from the Winnebago.

“Soon after the parties were formed in line upon the ground, Reynolds approached the Sioux, and, taking off one of his moccasins, showed the chiefs that it contained a thin plate of steel, and asked if they objected to it, to which they replied with much merriment that he might carry as much iron as he pleased. The Lieutenant, observing that his Indian appeared restless and uneasy, requested Dr. Elwise to come forward, who, after examining his pulse, discovered that he was much excited, and that his nerves were in a tremulous condition. Reynolds immediately took him by the arm and led him out some distance from the front of the line, where he asked him if he was afraid to run, to which he replied: ‘I can outrun all the Winnebagoes; but I am afraid that I cannot outrun all the horses that are mounted by armed Indians. The Lieutenant saw at once the cause of his alarm, and informed him that they should not interfere; he intended to ride the fleetest horse upon the ground and keep near him, and, as he was armed, would see that no horseman approached him with hostile intentions. At this announcement, the countenance of the Indian brightened up with a smile; his whole person seemed lifted from the ground as he turned to his position with a stalwart stride.

“The chiefs and Reynolds soon after mounted their horses and took a position each upon the right of his party. The spectators were removed from the front to the rear by the guard, when the parties were ready for the start. Reynolds, who was to give the signal for the tap of the drum, had, in this arrangement, planned a movement for which the Winnebagoes were unprepared. The drummer, by this arrangement, was not to give the drum tap until two minutes had expired, after the giving of the signal, which, as made known to the Winnebagoes, would be the elevation of his cap high above his head.

“Reynolds, after taking a last view of the field to see that all was clear, gave the signal. In an instant, the Winnebagoes threw themselves into position, with uplifted tomahawk, the eye intently fixed upon the prisoner: every muscle of the body and arm was forced to its utmost strain, and in this position they were held by the drummer for the full period of time prescribed by Reynolds. The gloating visage of the Indian, his excited mind, and the terrible

strain upon his muscular powers, it was easy to discover, was fast exhausting him: at length the loud tap of the drum was given, when the Sioux, with the crouching leap of the panther, bounded to the right while the whizzing whirl of the tomahawk sped its flight far to his left. The race was now fairly commenced; three of the Winnebagoes ran with great fleetness for a mile, keeping within twenty yards of the Sioux. Reynolds, who rode a fleet animal and was a master horseman, could move his body upon the saddle with that commanding ease which enabled him to keep all parts of the field in view without changing the course of his animal, soon discovered that his Indian had entire command of the race. During the flight of the first half-mile, it was with difficulty that he could restrain the Sioux from leaving his competitors far to the rear, and thus impair his powers of endurance that might be needed to guard against treachery in the distance. At length, discovering that a few of the Winnebagoes had fallen out of the race, he gave the signal for him to increase his speed, and, in a moment after, the distance between him and his competitors began to widen rapidly, showing the superior speed and endurance of the Sioux, acquired, mainly, through the discipline of the white man. At the end of two miles, the last of the contending Winnebagoes withdrew from the race. There was not an Indian horse upon the ground that could keep up with him after he had increased his speed, and, at the end of the fourth mile, Reynolds, finding that his horse was much fatigued, and the prairie free from enemies, also withdrew from the race. The Indian did not look back or speak as far as he was followed or could be seen, but kept his eye fixed upon the white flags that had been placed in front of him at short distances apart, for several miles, in order that he might run upon a straight line.

“It was soon after reported by the Winnebagoes that he had been shot by one of their boys who had been placed in ambush near the upper boundary of the prairie. This, however, proved not to be true. The boy had shot a Winnebago through mistake, who had also been treacherously secreted for the purpose of intercepting the Sioux. This mistake, however, was never known to Reynolds or Elwise, and it was not until several years after this event, and while Gov. Doty was holding a treaty with the Sioux nation, that this Indian appeared in the council as one of its chiefs, and, after briefly relating this adventure to the Governor, he inquired where Lieut. Reynolds and Dr. Elwise were at that time. He was informed that both had died in Florida. Upon receiving this information, he immediately withdrew from the convention, painted his face black, and retired to the gloom of the forest, nor could he be prevailed upon to return until he had gone through the Indian ceremony of mourning for the dead.”

THE TRIBAL RELATIONS OF THE SACS AND FOXES.

Mr. Negus wrote the following sketch concerning the migrations, tribal relations and social customs of the Sacs and Foxes and the affiliating bands:

“At the time of the acquiring by the United States of the country west of the Mississippi River, most of the territory now embraced within the limits of Iowa was in the possession of the Sac and Fox Indians, who at one time had been a powerful nation, and were in possession of a large tract of country. Those Indians were formerly two distinct nations, and resided on the waters of the St. Lawrence.

“But for many years before they left Iowa, they lived together, and were considered one people (though they kept up some customs among themselves, calculated to maintain a separate name and language).

“The Foxes first moved to the West, and settled in the vicinity of Green Bay, on Lake Michigan. But they had become involved in wars with the French and neighboring tribes, and were so much reduced in numbers that they were unable to sustain themselves against their hostile neighbors.

“The Sacs had been engaged in a war with the Iroquois (or Six Nations), who occupied the country which now composes the State of New York, and had become so weak that they were forced to leave their old hunting-grounds and move to the West. They found the Foxes, their old neighbors, like themselves, reduced in numbers by the misfortunes of war, and, from a matter of necessity as well as sympathy, they united their fortunes together and became as one people, and as such remained so as long as they lived within the limits of Iowa, and probably will so long as they remain a nation. The date of their emigration from the St. Lawrence is not definitely known. Father Hennepin speaks of the Fox Indians being at Green Bay in 1680, which at that time was called the Bay of Puants.

“After the union of the Sacs and Foxes at Green Bay, and when their nation had become powerful, they crossed over and extended their hunting-grounds west of the Mississippi, and, uniting with other tribes, began to act on the offensive.

“All the valley from Rock River to the Ohio, on the east of the Mississippi, and on the west of the Des Moines River was inhabited by a numerous and warlike nation of Indians called the Minneways, signifying ‘men.’ This great nation was divided into different bands known by various names (such as the Illinois, Cahokins, Kaskaskins, Peorias, etc.), and occupied separate parts of the valley. This nation had long been prosperous and powerful, and feared and dreaded by other nations; but a circumstance happened which brought the vengeance of their neighbors upon them, and they in their turn were humbled.

“Pontiac, a Sac chief, very much beloved and respected by his people, had been wantonly murdered by some of the Minneways. This act aroused the anger of the Sac and Fox nations, and, forming an alliance with other tribes, they commenced a fierce and bloody war against the different bands of the Minneways. This war was continued till that great nation was nearly destroyed, and their hunting-grounds possessed by their enemies.

“At the time the United States made the Louisiana Purchase, the Sac and Fox nations were in possession of most of the State of Illinois, and nearly all the country west of the Mississippi, between the Upper Iowa River and the Jefferson (in Missouri) west to the Missouri River. The Sacs had four large villages where most of them resided; one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near where Montrose is now located, which consisted of thirteen lodges; the second village was on the east shore of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Henderson River, about half way between Burlington and Oquawka; the third village was located on Rock River, about three miles from the Mississippi, which was their largest and principal village; the other was on the west side of the river, near the mouth of the Upper Iowa. The Foxes (or Reynards) had three villages: one on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; the second, twelve miles in the rear of the lead mines at Du Buque, and the other on Turkey River.

“The Iowas, who may be regarded as a band of the Sacs and Foxes, at this time had one village near the mouth of the lower Iowa River, and another on the north side of the Des Moines, near where is now located the town of Iowaville.

“These Indians had their separate villages and different chiefs; but they occupied in common the same hunting-grounds, were united in their wars and alliances, and the Saes, Foxes and Iowas were generally regarded as one nation.

“It appears that the Iowas at one time were identified with the Saes who lived on Rock River: but, from some cause, at a period not definitely known, there were eight families who left that village and started out as a band by themselves, and for a long time they recognized eight leading families in their band. ‘These clans bear the title or name of the particular animal or bird from which they are supposed to have sprung.’ And they were known as the Eagle, the Pigeon, the Wolf, the Bear, the Elk, the Beaver, the Buffalo and the Snake families.

“These families were known severally in the tribe by the peculiar manner in which they cut their hair. The Eagle family was marked by two locks of hair on the front part of the head, and one on the back-left part. The Wolf family had scattered bunches of hair left, representing islands, whence their families were supposed to have sprung. The Bear family left one side of the hair of the head to grow much longer than the other. The Buffalo family left a strip of hair long from the front to the rear part of the head, with two bunches on each side to represent horns.” The other families, with their peculiar bodies, were lost or had become extinct long before they left Iowa.

“In 1830, and for many years after, the Iowas were estimated at about 1,100 souls; but in 1848, they were stated to be a fraction under 750: and, in 1852, the Saes only numbered about 1,300, and the Foxes about 700, which indicates that this once powerful nation will soon become extinct. When the Iowas left their village on the Des Moines, they ascended the Missouri River to a point of land formed by a small stream on its east shore, called by the Indians Fish Creek, which flows in from the direction of, and not far from, the celebrated Red Pipestone Quarry, many hundred miles from their former village. The nation composed of the Saes, Foxes and Iowas, and particularly those about Rock River, raised large quantities of corn, beans and melons—more than they wanted for their own use—and frequently sold large quantities to the traders: and probably cultivated the soil to a greater extent than any other Indians in the West. At this time, besides the Indian population, many portions of Iowa had been traversed by the French, who had penetrated the wilderness either in the pursuit of mineral or to carry on a trade with the Indians. The history of these operations is obscure and but little known. They must have carried on quite a extensive business in the valley of the Des Moines: for Gen. Pike, on his map of the Mississippi Valley, published with the report of his tour up the river in 1805, lays down four forts on the Des Moines River—Fort Crawford on the south side, a short distance below where the town of Portland, Van Buren County, has been laid out: Fort Gelaspy, nearly opposite to Iowaville: Fort St. Thomas, very near, if not on the very spot, where the town of Chilli-cothe is now located: and another fort a short distance below, on the north side of the river. And there were, long after this country was settled by the whites, many indications to be seen of settlements having been made by other people than the Indians along the banks of this beautiful river.”

MAJ. BEACH'S INDIAN PAPERS.

Although it is not, properly speaking, a part of the history of Muscatine County, we here insert a record of the final disposition of the Saes and Foxes while they remained in Iowa. Without these pages, the preceding scraps of

personal history would be imperfect, and, as this work is designed to preserve for future reference matters which will become of importance as time progresses, we feel justified in inserting the following sketch of the last days of the tribes which once made Muscatine County their stamping-grounds. Maj. Beach, second and last Indian Agent for the Saes and Foxes in Iowa, left a brief history of the origin of the Agency and his life there. But one copy of that record is extant, and the writer had the pleasure of making public, for the first time, the authentic account referred to. The Major, just before his death, wrote:

“The war of 1812 resulted in a treaty which left the Indians no further claim to any territory east of the Mississippi, and even to a strip in Eastern Iowa. A later treaty, in 1837, increased the extent of the cession to a line through Iowaville, north and south. There was a reservation left for the Poweshiek band of Foxes, on or near the Iowa River, the purchase of which was the object of a treaty made in the fall of 1836, on a spot now within the city of Davenport, but then belonging to the famous half-blood, Antoine Leclaire. Iowa was then attached, for Government purposes, to Wisconsin, and its Governor, the late Henry Dodge, was the Commissioner to negotiate the treaty, and the late Gov. Grimes, then a new settler, was the Secretary. This treaty is referred to for the sake of an incident which shows that, whether common or not to the ‘Lo’ family in general, the Saes and Foxes, at least, possessed an honorable side to their character.

“The country around was already quite thickly settled, and the Indians could easily have procured an unlimited supply of whisky. But Gov. Dodge, in his opening speech, had impressed upon them the necessity of strict sobriety during the negotiations, and had expressed a hope that his advice would be heeded. Keokuk and the other chiefs, in reply, had said that their father’s talk about fire-water was good, and had given their word that none should be allowed among them during the proceedings. Immediately the council closed, they appointed a sufficient guard of the most reliable braves to prevent the introduction or use of liquor, at whatever cost. In fact, the very bluest blood of the tribe was selected for the duty, and each one was instructed to carry a designated badge of his authority.

“Before the conclusion of the treaty, a Sunday intervened, and nearly all of the Indians assembled at Rock Island, at the trading-post. Meanwhile, a steamboat came along and tied up at the bank. She was crowded with passengers, who were excited at the sight of so many savages. Black Hawk, who was conspicuous, was soon recognized, and became the chief object of interest. A passenger stepped ashore and took the great brave by the hand and led him on board the boat, his wish being to invite him to a friendly glass at the bar. But Black Hawk, whether influenced by a sense of personal honor or by the presence of the police, would not indulge, and shortly afterward went ashore. Next, the boat began to push off, and Black Hawk’s friend, anxious not to be disappointed of his social design, had already procured and filled a bottle with liquor. He leaned over the guards of the boat and stood reaching the bottle toward the Indian. One of the Indian police, with quiet dignity, took the bottle, and a smile of satisfaction diffused itself over the donor’s face. But that smile speedily changed to a very different look when the young brave hurled the bottle upon the rocks at his feet, and dashed it into countless atoms. The poor white man was glad to shrink away as the stentorian shout which followed sounded in his ears, a shout in which it was hard to determine whether the exulting whoop of the Indians or the no less vigorous and derisive laughter of the boat’s company predominated.

“ Gen. Street, in the fall of 1837, as Agent of the Sacs and Foxes, was ordered to take a party of about thirty of the chiefs and head Indians to Washington. Wapello was accompanied by his wife and son, and there may have been three women in the party. Maj. Beach was with the company during a portion of the trip. At Boston they were a novelty, and were received with great attention and kindness. The military were ordered out to escort the line of carriages and clear the streets of the throngs which filled the way. Black Hawk and his two sons, splendid specimens of manly beauty and symmetry of form, were the most noticed by the people, their recent fame as warriors being yet fresh in the popular minds. The party was received with all due courtesy in old Faneuil Hall by the Mayor and city government, and welcomed to the city. On the succeeding day, the Governor, the Hon. Edward Everett, received them in the State-house, on behalf of the State. This ceremony was held in the spacious Hall of Representatives, every inch of which was jammed with humanity. After the Governor had ended his eloquent and appropriate address of welcome, it devolved upon the chiefs to reply, and Appanoose, in his turn, as, at the conclusion of his speech, he advanced to grasp the Governor's hand, said: ‘It is a great day that the sun shines upon when two such great chiefs take each other by the hand!’ The Governor, with a nod of approbation, controlled his facial muscles in most courtly gravity; but the way ‘the house came down’ was a caution, and Appanoose doubtless considered the applause the Yankee way of greeting his own fine speech.

“ There were two theaters then in Boston, and a struggle ensued between them to obtain the presence of the Indians, in order to draw houses. At the Tremont, the aristocratic and fashionable one, the famous tragedian, Forrest, was filling an engagement. His great play, in which he acted the part of a gladiator, and always drew his largest audiences, had not yet come off, and the manager was disinclined to bring it out while the Indians were there, as their presence alone was enough to insure a full house. Gen. Street, who was a strict Presbyterian, was rather opposed to the theater, and hence Maj. Beach, who had recently become his son-in-law, took the matter of arranging for the entertainment off his hands. The Major knew that the play referred to would suit the Indian taste far better than simply declamatory tragedies, spoken in a language they could not understand, and in which there was no action to keep them interested. Mr. Barry, the manager, was finally prevailed upon to present ‘Spartacus,’ on condition that the Indians would attend in a body.

“ Everything went off favorably during the performance, and in the exciting scene in which the gladiators engage in deadly combat, the Indians manifested the deepest sympathy. As Forrest rose up to the magnificent proportions of the character, the savages gazed upon the vivid spectacle with breathless anxiety. In the play, the hero fell, pierced by his adversary's sword; and as the bloody weapon was drawn from the expiring victim, who lay heaving in convulsive throes, the Indians burst out with their fiercest war-whoop. It was a frightful yell to strike so suddenly upon unaccustomed ears, at a time when every sensitive nerve was wrought to intense pitch by the play, and an answering cry of terror ran through the building. In a moment the audience recovered its self-possession, and the rounds of applause which succeeded, complimented the great actor but little less than did the involuntary tribute of the dusky noblemen.

“ After ceding the belt of country upon the Iowa side of the Mississippi, as heretofore mentioned, and having considerably increased this belt by an additional cession in 1837, the Sacs and Foxes still retained a large and valuable portion of Iowa. This last treaty was negotiated with the party whose visits to

Washington and other Eastern cities has been mentioned, and was concluded on the 21st of October. This was the first treaty ever made with the Saes and Foxes in which the principle was incorporated that had just then begun to be adopted, of making the sum allowed the Indians for their lands a permanent fund, to be held in trust by the United States, upon which interest only, at the rate of 5 per cent, could be annually paid to them. Hitherto, it had been the custom to provide that the gross sum granted for a cession should be paid in yearly installments. For instance, \$200,000, in twenty annual payments, would have left them at the expiration of that time, destitute; but the more humane policy was chosen of placing that sum—the price of the cession of 1837—at 5 per cent, giving a constant income of \$10,000. The last treaty of 1842, dispossessed them of all lands in Iowa, and brings them in an annual revenue of \$40,000. The price of that cession was \$800,000, besides certain minor claims allowed. The Indians were removed from the State in 1845.”

ADVANCING CIVILIZATION.

As it is necessary for the architect to design the foundation-walls of his proposed edifice, so is it essential for the historian to reach far out and gather together the remotest threads of fact, to the end that the fabric woven by him may be symmetrical and complete in all its parts. Although this work is chiefly local in its character, it is important that the record of events should be made exhaustive enough to explain the reasons why this particular locality was chosen for settlement at the time indicated, and to trace the growth of civilization from its weakest germ to the present time.

A few sentences will serve to cover the two centuries intervening between the original discovery of this region by white men and the period when the practical development of its multiform resources began.

Two hundred years ago, in 1673, the beautiful land of Iowa was first revealed to the delighted eyes of white men. The discovery of the American Continent by Columbus stimulated the venturesome explorers of Europe, and rich, indeed, were the rewards of their persistent labors. Within the half-century following Columbus' victory, the Atlantic coast was largely explored; the Pacific Ocean gladdened the eyes of the devoted adventurer; the Mississippi was gazed upon by him who soon slept beneath its bosom; Mexico and Peru fell before the rapacious conquerer; the St. Lawrence and the Amazon were opened up to the inquisitive forces of the Old World, and the two great continents of the New became dominions of the mighty crowns of Europe. The dissensions of Church and State within the boundaries of their own domains, however, prevented the European nations from profiting by the discoveries of the early explorers. One hundred and thirty-two years elapsed after De Soto beheld the Lower Mississippi before the lost knowledge was regained. Vague limits, it is true, were given to numerous streams, and absurd speculations were indulged in by Spanish geographers relative to the great stream, during that long period; but of accurate knowledge, the scientists possessed none.

It was reserved for the French to discover the Upper Mississippi. The self-denying followers of Jesus sought to establish missions in the New World, and thereby implant the seeds of religion in virgin soil. In 1625, the colonies were located on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and in forty years the missions were extended to the remotest shores of Lake Superior. The commendable desire on the part of those who controlled those missions to embrace still wider

domains led to the discovery of this region. We quote from a paper read before the State Historical Society, on the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Iowa, by Rev. William Salter, of Burlington, who briefly but successfully epitomized those important events:

“James Marquette was born in Laon, France, seventy-four miles northeast of Paris, in 1637, of an ancient and respected family. Entering the Society of Jesus in his seventeenth year, he pursued a full course of study and discipline, and embarked, in 1666, for New France, to labor for the conversion of the Indians. In 1668, he left Quebec for the country about Lake Superior, commenced a mission at Sault St. Marie and spent the winter of 1669-70 at La Pointe, near the western extremity of the lake. From Indians of different tribes, and particularly from those bearing the name of Illinois, who came to this station, which was not more than fifty miles from the headwaters of the St. Croix and Chippewa Rivers, important tributaries of the Mississippi, he heard of the great river, the river of all the waters, was invited to go thither, and was fired with a generous zeal to prosecute discovery and establish missions upon its banks. Subsequently, he conducted a prosperous mission for two years at Mackinaw, upon the mainland, near the island which now bears that name. In writing to his Superior (Dablon) from this mission, he reports many encouraging facts, and adds:

“I am ready, however, to leave it in the hands of another missionary, and go on your order to seek new nations toward the southern sea, who are still unknown to us, and teach them of our great God.”

“At the same time, the authorities at Quebec were earnestly intent upon exploration, and appointed Louis Joliet to go upon a voyage of discovery. He was a native of that city, where he had been educated in the Jesuit College. He had taken minor orders at the age of eighteen, but, after a few years, abandoned all ideas of the priesthood, and embarked in the adventures of the fur trade, in which he established a reputation for energy, sagacity and force of character. He was now twenty-seven years of age, and, proceeding on his way, reached the mission at Mackinaw on the 8th day of December, 1675, and gladdened the heart of Marquette with the good news that they had been designated to pursue the discovery together. It was a grateful reflection in the mind of the pious missionary, that this very day was the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, whose favor he had been constantly supplicating, that he might have grace to visit the nations on the Mississippi. He placed the enterprise under her protection, and promised that if she gave them grace to discover the great river, he would name it Conception, and also give that name to the first mission he should establish among the new nations. As the winter wore away, they gathered what information they could from Indians who had frequented those parts, and from their accounts traced a map of the country, marking down the rivers and names of nations, and the course of the great river. They were not long in preparing their outfit of corn and dried meat, which constituted their whole stock of provisions, and set out with resolute hearts, on the 17th day of May, 1673, having five Frenchmen in their company.

“They played their paddles joyously along the shores of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, so happy that they had been chosen for this expedition, says Marquette’s ingenious and beautiful narrative, as to sweeten the labor of rowing from morn till night. Ascending Fox River, they reached an Indian village on its banks on the 7th of June. This was the limit of the discoveries made in that direction by the French. Here they held a friendly conference with

the chiefs, and, explaining to them that Joliet was sent to discover new countries, and that Marquette's mission was to enlighten them in the Gospel, they procured two Miami guides to conduct them to a portage, over which they might cross to the Wisconsin River. The guides led them along the marshes and little lakes through which the Fox River here meanders, and assisted in transporting the canoes from the waters which flow toward the St. Lawrence, to those that should bear the adventurers to strange lands. The guides then returned, leaving us alone, says Marquette, 'in an unknown country, in the hands of Providence.' Before embarking again, they began a new devotion to the Virgin, offering special prayers for her protection, and for the success of their voyage. Thus encouraging one another, they sailed down the river for seven days, a distance of seventy leagues, as they estimated it, or two hundred and ten miles, when they reached the mouth of the Wisconsin, and, on the 18th of June, glided into the gentle current of the Mississippi, 'with a joy that I cannot express,' says Marquette."

Thus, for the first time in authentic history, did the eyes of white men behold the land, now so richly developed, in the valley of the Upper Mississippi. As the voyagers floated down the stream they beheld no traces of human life for fifteen days. At that time they discovered footprints leading from the bank, near the southern boundary of the present State of Iowa. The little band followed this path until they came to a village of Illinois Indians. The exact locality of this first landing is in dispute. Some writers argue that the site was not far from the Flint Hills, below Burlington, while others claim that the honor belongs to Lee County. Be that as it may, it is positively known that a landing was effected in the territory subsequently included in the county of Des Moines, as established by the Michigan Territorial Legislature, and of which the county of Muscatine was a part.

Longfellow has invested the reception of the explorers by the Indians with a romantic and poetic halo which time cannot efface. In his "Song of Hiawatha" he describes the scene thus :

"Came a people
From the distant land of Wabun ;
From the farthest realms of morning
Came the Black-Robe chief, the Prophet,
He the Priest of prayer, the Pale-face,
With his guides and his companions.

"And the noble Hiawatha,
With his hands aloft extended,
Held aloft in sign of welcome,
Cried aloud and spake in this wise :
'Beautiful is the sun, O strangers,
When you come so far to see us !
All our town in peace awaits you,
All our doors stand open for you ;
You shall enter all our wigwams,
For the heart's right hand we give you.
Never bloomed the earth so gayly,
Never shone the sun so brightly,
As to-day they shine and blossom
When you come so far to see us.'

"And the Black-Robe chief made answer,
Stammered in his speech a little,
Speaking words yet unfamiliar :
'Peace be with you, Hiawatha,
Peace be with you and your people,
Peace of prayer, and peace of pardon,
Peace of Christ, and joy of Mary !'

"Then the generous Hiawatha
 Led the strangers to his wigwam,
 Seated them on skins of bison,
 Seated them on skins of ermine,
 Brought them food in bowls of bass-wood,
 Water brought in birchen dippers,
 And the calumet, the peace-pipe,
 Filled and lighted for their smoking.
 All the old men of the village,
 All the warriors of the nation,
 Came to bid the strangers welcome:
 'It is well,' they said, 'O brother,
 That you came so far to see us.'"

In 1680, Hennepin, a Franciscan missionary, passed along the whole eastern shore of Iowa, ascending the Mississippi from the Illinois River. He was the first explorer of the Mississippi above the Wisconsin River. Two years later, La Salle entered the Mississippi from the Illinois River, and passed down to the Gulf of Mexico. On the 9th of April, 1682, he unfurled the banner of the King of France at the mouth of the great river, and in the name of his sovereign took formal possession of the whole country watered by it, and by all the rivers that flow into it. In this act he named the country Louisiana, and the Mississippi. Colbert River, in honor of Louis XIV, and his distinguished minister of finance; names that Hennepin also used in his "Description of Louisiana," published at Paris, in 1683. Marquette, in his map, fulfilled his promise, and named the Mississippi Conception River, though his journal always speaks of it as the Mississippi.

For 130 years after its discovery, the territory now comprising the State of Iowa, remained under the dominion, first of France, and then of Spain. At only two points in Iowa are any traces left of the dominion of the Spaniard, viz., at Dubuque and Montrose.

Julien Dubuque was a native of Canada, and came to Prairie du Chien when a young man, and obtained permission of the Fox Indians about the year 1788, to work the mines surrounding the city that now bears his name. In 1795 the Spanish Governor, Carondelet, it is reported confirmed the privilege. Here Dubuque spent his life, engaged in mining and trade, until his death in 1810. No grant of land was made him, and a claim to a grant was decided adversely by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1854.

Toward the close of the last century, Lewis Tesson (*alias* Honore), a Canadian, came down from Prairie du Chien to the head of the lower rapids, among the Saes and Foxes, at their invitation, and established a trading-post. The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana (Zenon Trudeau), gave him permission (St. Louis, March 30, 1799) to settle there, with the concessions of a sufficient space "to make the establishment valuable and useful to the commerce of peltries, to watch the Indians, and keep them in the fidelity they owe to their Majesty." He lived there with his family for several years, surrounded his establishment with picket and rail fences, erected buildings and a trading-house, planted gardens, and an orchard of a hundred trees. Falling in debt at St. Louis, the whole property was seized (March 27, 1803), under the Spanish law, and sold at public sale at the door of the parish church, in St. Louis, at the conclusion of high mass, the people coming out in great number, after due notice given, in a high and intelligible voice by the public crier of the town, on three successive Sundays (May 1, 8 and 15, 1803). On the first Sunday, the only bid for the property was \$25. On the second Sunday, \$30 was bid. On the third Sunday, at the third and last adjudication, \$100 was bid, and



Thomas Hanna



subsequently \$150, by Joseph Robidoux, Tesson's creditor, "which was repeated until 12 o'clock at noon; and the public retiring, the said Robidoux demanded a deed of his bid. It was cried at 1 o'clock, at 2 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock, and no other persons presenting themselves, the said land and appurtenances were adjudged to him for the mentioned price of \$150, which sum, having to receive himself, he gave no security."

This grant and sale constitute the oldest legal title to land in Iowa, and are the only acts under the Spanish administration and law that have affected the disposition of any portion of its soil. They were confirmed by the United States, and sustained by the Supreme Court, against those holding under other claims, in 1852.

In 1803, the United States Government purchased the Louisiana Territory from France, for \$15,000,000. In 1805, Lieut. Pike explored the Mississippi, under authority of the Government. In 1816, Lieut. Col. William Lawrence, with eight hundred men, built Fort Armstrong on Rock Island.

Trading-posts were established, by consent of both the Government and the Indians, at various points along the Mississippi, after the establishment of the fort on Rock Island. Among the earliest within the old county of Des Moines was one near the present site of Burlington. This was a branch of the American Fur Company, and was under the management of John W. Johnson.

The Indian name for Flint Hills, or Burlington, as it is now called, was "Shok-ko-kou." As that subsequently became the capital of this region, being the first point in date of settlement, we quote a letter from Isaac R. Campbell, descriptive of a visit to that region in 1821. The statement concerning the first steamboat which ascended the Upper Mississippi is disputed. It is claimed, by one authority, that the first boat to pass above the Rapids of the Des Moines was the "Virginia," of Wheeling, which made the trip to Galena, in May, 1823. Still another authority declares that the "Mexico," for Fort Snelling, was the first. We give Mr. Campbell's letter in full, and do not assume the responsibility of affirming all his statements. The main purpose is to secure as full a description of the original settlements as is possible. He wrote thus: "I first visited this locality in June, 1821, it being then a wilderness and inhabited by the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians. The first marks I observed indicating the proximity of the white man were at Puck-c-she-tuc, or 'Foot of Rapids,' now Keokuk. A log cabin had been erected here one year before this, under the supervision of Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army, located at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill. The next settlement, and probably the first made by a white man in this country, was six miles above, at Lemoliese, now Sandusky, a French trader occupying this post, being engaged in traffic with the natives; his nearest neighbor, Blondeau, resided about one mile above. Monsieur Lemoliese had a very amiable lady for a wife, who was fond of dress. She frequently, to please him, arrayed her person in gown, bonnet and shoes, but could not be prevailed upon to continue the costume, as her native garb—the blanket and petticoat—were more congenial to her feelings and taste.

"At the head of the Rapids was Montrose, an Indian village. The chief's name, in English, was 'Cut Nose.' Below the creek running into the river, on the lower side of the Indian town, were the remains of a deserted trading-house, around which were growing a number of apple-trees.

"On the opposite side of the river (Nauvoo), was another village of the Sac tribe, *Quash-quaw-me*, chief. I have often heard it remarked that this dignitary originally sold all the land embraced in the State of Illinois to the United States Government. The Nauvoo mansion, formerly the residence of the

prophet, Joseph Smith, occupies a portion of their grave-yard, where many a warrior's bones have long since moldered into dust.

"As we passed on up the river, the next place of attraction was old Fort Madison, ten miles above the head of the Rapids, situated on the west side, half a mile below a sand-bluff, arising almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. This fort was constructed by Col. Zachary Taylor, and named in honor of James Madison, President of the United States.

"After leaving this old fort, on the second day we arrived, by keelboat, at *Shok-ko-kon* (Flint Hills), now Burlington, situated on the west side of the river, about twenty miles above. Here was a trading-post, occupant's name I have forgotten, and at the mouth of Flint Creek, or River, a short distance above, was located a Fox or *Musquaka* village. Its ruler and law-giver was the patriarch chief, *Tinea*. Fifteen or twenty miles further up the river, on the east side, was *Oyutanka* (Lower Yellow Banks). This point I did not visit, and will not attempt to give any account of its early history.

"I will now retrace my steps down the river, to the North Fabius, in Lewis County, Mo., eight miles west of Quincy, where I remained on a farm for four years. During this period, I had occasion to travel over Lee County more than once, and at one time in company with an Indian for my guide. I started for 'Cut-Nose Village' (Montrose), and on arriving at the Des Moines we found it swollen so much as to compel us to swim our cattle and construct a raft to cross our wagon and load. After being securely landed on the east bank of the river, after packing up, we pursued our journey, ascending the high lands above Grave-yard Bluff (Enema Vista), and following the divide between the Mississippi and *Se-sa-paw-qua-sepo* (Sugar Creek). Traveling east or north, we soon came in sight of a lone tree, stand upon the margin of the bluff, two miles southwest of our destination. This familiar landmark, to my guide, assured us we were traveling in the right direction, and by increasing our speed we were soon at our journey's end, completing the first trip made through Southern Iowa by wagon and ox-team.

"While residing at Commerce, Ill., where I located in 1825, I formed the acquaintance of Black Hawk, by agreeing with him to erect a stone wall for the sum of \$8, around the remains of his daughter, buried near my house, and the compliance with this contract, upon my part, engendered a feeling of friendship for me which I reciprocated. It resulted, finally, in the strongest ties of friendship, and lasted until the day of his death. I have now many relics presented to me by him, which I hold sacred and dear—one memento in particular—a buckskin purse, made and given to me by him, the day before his death.

"This renowned warrior possessed many sterling qualities, which could only be appreciated by those who knew him as intimately as myself. He never had but one wife, being opposed, personally, to the custom of polygamy, although never interfering with others of his tribe who approved and practiced this evil. His *Met-a-mo* (old woman) was a good housewife. The arrangement of the interior wigwam was systematic and clean, and the burnished camp-kettle her greatest pride.

"I tried hard to dissuade him from the war-path in 1831, but he persisted in his determination, and paid dearly for refusing to profit by my counsel. On his return after his captivity, he paid me a visit, acknowledged his error, and pledged me never again to refuse good advice, which he observed the remainder of his life. His days were ended (1838) on the east bank of the Des Moines River, at Stump Town, a point where the railroad diverges from the river below lowaville, now Independent.

“Our commerce, from 1821 to 1832, did not increase in tonnage to any extent. I made several trips during this time on keelboats, from St. Louis to Galena, Ill. A number of these boats were owned by Capt. White, and navigated by him, as freighters, on the Upper Mississippi.

“Capt. James White informed me that his first voyage up the Mississippi was on the steamboat “Mandan,” being forty days en route from New Orleans to the foot of the Rapids, which she attempted to ascend, but could get no higher than Filly Rock, on account of heavy draught and the want of a correct knowledge of the channel by the pilot. He informed me that the Indians, at several localities above St. Louis, were badly frightened, running in every direction when the boat first hove in sight. As they had never witnessed the like before, many of them thought this aquatic monster was the *Man-i-tou-kesuth* (evil spirit or devil), coming to call them for a final reckoning. The next steamer that succeeded in ascending the Rapids was the “Pike,” which, by many, has been considered the first steamboat that traversed the Upper Mississippi, which is correct so far as being the first to go above the Des Moines Rapids.”

The last statement is open to discussion, as is almost every one relating to priority.

Capt. Clark, at one time Harbor-master at St. Louis, says that he commanded the first steamer that ever ascended the Upper Mississippi. It was the “Mexico,” and was laden with stores for Fort Snelling, and the trip was made in 1826 or 1827. The boat was a low-pressure steamer. In the vicinity of Prairie du Chien, the Winnebago Indians attacked the boat, and the assault was reported to Col. Snelling, who supplied the boat with muskets and two barges, to resist an attack on the return trip. The journey occupied three months. Upon descending the river, the Indians again made a savage onslaught, in forty canoes. A fierce fight ensued, and the crew was, at one time, reduced to only seven available men. The Indians ran out of ammunition, and so ended the fight. Subsequently, Gen. Cass, while in command of Fort Crawford, sent 1,600 soldiers to punish the Indians for this assault. Gen. Atkinson commanded the troops. He captured a large number of Indians, and executed eighteen of them, while others were retained as hostages.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE WHITE MAN.

A period is now reached in the history of this section that is more local in its character. When once the foot of the white man has trodden upon new soil, there is no power strong enough to turn back the tide of immigration. It is the fate of barbarous peoples to give way before the superior races. As is shown in the General History which precedes this portion of the work, the portion of Iowa in which Muscatine County is located was included in the first cession of lands from the Indians, known as the “Black Hawk Purchase.” The war inaugurated by the noted Brave, which resulted so disastrously to the red men, opened up eastern Iowa to the whites. The fame of the newly-purchased territory spread rapidly throughout the East, and men who felt a desire to improve their condition in life by beginning anew in an undeveloped country were persuaded to venture over the imaginary boundary into the lands thus acquired, even before the limit placed on the Indian occupancy had expired. There was the usual eagerness to be first, which is always manifested by pioneers.

It so chanced that, in 1829, while yet the Indians were in undisputed possession of this region, two white men were employed to work upon the trading-post buildings at Flint Hills. These men, Simpson S. White and Amzi Doolittle, foresaw the inevitable transfer of the lands to the Government, at no very distant day, and were shrewd enough to explore the country adjacent to the post. As soon as they had investigated the matter, they made selections and patiently awaited the time when they could claim the same. Nor had they many years to wait, for, in 1832, the purchase of lands was made. In the fall of that year, a company of some score or more made a preliminary exploration of the region adjoining Flint Hills. White and Doolittle then laid claim to the site of Burlington, and David Tothero staked out a farm about three miles from that point, but back from the river. These men built cabins, and disregarded the provisions of the treaty with the Indians, which stipulated that no settlements should be made prior to June 1, 1833.

In February, 1833, twelve or fifteen families moved into the Purchase, near Flint Hills. In the spring of that year, Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the army, stationed at Rock Island, with a squad of men, drove the invading settlers from their claims, burned the few cabins and destroyed the improvements. Most of the settlers retired no further than the head of the island, just below Burlington, and on the 1st of June returned to their claims. Thus began the settlement of Southern Iowa.

In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark established a claim to the lands where Buffalo now stands, in Scott County. Clark was the first settler there, and instituted a ferry between his place and a point opposite. This was the first ferry between Burlington and Dubuque. In 1836, Clark laid out the town of Buffalo.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

INTRODUCTORY.

Less than half a century has elapsed since the first cabin was erected in Muscatine County, and many of the settlers who came during the first decade of its existence still live to tell of the events of those days. But even now, at this comparatively early period, some conflicts of statement occur. It is a recognized fact that witnesses of the same scene will not relate the occurrence exactly alike if called upon to do so. Like the blind men of the East in the fable, who attempted to describe the elephant by feeling of him, each tells part of the story aright, while each differs from the others through some mistaken sense of the whole subject. Besides, memory at best is treacherous, and incidents are oftentimes confused with more recent matters, until men are willing to state positively as truth what others are equally ready to pronounce erroneous. It is, therefore, impossible for a writer to satisfy all who contribute to his fund of information. In the preparation of these pages one rule above all others has been adhered to, and that is to give authorities for statements in dispute, and to express opinions only on the side of the preponderance of evidence. Facts are given as such when substantiated by unquestionable records; reminiscences are related on the strength of reliable recitals, and mooted questions are presented with the differing opinions of those who raise the doubt.

As becomes the character of this work, which will hereafter form the standard of historic fact in this county, more care has been given to the obtaining and compilation of data than in any previous work. Several brief sketches have been published, which were more or less accurate, but none of them agree

fully with the information gathered by the writer and given in order here. All possible sources of knowledge bearing upon the history of the county have been sought after, and liberal use, with ample credit, has been made of them.

No effort has been made to please all, for such an attempt would prove futile; but a decided effort has been put forth to make this an accurate work of future reference, a readable work for present enjoyment, and a standard work of the history of Muscatine County.

"Had we realized in those early days," remarked one of the pioneers to the writer, "that we were making history, a detailed record of events would have been transcribed from week to week. But what incentive had we for such a task? There were no startling incidents in our daily lives. Many of us came here supposing this would prove to be but a temporary abiding-place. It was a struggle for existence. For one of us to have predicted the development of Muscatine County to its present condition within the life-time of our little company, would have been ample ground for writing him down as either a silly dreamer or a positive lunatic. We began on so small a scale that the idea of preserving our movements in the form of a record never entered our minds. Had we the same experience to go through with again, we would profit by our mistakes of the past, and be able to produce reliable data for the historians who should come after us."

Fortunately for the purposes of history, there still live within accessible range of the writer many of the first settlers, and from them the unwritten part of the history of Muscatine County is gathered.

The history of a county is usually little more than the 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 transcripts 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.

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 Muscatine 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.

Muscatine County is yet in its infancy, so far as years are concerned; but by its 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 life-time of those who are now partaking of the fruits of their labors here. If but 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.

But half a century has passed since the Indians exercised high dominion over these broad prairies and shady groves. Here their feasts were celebrated, their lodges established, their councils held, their dead buried, and, within that time, also, the painted bands of warriors have disappeared on their forced march westward, while the setting sun—typical of the waning glory of their race—threw grotesque shadows of their trains on the crude farms of the venturesome white man.

Brief indeed have been the days between the era of savagery and the era of civilization. But, short as that intervening space has been, it was ample for the sowing of seeds which will, beyond peradventure, bear marvelous fruitage. The hand of intelligent man was laid upon this region, as it were, but yesterday. To-day, one beholds the finest farms, the best tilled acres, the richest orchards, the most substantial buildings and the newest implements of husbandry that can be met with throughout the length and breadth of "Beautiful Iowa."

Where once the fierce blasts of winter howled with increasing monotony over unobstructed plains, the dense grove now stands a barrier between man and the elements, in silent protest against the forces of the air. Where once the single camp-fire of the lonely hunter wreathed its slender spire of smoke as he reposed, solitary and silent, near the beaten path of the deer, there now ascend the choking fumes of many furnaces, as they glow and roar in the busy centers of manufacture. Churches and schoolhouses—those edifices which proclaim the moral development of a country and represent the two greatest factors in the problem of civilization—dot the prairie on every hand. At the centers of trade these institutions stand, eloquent evidences of the intelligence of the populace, and point to a still grander outcome.

Wealth has succeeded poverty, and privation has given way to comfort. The children of the pioneers have grown up surrounded by refining influences, and bear the stamp of training in a broader school than their parents were privileged to attend. Books and music have their appropriate places in the farmhouses, and social intercourse is no longer restricted to the range of ox-cart communication. The finest horses, the choicest animals, the largest herds graze in rich pasture-lands. It is no longer necessary to "turn the cattle into the big lot," as a pioneer expressed his early method of caring for his

patient oxen. Fences mark the boundaries of farms and subdivisions of farms. As year succeeds year, the flocks increase in numbers and condition, and the markets of the East find profit in choosing the cattle from a thousand hills.

Railroads stretch across the county, affording the facilities for transportation so much desired a quarter of a century ago. Villages have sprung up along these lines of traffic and added to the market value of lands in their vicinity. Timber, which was so highly prized when first the region was sought out, now ranks far below the open prairie-lands in point of value. Modern inventive genius has found a way to meet the requirements of the day for fences, and coal is rapidly becoming an article of general use as fuel. Hence, it is found that groves are prized more for the sake of their protective qualities than for the intrinsic worth of their products.

Where formerly the settlers were compelled to traverse the country for flour and provisions—consuming days in the tedious journey—are now busy mills, which supply the local needs of the communities. Nor is it longer necessary to rely upon the uncertain visits of friends to a distant post office for unfrequent mails; for the system of postal delivery reaches to the farthest limits of the country, and the rapid transit of news matter is an established affair, accepted without surprise, or even a second thought. Thirty years ago, there were few papers received by the settlers, and these few came from other and older localities, while now the press of Muscatine ranks high among the hosts of publications in the State and nation. Daily and weekly issues are scattered broadcast over the region, carrying news from the earth's four quarters, and enabling the pioneers, even, to read the transactions of Church and State simultaneously with the denizens of the great cities of the land. The telegraphic wires bring to their doors tidings from commercial marts, and tell them when and how to dispose of the enormous products of factory and farm. Banking institutions of solid worth exist, and monetary matters are conducted on as large a scale as in many an Eastern city. Social clubs and amusement societies relieve the routine of business after the approved methods of cosmopolitans. Secret societies flourish and celebrate their mystic rites in richly-appointed lodge-rooms, and hold honored rank among the general bodies of their respective crafts.

The social world is as brilliant in its state and as cultured in its character as that which graces the *salons* of the capitals of the East. Wealth and refinement are evidenced in the bearing of the people. The honest housewife of the olden time may look with distrust upon the grander display at civil ceremonies, but cannot stay the tide as it sets toward the obliteration of simple habits. There may be much truth in the often-repeated assurance that "girls were worth more in the early days," if the estimate of excellence be based upon physical prowess and domestic "faculty;" but it must be remembered that each generation plays its separate part in the drama of life. As the poet writes of individuals,

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man, in his time, plays many parts."

so is society constructed upon a plan that places each succeeding division in a role different from that which preceded it. The standard by which to measure woman's might to-day is not that which tests her qualities as a pioneer, but rather that which proves the use she has made of the advantages of the present. It would be as just to condemn the young man of to-day because he is not drilled

in woodcraft and able to read the marks of Nature like the red man. The fathers who paved the way for the introduction of modern ideas, needed, perforce, to know the signs by which the Indian chief governed the warriors of his band, but those symbols are obsolete now, and would lumber the mind with useless information.

The man whose genius introduced the principles of mechanics into the working of farms, signed the last pages of the first volume of the history of the pioneers, and inaugurated a new era from which the present power of man must be calculated. The farmer who tills a thousand acres now is surely no weaker than he whose limits were a hundred in the "good old days." Yet the muscular development has not increased during the half-century past. It is mind, not matter, which governs, and the tendency of this age, which is truly termed the mechanical, is to produce maximum results from minimum forces. The laborious method of planting and harvesting by hand has given way to the more admirable plan of employing mechanical devices in the work.

Muscatine County ranks her neighboring counties in just the degree that her intelligence has progressed. The end is far away, for the improvements over the original settlement are insignificant compared with the capabilities of her men and the possibilities of her resources. Nature has lavished abundant wealth upon her, and it remains for man to extract it from the earth. The farms are inexhaustible in productive qualities, if rightly cultivated. The future promises much more marked changes in every branch of trade and commerce, and there remains for her inhabitants an enviable harvest of results.

Pleasant for situation, rich in material wealth, peopled by intelligent men and abounding in an atmosphere of mental health, the county of Muscatine is destined to become a leading one in the Northwest, as it is to-day a leading one in the State. The responsibility of developing it is intrusted to good men and true, and the dawn of the twentieth century will behold in this fair region a source of constant pride.

WHO WAS THE FIRST SETTLER.

It is not unfrequently a most difficult question to determine who was the original settler in even the comparatively young counties of Iowa. Muscatine County presents a case of peculiar embarrassment to one who seeks earnestly to ascertain the truth and to do impartial work as a chronicler of historic events. The writer of these lines found that the prevailing sentiment relative to priority was in favor of Benjamin Nye, when first the labor of compiling these records began; but no sooner was the effort put forth to substantiate the claim of Mr. Nye, than the subject became one of grave doubt.

It was ascertained that the basis of much of the historical belief was a very carefully prepared sketch of the settlement of the county, gotten up in connection with a directory of Muscatine City, in 1856, by Mr. John Mahin, now senior editor of the *Muscatine Journal*. Mr. Mahin devoted conscientious labor to his volume, and made it an acceptable authority on all topics embraced in its table of contents. From that book numerous other similar works have drawn liberally in the preparation of historical sketches, and they could do so with safety, as many of the old settlers unhesitatingly pronounced the original Directory an unusually accurate book. Thus it has become generally understood that the party therein accredited with the honor of being the first settler, was in reality the pioneer.

However, the oft-repeated statement has led to the discussion of the question, both in private and through the press, and the writer finds himself

confronted at the very outset with contradictory reports which cannot be ignored. In such cases we have but one rule to follow, and that is to give the statements of all parties who are able to throw any light on the subject, and leave the matter in that shape. It is clearly a question which never will be definitely determined beyond the point reached by us in these pages. It is a mooted question, upon which but one party can now be interrogated. There are no witnesses living to substantiate the assertions of either claimants, nor can there be found any documentary evidence to corroborate the declarations of interested parties.

The evidence before the writer deprives Mr. Nye of the honor of priority and accords it to Err Thornton and his brother Lott Thornton. Mr. Err Thornton is still living, near Drury's Landing in Illinois. From him is obtained the information that he and his brother first came to this region and made claim to lands within the limits of the present county of Muscatine, in the fall of 1833. The site chosen by them was on the slough, about twelve miles south of the existing corporation of Muscatine City. It is not claimed that they brought their families with them at the time, but merely that they made preliminary claims, and erected a cabin on the spot designated. To prove that this assertion is not one of recent origin, but that it bears evidences of having been made to correct the statement in the Directory, the writer has before him a memorandum-book belonging to Mr. J. P. Walton, a gentleman whose tastes and habits in the direction of collecting and preserving memoranda, historic and scientific data, etc., are well known. In passing, we may observe, also, that Mr. Walton's collection of books, papers, and documents is the best and most extensive we have found in Muscatine. Therefore, when it is shown that Mr. W. made entry of a statement uttered to him on February 21, 1863, the reader will perceive that the claim made by Mr. Thornton is no new one. At the time just named, Mr. Thornton declared that he came to this section in the fall of 1833, and at that period there was no cabin standing in the present county limits.

There are several old settlers who remember hearing Mr. Thornton make the same statement, but we have not discovered any written memorandum of the conversation, dating back any considerable time, except the foregoing. Mr. Suel Foster is inclined to believe that Mr. Thornton's claim is good, and numerous others might be mentioned. But, as has been stated, no one can give positive evidence on this point, except Mr. Thornton himself; and while his word is unquestionable and his standing from the first has always been high in the community in which he lived, there is still the possibility of his being mistaken as to the year. If he is in error, it is solely an error of recollection. There is no man foolish enough to assert that the memory is always beyond suspicion.

John McGrew came to this region in December, 1834. His own statement of his arrival here, and whom he found living here at the time, was published in the *Journal* December 3, 1874. It is as follows: Mr. McGrew crossed the Mississippi at New Boston. He stopped at an Indian village called Blackhawk, and there made arrangements with an Indian to act as guide. He was informed that two white settlers were living about twenty miles above. Following a trail along the river, McGrew and his guide came to the newly-erected cabins of Err and Lott Thornton, who had made a claim about twelve miles below the site of Muscatine. After staying two days with the Thorntons, the prospector continued his journey. He found Col. Davenport's man, Farnham, keeping a little trading-house near the mouth of Pappoose Creek. There was

no other building on the site of Muscatine, nor any settler as far up as the site of Buffalo. McGrew crossed the river at that point, and returned to New Boston. In February, 1835, McGrew returned to the Thornton settlement and engaged in rail-splitting. In March, he staked out a claim and erected a cabin near Lettsville. This was the first settlement on "High Prairie." In 1836, Mr. McGrew married, and remained on the original claim until 1842, when he bought a farm in Seventy-six Township.

Benjamin Nye, the other claimant, is no longer able to argue his own case. His tragic death occurred in 1852, and is described further on in this work. Like Mr. Thornton, he was a man whose word could be relied upon, and the only possibility of error is through a failure to recollect dates. There is no indisputable evidence as to his arrival in this county. In the Old Settlers' Register, his name appears among those who came in 1834, but the entry was not made until thirteen years after Mr. Nye's death, and was the work of the Secretary. On the opposite page from that entry, Mrs. Nye's name is recorded, under the year 1833. As the pioneer's wife did not, of course, precede her husband by a year, the entry is manifestly wrong. It is not claimed by Mr. Nye's friends that he moved here prior to 1834, and some of the settlers even place his coming in the fall of that year. The custom of the period, and the usual methods of making a claim, aid us somewhat in the solution of the problem. It was necessary for a man to "prospect" and make a selection before he could secure a satisfactory site for a farm. It was customary, also, for men to go into the wilderness in advance of their families, and prepare the way for the more delicate sex. Few pioneers moved their families before determining the exact spot upon which they were to locate, and it is unreasonable to believe that Mr. Nye was one of the exceptional class. He evidently made his claim after careful investigation, because the site chosen was such a one as was then deemed especially good. It embraced the dual advantages of a mill-site and a town site.

When John McGrew made his trip through this region in December, 1834, he discovered no traces of settlement at the mouth of Pine River. It is possible that Mr. McGrew is mistaken as to there being no cabin there. Even the Indians, who were most likely to know of invasions on their domain, might not have learned of the existence of the new cabin, within the few weeks which elapsed between the autumn months and December of that year. It is asserted that they knew of the Thornton claim, but McGrew says that those men had been there long enough to secure a crop of prairie hay.

Charles Drury accompanied the Thorntons across the river, when they moved into the county with their families. That event transpired, according to his recollection, which is shown to be excellent in other matters, in the spring or summer of 1835.

Mrs. Azuba Nye, whose death occurred just prior to the writer's visit to the county, and thereby deprived him of a personal interview, asserted positively that she moved to Pine River in 1834.

In view of all these statements, there remains no alternative but to leave the question of original settlement still undecided so far as the men were concerned, and to accord Mrs. Nye precedence in the line of pioneer women. The right of priority rests between Err and Lott Thornton and Benjamin Nye, and, so far as we can see, there is no possibility of determining beyond cavil which of the men is entitled to the name of first settler. There is nothing shown which proves that the Thorntons came prior to the summer of 1834, but they must have been here as early as that, in order to have secured the hay which

McGrew saw in December of that year. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that an error of one year occurred in Mr. Thornton's recollection, and that the first settlement was effected by both claimants, in the summer and fall, respectively, of 1834.

At the beginning of 1835, the settlements in this section were three in number: The Davenport claim, where Muscatine stands; the Nye claim, at the mouth of Pine River, and the Thornton claim, on the slough, toward the south.

In May of that year, the first gentle swell of the tide of immigration was felt. James W. Casey laid claim to the land just south of the Davenport claim, and began improving the same, with the intention of locating a town thereon. This locality was soon known as Casey's Landing, and subsequently as Newburg.

Arthur Washburn moved from New York State, and stopped at Casey's Landing during the summer of 1835.

Dr. Eli Reynolds chose a tract of land three miles up the river from Davenport's trading-house, where he afterward, in conjunction with Harvey Gillett, laid out a town and called it Geneva.

In 1835, Dr. Reynolds was elected, from this section of old Des Moines County, to the Belmont Legislature. In the winter of 1837-38, he attempted to secure the relocation of the county seat at his "town," but failed. The bill authorizing the change was passed by the Legislature, but when the news reached Bloomington, special parties were sent out in all directions, with protests; and so formidable were the expressions of disapproval from the people, that Gov. Dodge vetoed the bill. Geneva is known only in history at the present time.

Benjamin Nye also caused a town to be surveyed, at the mouth of Pine River, about this time, and called the site Montpelier. The only evidence of the existence of such a place is the name, which is attached to the township in which the survey was made. The plat was staked out about twelve miles above the present city of Muscatine.

W. P. Wright, of Montpelier Township, still resides upon the farm claimed by his father in 1836. Some time since he celebrated his silver wedding. Mr. Wright's father was a Kentuckian and a slaveholder; but in 1836, he sold his plantation for \$19,500, and came to Iowa, to get away from the evils of the "peculiar institution." He never realized more than the \$500, the balance being lost by breach of trust. Mr. Wright's homestead is regarded as the oldest in the county.

It is impossible to give a list of those who came to this county in 1835, as there were, doubtless, a few who did not remain long enough to gain even the title of pioneer.

The year 1836 was one of marked improvements in this region. Col. Vanater purchased the claim of Davenport, in February, as is fully described in the chapter on Muscatine City, and many people took up their residence within the limits of the newly-advertised domain.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved December 14, 1838, Joseph Williams and Charles Alexander Warfield were authorized to keep a ferry across the Mississippi, at Bloomington, and for one mile above and below the town, provided horse or steam power was used, and no individual rights of proprietorship in the lands on either side of the river, where landings were made, were interfered with. This license was not improved, however, and lapsed, because of inaction.

By an act of the same body, approved December 29, 1838, Aaron Usher and Thomas M. Groom were authorized to keep a ferry across the Mississippi, opposite the town of Wyoming, with landing at Illinois City.

Benjamin Nye was authorized to construct a mill-dam across Pine Creek, at any point on the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 77 north, Range 1 east, and to erect mills and other machinery, etc., by act of the Legislature approved January 12, 1839.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

In 1836, Maj. William Gordon laid claim to the tract of land adjoining, or near to Benjamin Nye's farm, and there opened a little trading-post. Arthur Washburn acted as clerk for the Major. Sometime that year a post office was established at that point, and Mr. Washburn was made Postmaster. The name of the office was "Iowa."

EARLY MILLS.

Weare Long built the first saw-mill in the county, in 1837, on Sweetland Creek; but there was not sufficient water to run the machinery at all times. The building fell down and was rebuilt, in 1845, by Calvin Bruce and J. P. Walton, but never amounted to much.

Benjamin Nye's grist-mill, at the mouth of Pine River, was the first grinding-mill erected in the county, in 1837.

In 1837, Eli Reynolds and John Lawson built a steam saw-mill at the mouth of Lime Creek, at Geneva, the first steam-mill in the county. Robert Smith brought up the engine and machinery from St. Louis, and was retained as engineer by Reynolds & Lawson. In the spring of 1838, John Vanater purchased Lawson's interest. In later years, the mill was taken down and removed to Muscatine, where it was changed into a stove-factory.

Vanderpool post office was established early in 1838, and S. C. Comstock was appointed Postmaster. Amos Walton was made Deputy. This was the third post office in the county. Mr. Comstock resigned his position before the year was out, and Mr. Walton succeeded him. The name was changed to Geneva. Mr. Walton remained in office until the time of his death, which occurred in 1841. The office was then discontinued. When Geneva was platted, Harvey Gillett, one of the proprietors, went East to sell lots, and also to move his family, consisting of wife and seven young daughters, to the new "town." He had erected two hewed-log houses, and there was one other small log shanty occupied by James Davis, Sheriff of the county. It transpired that Amos Walton was at St. Louis when the Lovejoy murder occurred, and, being an Abolitionist, he feared to settle in a slave State. He met Gillett on a Mississippi steamboat, and was induced to come to Geneva. He reached there in 1838. In 1878, the family of Mr. Walton, twelve in number, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his landing by a re-union at the deserted village of Geneva. James Davis had a grocery in the place in 1838, and Amos Walton kept the post office in his own little cabin.

J. P. Walton furnishes the following interesting statistics concerning the Vanderpool post office. In those days, it was customary for the receiver to pay the postage on letters, and more than one expectant man has been compelled to leave his mail in the office for weeks, because of his inability to pay the amount due thereon. A letter from St. Louis required 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents postage; one from White Oak Springs, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; one from Chicago or Toledo, 25 cents; from Davenport, 12 cents; and from other points, in proportion. There was one copy of the New York *Observer*, one of the New York *Courier and Inquirer*,

one *Temperance Journal* and one *Olive Branch* taken at the office regularly. Thirteen copies of the Perrysville (Iowa) *Banner* were also received. The Postmaster's average quarterly pay was \$1.58 $\frac{2}{3}$, or \$6.34 $\frac{1}{2}$ per year.

FIRST SURVEY.

The first Government lines run in the county were surveyed in the winter of 1836-37. During the following summer, the townships were subdivided into sections. As frequent allusion has been made to the original settlers and "claimants," it may be well to digress from the story of settlement long enough to explain the nature of a "claim," define the process of selection, and tell

HOW "CLAIMS" WERE MADE.

The claim-making of the early settlers in Iowa was a mode of settlement peculiar to that portion of the public domain which was occupied prior to its being surveyed by the General Government. Newhall, in his "Sketches of Iowa," states that by mutual concession and an honorable adherence to neighborhood regulations, claim-making was governed by a *pro-tem.* law, which answered the purpose of general protection for the homes of the settlers until the land came into the market. So general did this usage become, and so united were the interests of the settlers, that it was deemed extremely hazardous as well as highly dishonorable for a speculator or stranger to bid upon a claim, even though it was not protected by a "pre-emption right." More than one "war" was waged when such attempts as that were made, almost invariably resulting in the rout of the interloper. Blood, in some instances, was shed in defense of their recognized rights. When it was clearly understood what improvements constituted a claim, and when the settler conformed to the "by-laws" of his neighborhood, or township, it was just as much respected for the time being as if the occupant had the Government patent for it. For instance, if an emigrant came into the country for location, he looked from county to county for a location. After having placed himself, he set about making an improvement. To break five acres of ground would hold his claim for six months; or if a cabin was built, eight logs high with a roof, which was equivalent to the plowing, he held it six months longer. He then staked out his half-section of land, which was a full claim, generally one-quarter timber and one-quarter prairie, and then his home was secure from trespass by any one. If he chose to sell his "claim," he was at perfect liberty to do so, and the purchaser succeeded to all the rights and immunities of the first settler. As an evidence of the respect in which these claim-rights were held by the people of Iowa, we quote here an act of the Legislative Council of the Territory, passed January 15, 1839, entitled, "An act to provide for the collection of demands growing out of contracts for sales of improvements on public lands."

"Be it enacted, that all contracts, promises, assumpsits, or undertakings, either written or verbal, which shall be made hereafter in good faith, and without fraud, collusion or circumvention, for sale, purchase or payment of improvements made on the lands owned by the Government of the United States, shall be deemed valid in law or equity, and may be sued for and recovered as in other contracts.

"That all deeds of quitclaim, or other conveyance of all improvements upon public lands, shall be as binding and effectual, in law and equity, between the parties for conveying the title of the grantor in and to the same, as in cases where the grantor has the fee-simple to the premises conveyed."

Previous to lands being brought into market, each township, nearly, had its own organization throughout the Territory. This was to prevent unpleasant litigation and to keep up a spirit of harmony among neighbors, and the better to protect them in their equitable rights of "claim" purchase. A "call-meeting" was announced something after this fashion: "The citizens of Township 76 north, Range 2 west, are requested to meet at Squire B——'s, at Oak Grove (or as the place or the time might be), to adopt the necessary measures for securing their homes, at the approaching land-sales at B——." After a short preamble and set of resolutions, suited to the occasion, a "Register" was appointed, whose duty it was to record the name of each claimant to his respective "claim." A "bidder" was also appointed, whose duty it was on the day of sale, to bid off all the land previously registered, in the name of each respective claimant. Thus, everything moved along at the land sales with the harmony and regularity of clock-work; but if any one present was found bidding over the minimum price (\$1.25 per acre) on land registered in the township, woe be to him!

When any controversy arose between the neighbors relative to trespassing (or, in common parlance, "jumping a claim"), it was arbitrated by a committee appointed for that purpose, and their decision was considered final.

Newhall describes a land-sale, which may bring up to the minds of some of the old settlers a remembrance of one of those absorbing periods. He says:

"Many are the ominous indications of its approach among the settlers. Every dollar is sacredly treasured up. The precious 'mint-drops' take to themselves wings and fly away from the merchant's till to the farmer's cupboard. Times are dull in the towns, for the settler's home is dearer and sweeter than the merchant's sugar and coffee. At length the wished-for day arrives. The suburbs of the town present the scene of a military camp. The settlers have flocked from far and near. The hotels are thronged to overflowing. Bar-rooms, dining-rooms and wagons are metamorphosed into bedrooms. Dinners are eaten from a table or a stump, and thirst is quenched from a bar or a brook. The sale being announced from the land office, the township bidder stands near by, with the registry-book in hand, in which each settler's name is attached to his respective half or quarter section, and thus he bids off, in the name of the whole township, for each respective claimant. A thousand settlers are standing by, eagerly listening when their quarter shall be called off. The crier passes the well-known numbers; his home is secure. He feels relieved; the litigation of 'claim-jumping' is over forever; he is lord of the soil. With an independent step he walks into the land office, opens the time-worn saddle-bags and counts out the \$200 or \$400, silver and gold, takes his certificate from the General Government and goes away rejoicing."

The meeting of claim-holders in each section usually adopted the order of procedure which follows: A Register was chosen for each township, whose duty it was to prepare a map, with the several claims indicated thereon: a bidder and assistant bidder were chosen to attend the sale and make the purchases. Conflicts of claimants were submitted to a committee of three, who had the power to settle all disputes. In event of a refusal by both parties to arbitrate, the case was to be submitted to a committee of five. Claimants were authorized to take as much as 320 acres. An equitable arrangement was made between adjoining claimants, where their claim-lines and the Government survey failed to coincide. All persons over eighteen years of age were entitled to the privileges of claimants.

The following is a statistical table of monthly receipts at the Burlington Land Office, during the first year and four months of its existence. Perhaps no safer criterion can be drawn of the pre-eminent character that Iowa had already attained than the receipts which this table exhibits of a country that, only so late as June, 1833, was first subject to occupancy by the white man. Of every hundred acres, it was estimated that ninety fell into the hands of the actual settlers :

November 19, 1838, sold by public sale.....	\$295,495	61
January, 1839, by private entries and pre-emption.....	60,751	14
February, 1839, " " " "	23,047	31
March, 1839, " " " "	8,778	46
April, 1839, " " " "	12,706	77
May, 1839, " " " "	15,675	93
June, 1839, " " " "	14,356	52
July, 1839, " " " "	24,909	16
August, 1839, " " " "	8,216	32
September, 1839, " " " "	8,836	56
October, 1839, by public sales.....	47,487	91
November, 1839, by private entries.....	10,564	72
December, 1839, " "	3,868	11
January 1, 1840, " "	4,644	80
February, 1840, " "	5,420	56
March, 1840, by private entries and public sales inclusive.....	332,222	42
April, 1840, by private entries and pre-emption.....	29,834	22
June, 1840, by private sale and pre-emption.....	62,170	62
Total.....	\$968,987	14

HOW PIONEERS LIVED

In choosing his home, the pioneer usually had an eye mainly to its location, and for that reason settlers were oftener than not very solitary creatures, without neighbors and remote from even the common conveniences of life. A desirable region was sure to have plenty of inhabitants in time, but it was the advance-guard that suffered the privation of isolation. People within a score of miles of each other were neighbors, and the natural social tendencies of mankind asserted themselves even in the wilderness by efforts to keep up communication with even these remote families.

The first business of a settler on reaching the place where he intended to fix his residence, was to select his claim and mark it off as nearly as he could without a compass. This was done by stepping and staking or blazing the lines as he went. The absence of section lines rendered it necessary to take the sun at noon and at evening as a guide by which to run these claim-lines. So many steps each way counted three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, the then legal area of a claim. It may be readily supposed that these lines were far from correct, but they answered all necessary claim purposes, for it was understood among the settlers that when the lands came to be surveyed and entered, all inequalities should be righted. Thus, if a surveyed line should happen to run between adjoining claims, cutting off more or less of the other, the fraction was to be added to whichever lot needed equalizing, yet without robbing the one from which it was taken, for an equal amount would be added to it in another place.

The next important business was to build a house. Until this was done, some had to camp on the ground or live in their wagons, perhaps the only shelter they had known for weeks. So the prospect for a house, which was also to be home, was one that gave courage to the rough toil, and added a zest to the heavy labors. The style of the home entered very little into their thoughts—it was shelter they wanted, and protection from stress of weather and wearing

exposures. The poor settler had neither the money nor the mechanical appliances for building himself a house. He was content, in most instances, to have a mere cabin or hut. Some of the most primitive constructions of this kind were half-faced, or, as they were sometimes called, "cat-faced" sheds or "wike-ups," the Indian term for house or tent. It is true, a claim cabin was a little more in the shape of a human habitation, made, as it was, of round logs, light enough for two or three men to lay up, about fourteen feet square—perhaps a little larger or smaller—roofed with bark or clapboards, and sometimes with the sods of the prairie: and floored with puncheons (logs split once in two, and the flat side laid up) or with earth. For a fire-place, a wall of stone and earth—frequently the latter only, when stone was not convenient—was made in the best practicable shape for the purpose, in an opening in one end of the building, extending outward, and planked on the outside by bolts of wood notched together to stay it. Frequently, a fire-place of this kind was made so capacious as to occupy nearly the whole width of the house. In cold weather, when a great deal of fuel was needed to keep the atmosphere above freezing-point—for this wide-mouthed fire-place was a huge ventilator—large logs were piled into this yawning space. To protect the crumbling back wall against the effects of fire, two back logs were placed against it, one upon the other. Sometimes these back logs were so large that they could not be got in in any other way than to hitch a horse to them, drive him in at one door, unfasten the log before the fire-place, from whence it was put in proper position, and then drive him out at the other door. For a chimney, any contrivance that would conduct the smoke up the chimney would do. Some were made of sods, plastered upon the inside with clay: others—the more common, perhaps—were of the kind we occasionally see in use now, clay and sticks, or "cat in clay," as they were sometimes called. Imagine, of a winter's night, when the storm was having its own wild way over this almost uninhabited land, and when the wind was roaring like a cataract of cold over the broad wilderness, and the settler had to do his best to keep warm, what a royal fire this double-back-logged and well-filled fire-place would hold! It must have been a cosy place to smoke, provided the settler had any tobacco: or for the wife to sit knitting before, provided she had needles and yarn. At any rate, it must have given something of cheer to the conversation, which very likely was upon the home and friends they had left behind when they started out on this bold venture of seeking fortunes in a new land.

For doors and windows, the most simple contrivances that would serve the purposes were brought into requisition. The door was not always immediately provided with a shutter, and a blanket often did duty in guarding the entrance. But as soon as convenient, some boards were split and put together, hung upon wooden hinges, and held shut by a wooden pin inserted in an auger-hole. As a substitute for window-glass, greased paper, pasted over sticks crossed in the shape of sash, was sometimes used. This admitted the light and excluded the air, but of course lacked transparency.

In regard to the furniture of such a cabin, of course it varied in proportion to the ingenuity of the occupants, unless it was where settlers brought with them their old household supply, which, owing to the distance most of them had come, was very seldom. It was easy enough to improvise tables and chairs; the former could be made of split logs—and here were instances where the door would be taken from its hinges and used at meals, after which it would be rehung—and the latter were designed after the three-legged stool pattern, or benches served their purpose. A bedstead was a very important item in the

domestic comfort of the family, and this was the fashion of improvising them: A forked stake was driven into the ground diagonally from the corner of the room, and at a proper distance, upon which poles reaching from each were laid. The wall ends of the pole either rested in the openings between the logs or were driven into auger-holes. Barks or boards were used as a substitute for cords. Upon this the tidy housewife spread her straw tick, and if she had a home-made feather bed, she piled it up into a luxurious mound and covered it with her whitest drapery. Some sheets hung behind it for tapestry added to the coziness of the resting-place. This was generally called a "prairie bedstead," and by some the "prairie rascal." In design, it is surely quite equal to the famous Eastlake models, being about as primitive and severe, in an artistic sense, as one could wish.

The house thus far along, it was left to the deft devices of the wife to complete its comforts, and the father of the family was free to superintend out-of-door affairs. If it was in season, his first important duty was to prepare some ground for planting, and to plant what he could. This was generally done in the edge of the timber, where most of the very earliest settlers located. Here the sod was easily broken, not requiring the heavy teams and plows needed to break the prairie sod. Moreover, the nearness of timber offered greater conveniences for fuel and building. And still another reason for this was, that the groves afforded protection from the terrible conflagrations that occasionally swept across the prairies. Though they passed through the patches of timber, yet it was not with the same destructive force with which they rushed over the prairies. Yet from these fires much of the young timber was killed from time to time, and the forest kept thin and shrubless.

The first year's farming consisted mainly of a "truck patch," planted in corn, potatoes, turnips, etc. Generally, the first year's crop fell far short of supplying even the most rigid economy of food. Many of the settlers brought with them small stores of such things as seemed indispensable to frugal living, such as flour, bacon, coffee and tea. But these supplies were not inexhaustible, and once used were not easily replaced. A long winter must come and go before another crop could be raised. If game was plentiful, it helped to eke out their limited supplies.

But even when corn was plentiful, the preparation of it was the next difficulty in the way. The mills for grinding it were at such long distances that every other device was resorted to for reducing it to meal. Some grated it on an implement made by punching small holes through a piece of tin or sheet-iron, and fastening it upon a board in concave shape, with the rough side out. Upon this the ear was rubbed to produce the meal. But grating could not be done when the corn became so dry as to shell off when rubbed. Some used a coffee-mill for grinding it. And a very common substitute for bread was hominy, a palatable and wholesome diet, made by boiling corn in a weak lye till the hull or bran peeled off, after which it was well washed, to cleanse it of the lye. It was then boiled again to soften it, when it was ready for use, as occasion required, by frying and seasoning it to the taste. Another mode of preparing hominy was by pestling.

A mortar was made by burning a bowl-shaped cavity in the end of an upright block of wood. After thoroughly cleaning it of the charcoal, the corn could be put in, hot water turned upon it, when it was subjected to a severe pestling by a club of sufficient length and thickness, in the large end of which was inserted an iron wedge, banded to keep it there. The hot water would soften the corn and loosen the hull, while the pestle would crush it.

When bread-stuffs were needed, they had to be obtained from long distances. Owing to the lack of proper means for threshing and cleaning wheat, it was more or less mixed with foreign substances, such as smut, dirt and oats. And as the time may come when the settlers' method of threshing and clearing may be forgotten, it may be well to preserve a brief account of them here. The plan was to clean off a space of ground of sufficient size, and if the earth was dry, to dampen it, and beat it so as to render it somewhat compact. Then the sheaves were unbound and spread in a circle, so that the heads would be uppermost, leaving room in the center for the person whose business it was to stir and turn the straw in the process of threshing. Then, as many horses or oxen were brought as could conveniently swing round the circle, and these were kept moving until the wheat was well trodden out. After several "floorings" or layers were threshed, the straw was carefully raked off, and the wheat shoveled into a heap to be cleaned. This cleaning was sometimes done by waving a sheet up and down to fan out the chaff as the grain was dropped before it; but this trouble was frequently obviated when the strong winds of autumn were all that was needed to blow out the chaff from the grain.

This mode of preparing the grain for flouring was so imperfect that it is not to be wondered at that a considerable amount of black soil got mixed with it, and unavoidably got into the bread. This, with the addition of smut, often rendered it so dark as to have less the appearance of bread than mud; yet upon such diet the people were compelled to subsist for want of a better.

Not the least among the pioneers' tribulations, during the first few years of settlement, was the going to mill. The slow mode of travel by ox-teams was made still slower by the almost total absence of roads and bridges, while such a thing as a ferry was hardly even dreamed of. The distance to be traversed was often as far as sixty or ninety miles. In dry weather, common sloughs and creeks offered little impediment to the teamsters; but during floods and the breaking-up of winter, they proved exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. To get stuck in a slough, and thus be delayed for many hours, was no uncommon occurrence, and that, too, when time was an item of grave import to the comfort and sometimes even to the lives of the settlers' families. Often a swollen stream would blockade the way, seeming to threaten destruction to whoever should attempt to ford it.

With regard to roads, there was nothing of the kind worthy of the name. Indian trails were common, but they were unfit to travel on with vehicles. They are described as mere paths about two feet wide—all that was required to accommodate the single-file manner of Indian traveling.

An interesting theory respecting the origin of the routes now pursued by many of our public highways is given in a speech by Thomas Benton many years ago. He says the buffaloes were the first road engineers, and the paths trodden by them were, as a matter of convenience, followed by the Indians, and lastly by the whites, with such improvements and changes as were found necessary for civilized modes of travel. It is but reasonable to suppose that the buffaloes would instinctively choose the most practicable routes and fords in their migrations from one pasture to another. Then, the Indians following, possessed of about the same instinct as the buffaloes, strove to make no improvements, and were finally driven from the track by those who would.

When the early settlers were compelled to make these long and difficult trips to mill, if the country was prairie over which they passed, they found it comparatively easy to do in summer, when grass was plentiful. By traveling until night, and then camping out to feed the teams, they got along without

much difficulty. But in winter such a journey was attended with no little danger. The utmost economy of time was, of course, necessary. When the goal was reached, after a week or more of toilsome travel, with many exposures and risks, and the poor man was impatient to immediately return with the desired staff of life, he was often shocked and disheartened with the information that his turn would come in a week. Then he must look about for some means to pay expenses, and he was lucky who could find some employment by the day or job. Then, when his turn came, he had to be on hand to bolt his own flour, as, in those days, the bolting machine was not an attached part of the other mill machinery. This done, the anxious soul was ready to endure the trials of a return trip, his heart more or less concerned about the affairs of home.

These milling trips often occupied from three weeks to more than a month each, and were attended with an expense, in one way or another, that rendered the cost of breadstuffs extremely high. If made in the winter, when more or less grain-feed was required for the team, the load would be found to be so considerably reduced on reaching home that the cost of what was left, adding other expenses, would make their grain reach the high cost figure of from \$3 to \$5 per bushel. And these trips could not always be made at the most favorable season for traveling. In spring and summer, so much time could hardly be spared from other essential labor; yet, for a large family, it was almost impossible to avoid making three or four trips during the year.

This description of early milling applies rather to the pioneers west of this county than to those who settled near the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, but it was not uncommon for people here to cross over into Illinois to get their grinding done.

Among other things calculated to annoy and distress the pioneer, was the prevalence of wild beasts of prey, the most numerous and troublesome of which was the wolf. While it was true, in a figurative sense, that it required the utmost care and exertion to "keep the wolf from the door," it was almost as true in a literal sense.

There were two species of these animals—the large, black, timber-wolf, and the smaller gray wolf, that usually inhabited the prairie. At first, it was next to impossible for a settler to keep small stock of any kind that would serve as a prey to these ravenous beasts. Sheep were not deemed safe property until years after, when their enemies were supposed to be nearly exterminated. Large numbers of wolves were destroyed during the early years of settlement—as many as fifty in a day in a regular wolf-hunt. When they were hungry, which was not uncommon, particularly during the winter, they were too indiscreet for their own safety, and would often approach within easy shot of the settlers' dwellings. At certain seasons, their wild, plaintive yelp or bark could be heard in all directions, at all hours of the night, creating intense excitement among the dogs, whose howling would add to the dismal melody.

It has been found, by experiment, that but one of the canine species—the hound—has both the fleetness and courage to cope with his savage cousin, the wolf. Attempts were often made to capture him with the common cur, but this animal, as a rule, proved himself wholly unreliable for such a service. So long as the wolf would run, the cur would follow; but the wolf, being apparently acquainted with the character of his pursuer, would either turn and place himself in a combative attitude, or else act upon the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," and throw himself upon his back, in token of surrender. This strategic performance would make instant peace between these two scions of the same house; and, not infrequently, dogs and wolves have

been seen playing together like puppies. But the hound was never known to recognize a flag of truce; his baying seemed to signify "no quarter." or at least so the terrified wolf understood it.

Smaller animals, such as panthers, lynxes, wildcats, catamounts and polecats were also sufficiently numerous to be troublesome. And an exceeding source of annoyance was the swarms of mosquitoes which aggravated the trials of the settler in the most exasperating degree. Persons have been driven from the labors of the field by their unmerciful assaults.

The trials of the pioneers were innumerable, and the cases of actual suffering might fill a volume of no ordinary size. Timid women became brave through combats with real dangers, and patient mothers grew sick at heart with the sight of beloved children failing in health from lack of commonest necessities of life. The struggle was not for ease or luxury, but was a constant one for the sustaining means of life itself. Illustrative of those days, the following incident is related, which is but one of thousands of similar character which might be told:

A settler, in the northwest part of the county, had labored hard to improve the last fine days of autumn, preparing to shelter his wife and little ones from the approaching storms of winter. While thus employed, he had not noticed the rapidly decreasing store of provisions in his house, until his attention was finally forced to the subject. He then hastily provided himself with such an outfit as was required to make the journey into Illinois, and started with his team, expecting to be gone but three or four days. He reached his trading-place in safety, and started to return home, laden with the meager supplies which then served to sustain the lives of such brave men as himself, and to render at least endurable the existence of the pioneer wives and children. No sooner had he turned his face toward home, than a terrific storm set in, from the northwest. Winter came down suddenly that year. The Mississippi froze over so rapidly, that boats were ice-bound, and stores, destined for the new localities above on the river, had to be hauled for miles on sleds. When the pioneer reached the Mississippi, he found it filled with huge masses of floating ice. The ferry-boat was no longer in operation, and crossing was impossible. In vain he offered extravagant sums to the ferryman, if he would but land him upon the solid ice on the Iowa bank. No proposition that he could make, was tempting enough to induce the carrier to cross the stream. Meanwhile the storm continued, and the prospect of relief grew blacker. The pioneer realized the desperate strait into which his family had fallen, because of the limited store of provisions, and the lack of fuel to keep the cold from the miserable cabin he called home. For eight long days the river continued impassable, and by that time the man became desperate. He resolved to cross, even at the risk of life. During those days of waiting, other men had congregated at the ferry, and were also impatient to make the passage over. The hero of this sketch had vainly tried to induce those men to aid him in cutting the ferry-boat loose from the ice, and force a way to the open water; but they had laughed at the possibility of such a feat, and had refused to comply with his request. Unaided and alone, the man performed the laborious task, and was at last rewarded, by seeing a path made open to the unfrozen current. No sooner had this been accomplished, than one of the most indolent of the crowd hastened to harness his own team and drive upon the small boat, which would accommodate but one at a time. Our pioneer sprang forward, to prevent the outrage on his rights, and a scene ensued, which was most disastrous to the cowardly intruder. After a most tedious and perilous fight with the ice, the pioneer landed in Iowa,

and pushed eagerly on toward home. When he reached the Cedar, the ice had rendered the passage of a team impossible. The ferryman, with true Western generosity, offered to cross with the pioneer in a skiff, but refused to take pay for his services, because the deed was such as hazarded life, and money, he said, was no inducement to him to make the trial. Making a small package of provisions, and strapping it to his back, the pioneer and his friend set out on their desperate undertaking. Fortune favored them, but the skiff was drifted far below the usual landing-place. The two men dragged the boat on the shore ice, to a point considerably above the landing, so that the ferryman might the more readily regain his home. The pioneer waited, until a shout from the ferryman told him all was safe, and then started on his weary tramp homeward. Snow had fallen to the depth of several inches, while in places it was drifted into enormous banks. Hour after hour the lonely man plodded on; now falling from exhaustion, and again toiling along in utter desperation. At last, when strength and hope alike were failing him, he came upon a well-known landmark. Courage returned, and through the darkness of the night, he saw, with joy, many a familiar object. As he approached his cabin, he saw that neither light nor fire betokened the presence of his loved ones. With trembling hand he shook the frail door, while he feebly called upon his wife, fearing that no voice would answer. But kind providence had willed that no harm should befall the little group about that desolate hearth. A moment more, and the devoted wife was locked in the embrace of her husband. It transpired, that a distant settler had heard of the danger in which the family stood, and kindly rendered them the required aid.

AN INCIDENT IN 1839.

There lies upon our table, as we write, a hand-bill which is just forty years old to a day, and which has something of a history. The bill bears the imprint "J. G. Edwards, Printer, Burlington, I. T.," and is upon heavy, tough paper, which appears almost like parchment. The letterpress is inclosed by an ornamental border composed of square cuts, nearly an inch in size, representing a female face surrounded by radiating lines, which are in turn encircled by a vine with leaves. Leaves of similar form, at each of the corners of the cut, give a square face to the same. This quaint border is relieved at the top and bottom of the bill—which is 12x15 inches, and reads the long way of the sheet—by a section of smaller pieces, of fanciful design, in the midst of which, at the top, is inserted a small steamboat cut, and at the bottom, the imprint. The letterpress of this bill reads as follows :

"STOP THIEF.—*A heavy Reward.*—The subscriber was robbed, on the 10th inst., of 220 dollars in Gold Coin (English, French and American) 50 dollars in bank notes of Indiana, Illinois and Green Bay, an One Patent Lever Gold watch, Gold face, with plain cases, made at Troy, New York. The name of the thief is said to be MOSES ELROD. He stammers very bad when speaking, has a light complexion, stout built, round shoulders, about five feet, nine or ten inches high, and is about 30 years of age. He wore away a new light silk Hat, a brown coarse coatee, jeans vest and trowsers, with Brogan shoes. He was seen the same day in a canoe going down the Mississippi, below Bloomington. A generous reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief or the recovery of the money and watch, or for either, by the subscriber. Please inform Messrs. Warburton and King, St. Louis, Messrs. Lamson, Bridgman and Co., Burlington, I. T. or the subscriber. HARVEY GILLETT.

"Geneva, Muscatine Co., I. T. April 11, 1839."

The particular bill in question was handed to Amos Walton, the Postmaster at Geneva, who posted it up in his house in that place, soon after it was issued. J. P. Walton, then a young lad, saved the bill, and a long time after the theft was committed, he chanced to show the bill to a party who was acquainted with the matter. From him the history of the escape of Elrod was obtained. In 1839, incidents, which would to-day seem trifling, were of great moment, and when it was known that a robbery had been committed, public feeling ran high. As soon as Mr. Gillett missed his property, the little village of Geneva was in a whirl of excitement. Mr. Gillett himself started at once for Burlington, for the purpose of heading-off the culprit, and there obtained the bills of which we make a copy. The trip was wasted, however, for before he returned certain parties had effected the arrest of Elrod near New Boston. The guilty man was placed in the hands of James Davis, then Sheriff, who was expected to keep him safely until the next session of the court. There being no jail in the county at that time, the task of guarding the prisoner was anything but easy or agreeable. During the interval of waiting, Davis handed Elrod over to his Deputy, who was obliged to resort to the primitive method of chaining him up, like a dancing bear. At night, the prisoner was chained to his bed-post, and by day was obliged to carry about a huge log-chain attached to a stone. The citizens began to grow impatient over the law's delay, and finally resolved upon disposing of Elrod after the summary fashion much in vogue in new countries. The threat of lynching reached the ears of the Deputy's wife, who was not disposed to submit to anything of the sort. She, therefore, prepared some provisions, and persuaded her husband to leave the chain unfastened that night. Then informing the prisoner of the arrangements, and where he could find the food, the family retired. The next morning, it was discovered that the man had escaped, and, as the money and watch had been recovered, no further effort was made to capture him. Probably this prudent act on the part of the Deputy's wife saved Muscatine County the disgrace of a lynching. No violent demonstrations against prisoners were ever made, nor was there ever an execution in this county—a fact that few counties can boast of in this State.

ORGANIZATION OF OLD DES MOINES.

When the colony at Burlington had assumed sufficient size to warrant the thought of adopting legal restraints, the pioneers found themselves under the governmental control of the Territory of Michigan. In that year, this region was attached to Michigan Territory for judicial purposes, and, in the spring of 1834, instructions were sent to Mr. Ross, from Detroit, to organize Des Moines County. The new county was composed of the territory south of Rock Island to the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thence west along the Missouri line for fifty miles. The necessary laws and documents were received by Mr. Ross, and, as organizing officer, he gave notice of the impending election by advertising in suitable manner. The officers chosen at the first election, in the fall of 1834, were as follows: Col. William Morgan was elected Supreme Judge, and Henry Walker and Young L. Hughes, Assistants of District Court, which was the highest court in Iowa at that time; Col. W. W. Chapman was Prosecuting Attorney; W. R. Ross, Clerk; Solomon Perkins, Sheriff; John Barker, Justice of the Peace; W. R. Ross, Treasurer and Recorder; John Whitaker, Probate Judge; Leonard Olney, Supreme Judge; John Barker and Richard Land, Justices of the Peace, the latter appointed by the Governor of Michigan Territory.

In October, 1835, Hon. George W. Jones was elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan. Mr. Jones was interested in the development of the great Western wilderness, and favored the erection of a new Territory west of the lakes. He worked for that purpose in Congress, and was successful. Apropos of his achievement in that direction is here given an anecdote concerning his adroit avoidance of Mr. Calhoun's opposition to his bill:

The Hon. George W. Jones, or the General, as he is more familiarly known at home, was a great ladies' man. Knowing the opposition to his territorial bill on the part of Mr. Calhoun and that a speech from that distinguished statesman would defeat it, he set his wits to work to procure the absence of Mr. C. when the bill would be called up. To accomplish this, he paid very marked attention to a lady friend of Mr. Calhoun, then at the capital, and was so kind, polite and entertaining that she, feeling under obligations to him for the same, inadvertently expressed the hope that circumstances might throw it in her way to render him some service. This was just what the General wanted, and he immediately said, "You can, if you will, do me the greatest favor in the world," and went on to explain the "Territorial Bill," and the opposition of Mr. Calhoun thereto. "Now," said the General, "it will come up on such a day, and when I send you my card call out Mr. C., and, on some pretext, keep him out an hour or two." She consented and carried out the arrangement, and during that absence the bill was passed, and Mr. Calhoun did not have an opportunity to oppose it.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY FORMED.

April 20, 1836, the bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin was approved. Gov. Henry Dodge was appointed to the Executive office by President Jackson. The first proclamation was issued by him September 9, 1836, convening the Legislature at Belmont on the 25th of October. A delegate in Congress was ordered elected at the same time as the legislators were chosen.

The counties of Dubuque and Des Moines then contained 10,521 population, as was shown by the census ordered by Gov. Dodge.

BELMONT LEGISLATURE.

The election was ordered to be held on the second Monday (not the first, as stated by some writers) in October. The Belmont Legislature convened, as required, October 25, 1836, and was composed of the following members, as shown by the official report printed in 1836:

Brown County—Council, Henry S. Baird, John P. Arndt; House, Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, Alexander J. Irwin.

Milwaukee County—Council, Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet; House, William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall, Charles Durkee.

Iowa County—Council, Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard; House, William Boyles, G. F. Smith, D. M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, T. Shanley, J. P. Cox.

Dubuque County—Council, John Foley, Thomas McCraney, Thomas McKnight; House, Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, P. H. Engle, Patrick Quigley.

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

WISCONSIN JUDICIARY.

The second act passed by the Legislature provided for the establishment of Judicial Districts. Charles Dunn was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of

Wisconsin, and performed judicial duties in the First District; David Irvin, Associate Justice in the Second District; and William C. Frazier, Associate Justice in the Third District.

THE TEMPORARY SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The eleventh bill passed was one fixing upon Madison as the permanent seat of government of Wisconsin, and selecting Burlington as the temporary seat, pending the erection of suitable buildings in Madison. The story of this bill is interesting, since it affected the destiny of Burlington in no slight degree.

When Wisconsin was created, Dubuque sought to secure the seat of government. Those engaged in that effort were not far-seeing enough to perceive the transient character of the boundaries of Wisconsin as first defined. The location of Dubuque was, by chance, near the geographical center of the immense region embraced in the original Territory, and failed to realize that the ultimate division of the country would be marked by the two great rivers. The paper at Dubuque and the leading men endeavored to persuade the Legislature that the proper locality for the seat was there; but wiser councils prevailed. Burlington, by uniting with the eastern counties, held the power necessary to decide the question. Perhaps reciprocal promises were made by the Burlington delegation, and perhaps not; of that we have no clear evidence; but one thing is certain, when the voting came on, Des Moines County, with its ten votes, joined the eastern counties and carried the bill, fixing the permanent seat at Madison.

A clause was inserted in the bill providing, "That, until the public buildings at the town of Madison are completed—that is to say, until the 4th day of March, 1839—the sessions of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory shall be held at the town of Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, provided the public buildings are not sooner completed." Congress had appropriated a sum of money for the erection of those buildings and the purchase of a library.

The clause was a wise one for Des Moines, since nature had foreordained the division of Wisconsin at the Mississippi River, and the creation of a Territory, and ultimately a State, out of Des Moines and Dubuque. By forfeiting all pretense of claim to permanency, Burlington secured the temporary seat of Wisconsin, and thereby held the nine points of possession on the capital of the future State. Of course, no one asserted the possibility of Burlington holding the seat of Iowa after the development of the region; but the purpose was to advertise Burlington to the country, and profit by the prestige of being the most prominent locality at the start. It was a shrewd piece of figuring, and worked great good to the new aspirant for settlers' favor. At the same time, it secured the seat away from its natural rival, Dubuque.

THE FIRST ROAD WEST OF THE RIVER.

Act No. 20 of the Legislature provided for the establishment of a Territorial road west of the Mississippi River, commencing at the village of Farmington, then to be the seat of Van Buren County; thence to Moffit's Mill, near Augusta; thence direct to Burlington; thence to Wapello; thence to Dubuque, and thence on to Prairie du Chien. The Commissioners were Abel Galland, Solomon Perkins, Benjamin Clarke, Adam Sherrill, William Jones and Henry F. Lander.

SUDIVISION OF OLD DES MOINES.

Act No. 21 was the next important bill (after the one locating the seat of government) passed by the Legislature, so far as the county of Des Moines was concerned. It is here given in full:

An Act dividing the County of Des Moines into several new Counties:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin,* That the country included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the most southern outlet of Skunk River, on the Mississippi: thence a northern direction, passing through the grove on the head of the northern branch of Lost Creek; and thence to a point corresponding with the range line dividing Ranges Seven and Eight; and thence south with said line to the Des Moines River; thence down the middle of the same to the Mississippi, and thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Lee.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the country included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Lee; thence south with the west line of said county, to the River Des Moines; thence up the same to where the Missouri line strikes the same; thence west with the said Missouri boundary line to the Indian boundary line; thence north with the said boundary line twenty-four miles; thence east to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Van Buren.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the country included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi River at the northeast corner of Lee; thence up said river to a point fifteen miles above the town of Burlington, on the bank of said river; thence on a westerly direction to a point on the dividing ridge between the Iowa River and Flint Creek, being twenty miles on a due west line from the Mississippi River; thence a southerly direction so as to intersect the northern line of the county of Lee at a point twenty miles on a straight line from the Mississippi River; thence east with the northerly line of the said county of Lee to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Des Moines.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the country included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Des Moines; thence northwest with the line of said county of Van Buren, to the Indian boundary line; thence north with the boundary line, twenty-four miles; thence southeast to the northwest corner of the county of Des Moines; thence south with the west line of the county of Des Moines to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Henry.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the country included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the Mississippi River, at the northeast corner of Des Moines; thence up the said river twelve miles above the mouth of Iowa; thence west to the Indian boundary line; thence with said boundary line to the northwest corner of Henry; and with the line of the same to the northwest corner of the county of Des Moines; thence east with the line of the same county of Des Moines to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Louisa.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the country included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi River at the northeast corner of the county of Louisa; thence up said river twenty-five miles on a straight line; thence west to the Indian boundary line; thence with said boundary line south to the northwest corner of the county of Louisa; thence east with the line of said county of Louisa to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Musquitine.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the country included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi River at the northeast corner of the county of Musquitine; thence up said river to the southeast corner of Du Buque; thence with the line of the said county of Du Buque to the Indian boundary line; thence with said line south to the northwest corner of the county of Musquitine; thence east with the said line of the said county of Musquitine to the beginning, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate county, by the name of Cook.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the District Court shall be held at the town of Madison, in the county of Lee, on the last Monday in March and on the last Monday in August in each year; in the town of Farmington, in the county of Van Buren, on the second Monday in April and the second Monday in September of each year; in the town of Mount Pleasant, in the county of Henry, on the first Friday after the second Monday in April and September in each year; in the town of Wapello, in the county of Louisa, on the first Thursday after the third Monday in April and September in each year; in the town of Bloomington, in the county of Musquitine, on the fourth Monday in April and September in each year.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the county of Cook be and the same is hereby attached to the county of Musquitine for all judicial purposes.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the proper authority of the several counties hereby established, so soon as the said counties shall be organized, shall liquidate and pay so much of the debt now due and unpaid by the present county of Des Moines, as may be their legal and equitable proportion of the same, according to the assessment value of the taxable property which shall be made therein.

SEC. 11. This act to be in force from and after its passage, and until the end of the next annual session of the Legislative Assembly, and no longer.

P. H. EGGLE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY S. BAIRD, *President of the Council.*

H. DODGE.

Approved December 7, 1836.

REVISION OF THE ORGANIZING ACT.

The second session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature convened at Burlington in the winter of 1837-38. At that session a bill was introduced redefining the boundaries of the five counties created out of old Des Moines. It was at this time that Dr. Eli Reynolds attempted to secure the removal of the county seat of Muscatine to Geneva, as is related in the preceding chapter. Hereafter is quoted the bill in full, because of the scarcity of the old records. It may prove of value for reference in days to come [p. 210 Session Laws Wis. Ter. Leg., Burlington, 1838]:

An Act to establish the boundaries of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine and Slaughter, to locate the seats of justice in said counties and for other purposes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and the House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin*, That the boundaries of Lee County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the main channel of the Mississippi River, due east from the entrance of Skunk River into the same, thence up said river to where the township line dividing Township Sixty-eight and Sixty-nine north leaves said river; thence with said line to the range line between Ranges Four and Five west; thence north with said line to the township line between Townships Sixty-nine and Seventy north; thence west with said line to the range line between Ranges Seven and Eight west; thence south with said line to the Des Moines River; thence down said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the same to the place of beginning, and the seat of justice is hereby established at the town of Fort Madison.

SEC. 2. The boundaries of the county of Van Buren shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Des Moines River, where the range line between Ranges Seven and Eight intersects said river, thence north with said line to the township line dividing Townships Seventy and Seventy-one north; thence west with said line to the range line between Ranges Eleven and Twelve west; thence south with said line to the northern line of Missouri; thence east with said line to the Des Moines River; thence down said river to the place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby retained at the town of Farmington, until it may be changed, as hereinafter provided. For the purpose of permanently establishing the seat of justice for the county of Van Buren, the qualified electors of said county shall, at the election of County Commissioners, vote by ballot for such places as they may see proper for the seat of justice of said county. The returns of said election shall, within thirty days thereafter, be made by the Sheriff of the county to the Governor of the Territory, and if, upon examination, the Governor shall find that any one point voted for has a majority over all other places voted for, he shall issue a proclamation to that effect, and the place so having a majority of votes shall, from the date of such proclamation, be the seat of justice of said county. But if, upon an examination of the votes, the Governor shall find that no one place has a majority of the whole number of votes polled on that question and returned to him, he shall issue a proclamation for a new election in said county, and shall state in his proclamation the two places which were highest in vote at the preceding election, and votes at the election so ordered shall be confined to the two places thus named. The Governor shall, in his proclamation, fix the time of holding said second election, and it shall be conducted in the same manner, and by the same officers as conducted the election for County Commissioners; and the Sheriff of the county shall, within thirty days thereafter, make return of said second election to the Governor, who shall thereupon issue a second proclamation, declaring which of the two places named in first proclamation was the highest in vote at such second election, and declaring said place from that time to be the seat of justice for Van Buren County, provided that the spring term of the District Court for said county shall be held at Farmington, the present seat of justice of Van Buren County.

SEC. 3. The boundaries of Des Moines County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Lee County; thence west with the northern line of said county to the range line between Ranges Four and Five west; thence north with said line to the township line dividing Townships Seventy-two and Seventy-three north; thence east with said line

to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the same to the place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Burlington.

Sec. 4. The boundaries of Henry County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Range line between Ranges Four and Five west, where the township line dividing Townships Seventy-three and Seventy-four north intersects said line; thence west with said line to the range line between Ranges Eight and Nine thence south with said line to the township line dividing townships Seventy and Seventy-one north; thence east with said line to the range line between Ranges Seven and Eight west; thence south with said line to the township line dividing Townships Sixty-nine and Seventy north; thence east with said line to the range line between Ranges Four and Five west; thence north with said line to the place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Mount Pleasant; and all the territory west of Henry is hereby attached to the same for judicial purposes.

Sec. 5. The boundaries of Louisa County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Des Moines County; thence west to the northwest corner of said county; thence north with the range line between Ranges Four and Five west to the township line dividing Townships Seventy-five and Seventy-six north; thence east with said line to the Mississippi River; thence down the same to the place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Lower Wapello.

Sec. 6. The boundaries of Muscatine County shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Louisa; thence west with the northern line of said county, to the range line between Four and Five west; thence north with said line, to the township line dividing Townships Seventy-eight and Seventy-nine north; thence east with said line, to the range line between Ranges One and Two east; thence south with said line to the Mississippi River; thence down the main channel of the said river to the place of beginning; and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Bloomington.

Sec. 7. The county included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Henry; thence west to the northwest corner of the same; thence north to the township line dividing Townships Seventy-six and Seventy-seven north; thence east with the said line to the line between Ranges Four and Five west; thence south with the said line to the place of beginning, is hereby set off into a separate county by the name of Slaughter, and the seat of justice of said county is hereby established at the town of Astoria; and all the territory west is hereby attached to the county of Slaughter for judicial purposes.

Sec. 8. That the several counties hereby established shall liquidate and pay so much of the debt, as was due and unpaid by the original county of Des Moines, on the 1st day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as may be their fair and equitable proportion of the same, according to the assessment value of the taxable property therein.

Approved, January 18, 1838.

THE OLDEST RECORDS.

Muscatine County was formally organized under the first law, although no records are preserved showing election returns or official appointments. The oldest record now in existence is that in which the marriage licenses were entered. Were it not for this book there would be no evidence of the clerkship held by Robert McClaren, who was appointed in the winter of 1836-37. The exact date of this appointment is not obtainable, nor are any papers to be found bearing upon the subject. The fire which destroyed the old Court House, in 1864, burned many of the loose documents stored in the building. The older settlers remember that Mr. McClaren was the first Clerk of both the United States District and the County Commissioners' Courts, but a diversity of opinion exists as to the time of his appointment.

The earliest official document issued in this county was the marriage license of Andrew J. Starks and Merilla Lathrop. The document bore date February 13, 1837, and was granted by Mr. McClaren, as Clerk of the Commissioners' Court.

The issuance of this paper proves that the Commissioners' Court was in existence in February, 1837, and it is recollected by the older settlers that Arthur Washburn and Edward E. Fay were the first members of the old "Board of Supervisors," as the Michigan laws designated them. Those gentlemen were appointed to the office soon after the original law establishing the

county took effect. Nevertheless, it is a fact that no documentary evidence, other than the marriage licenses referred to, is preserved which proves the existence of the first court. If minutes of their meetings were kept, they are no longer extant.

The next oldest records in the county offices are those of the United States District Court, which held its first session in Bloomington, April 24, 1837. The first act of the Court was to appoint John S. Abbott Clerk. Why Mr. McClaren was not confirmed in the office does not appear.

In October, 1837, according to the only records, the first meeting of the Commissioners' Court was held. It has already been shown that the records, in this respect, are wrong. The meeting which was held in October was the first that was formally recorded, possibly, but was really the second or third. The records are in the handwriting of S. Clinton Hastings, who did not take his office of Clerk until a time subsequent to October, 1837. The Clerk of the session was J. R. Struthers. Hence, it is easily understood that the sparse minutes were written after the meetings, and from memory of the transactions.

Hereafter is given an abstract of the early records :

The first Justices of the Peace were John G. Coleman, Silas S. Lathrop and Benjamin Nye, who were appointed by Gov. Dodge, in 1836-37—the exact date is unknown. They solemnized marriages early in the year 1837.

COMMISSIONERS' RECORDS.

The first entry in the original record book of the Commissioners' Court was transcribed by S. Clinton Hastings, after he became Clerk. There is no date given, but by inference it can be seen that the meeting was held October 4, 1837. The entry reads: "The Supervisors of the county of Musquitine met this day, at the house of Robert C. Kinney. Present, Messrs. Washburn and Fay." From the succeeding pages, the reader draws the inference that the meeting was held October 4, 1837. The adjournment of the Board was "until the 5th inst.," and the following entry begins with the date, "October 5, 1837."

The only business transacted at the October session was the issuance of orders on the Treasurer for various sums. No. 1 was for \$27, in favor of Thomas M. Isett, for services as surveyor of a county road. Seven orders in all were issued, four of which were for road work: one to James Davis, for summoning grand jury, \$28.74, and two to John G. Coleman and Silas S. Lathrop, Justices of the Peace, respectively, for services in the case of the United States vs. John Ruby.

Samuel Parker was allowed \$6.50, for "furnishing a room for holding court, etc."

Samuel Shorteridge, James R. Struthers and S. C. Hastings were appointed Assessors of the county, with salary fixed at \$2 per day while actually engaged in work. J. R. Struthers was allowed \$2 for serving as Clerk of the Board for two days. This entry shows that Mr. Hastings was not Clerk until 1838.

The second session of the Board was an extra one, and convened at the house of J. G. Coleman, on the 17th day of February, 1838. The Board was then composed of John Vanater, E. Thornton and Aaron Usher, with Mr. Hastings Clerk. The session lasted but one day, and no business was transacted other than the allowance of accounts against the county.

March 17, the Board met in the office of Thomas M. Isett, and was composed of Daniel Comstock, E. Thornton and Aaron Usher. John S. Abbott was appointed Clerk.

The official bond of Jonathan Pettibone, County Treasurer, was accepted.

The orders issued to Clerks and Judges of Elections, at this session, show that the county had previously been divided into five election precincts, viz., Clark, Moscow, Montpelier, Fairhaven and Bloomington. No record of the division appears on the Commissioners' books.

The first evidence obtained relative to the appointment of Election Judges and the location of polling precincts is from the proceedings of the session of April 2, 1838. At that time, Bloomington, Fairhaven, Moscow and Montpelier were named, and Clark Precinct was discontinued. The Judges appointed were: E. E. Fay, Samuel Holliday and Thomas Burdett, Bloomington; George Stormes, William Kidder and William Bagley, Fairhaven; Benjamin Ludlow, William Addir and Goodwin Taylor, Moscow; Peter Hesser, William Chambers and Stephen Nye, Montpelier.

On the 8th of May, the Fairhaven Precinct was removed to Wapsenoknock, as it was originally spelled. It is now spelled Wapsinoc.

July 2, a license was granted James W. Neally to keep a ferry at Bloomington, across the Mississippi, from the 1st of August, 1838, for one year. The rates prescribed were as follows: Each footman, 25 cents; man and horse, 50 cents; wagon and two horses, \$1.50; each additional horse, 25 cents; wagon and yoke of oxen, \$1.50; stock cattle, 25 cents; sheep and hogs, 6½ cents.

The rates of ferriage across Cedar River were then fixed as follows: Each footman, 12½ cents; man and horse, 25 cents; wagon and two horses, 75 cents; additional horse, 12½ cents; wagon and yoke of oxen, 75 cents; additional oxen, 25 cents; loose cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., 6½ cents. It cost \$7.50 to procure a license to maintain a ferry across Cedar River.

Alexander Ross was granted a license for ferry at Moscow, across the Cedar River.

July 3, the Board accepted the report of the Assessors, and ordered a tax of one-half of one per cent levied for county purposes.

September 8, Sarvim Jenners was appointed Clerk of the Board, but held the office only one session. At this date the precinct of Wyoming was established.

October 1, the Board consisted of Err Thornton, Aaron Usher and John Vanater, and John G. Morrow was appointed Clerk.

John Vanater was allowed \$8, for serving as a committee of one to go to Burlington, and advise with the Receiver of the United States Land Office, relative to the purchase of a quarter-section of land for county purposes. This was the first step taken toward the entry of the site of Muscatine.

At this session, it transpired that Err Thornton and John Vanater had each received the same number of votes, at the preceding election, for County Commissioner. The matter was settled, by the men drawing lots for the term of two years, and the same fell to the share of John Vanater.

January 9, 1839, Messrs. Vanater and Thornton were allowed certain expenses for going to Burlington and securing the town site.

It was also ordered by the Board, at that meeting, that a survey be made of the town quarter, and that the proprietors of the claim be allowed the refusal of the lots, at the graduation prices. If that privilege be refused, then the lots to be forfeited. The total sum to be raised on the quarter was \$18,000.

FIRST JAIL.

At this session, the Board ordered that a Jail be erected in the town of Bloomington, on the square reserved for public buildings. The structure was described in the specifications as follows: Length, 24 feet; width, 16 feet; floors of timber laid crosswise, each layer 1 foot square; wall of two courses of timber, 12 inches square; 10 inches apart; the space between the timbers to be filled in with broken stone. Posts 10 feet in the clear, two stories high. The inside of rooms planked with 2-inch planks, driven full of 20-penny nails, one on every square inch. The partitions on lower story of 3-inch stuff. A trap-door was placed in the upper floor, and a door of heavy planks opened into the second story, but there were no doors opening on the ground floor. Entrance was effected by ascending outside stairs and passing into the upper rooms, from whence prisoners were dropped down into the lower cells through the trap-door in the floor. The doors were lined with sheet iron, and the exposed wood-work filled with nails. Two grated windows admitted light and air in the lower rooms. The building was ordered completed by July 4, 1839, and stood until 1857, when J. P. Walton purchased it for \$30, and afterward sold the solid oak timbers of which it was composed for \$800. Mr. Walton still has the old door-key.

Block 24, of the town plat was reserved for the use of the county, in the erection of public buildings.

In March, the Board ordered a survey of Section 35, and appointed George Bungardner Surveyor.

August, 1839, the Board was composed of John Vanater, Madison Stewart and Moses Perrin, with J. G. Morrow, Clerk.

At the August election there were six precincts, viz., Bloomington, Wyoming, Stormes, Pine, Moscow and Wapsinonoc.

November 4, Edward E. Fay was appointed Clerk of the Board.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.

The Board constituted School District No. 1, November 4, the territory embraced in the limits thereof being Township 78 north, Range 2 west.

HIGH RATE OF INTEREST.

The Board loaned money, obtained by the sale of lands on Section 35, at the rate of 20 per cent per annum interest.

THE COURT HOUSE.

November 6, the Board ordered that proposals for building a Court House in the town of Bloomington be requested, by advertisement in the *Burlington Territorial Gazette* for the space of five weeks. The bricks were ordered to be ten inches long, five inches wide and two and one-half inches thick. The building to be completed by September 1, 1841. November 23, the plan submitted by Stephen B. Brophy was accepted as the standard of the proposed edifice. Mr. Brophy was allowed \$200 for plans and specifications of the building. The Board subsequently modified the order concerning the size of the brick, making them nine inches long instead of ten, and then required the walls to be twenty-two inches thick. William Brownell obtained the job of erecting the Court House. The edifice was built of brick, laid upon stone foundation walls, the latter being hammered for the upper three courses. The brick used were made by Stephen Headly. The building was completed by the

required time. The cost was \$15,000. In 1864, the greater part of the edifice was destroyed by fire. It was reconstructed at once at a cost of \$29,000. Many of the old papers relating to the organization of the county were destroyed by the fire.

At the April election, in 1840, the election precincts were as follows: Pine, Wyoming, Moscow, West Liberty, Stormes and Bloomington.

In April, William Brownell was employed to "dig and wall a good well on the public square," for which he was to receive \$1.50 per foot. It was to be an open well, with windlass and bucket.

Thomas M. Isett, at about this time, surveyed the ground for the Court House.

In September, 1840, the county was divided into Commissioners' Districts as follows: Townships 77 and 78 north, Range 1 east; Townships 77 and 78 north, Range 1 west and Township 78 north, Range 2 west, First District. Townships 76 and 77, Range 2, Second District. Townships 76, 77 and 78, Range 3; Townships 76, 77 and 78, Range 4, Third District.

October, 1840, the Board was composed of John Vanater, R. Stewart and Benjamin Nye, with Edward E. Fay, Clerk.

In November, Mr. Nye received seals for the Commissioners' Court, the Probate Court and the District Court, from Joseph M. Isett, then representing this county in the Legislature.

In the summer of 1841, the Board reduced the rates of ferriage as follows: footmen, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; man and horse, 25 cents; wagon and two horses, 50 cents; additional horse, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; wagon and yoke of oxen, 50 cents; additional yoke of oxen, 25 cents; cattle, sheep, etc., $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

In August, 1841, the Board consisted of John Vanater, Benjamin Nye and William Leffingwell, with E. E. Fay, Clerk.

In the years 1842-43, the only change was the election of Abraham Smalley, Clerk.

In 1844, the Board consisted of John Vanater, Milo Bennett and Charles Neally, with Abraham Smalley, Clerk. After August of that year, George Earl was Clerk, and, in July, 1845, William Leffingwell acted in that capacity.

In October, 1845, Milo Bennett and John Zeigler and Charles Neally were Commissioners.

In October, 1846, John Zeigler, Daniel L. Healy and John H. Miller were Commissioners, and Z. Washburn Clerk.

In 1847, John Zeigler, Daniel L. Healy and John H. Miller were Commissioners, and William Leffingwell Acting Clerk. Nathaniel Hallock was Clerk.

In July, 1848, a tax of 2 mills was ordered to be levied for the purpose of purchasing and establishing a Poor-farm.

In 1848, the Board was composed of H. H. Garnes, D. L. Healy and William Beard, with N. Hallock Clerk.

In 1849, D. S. Healy, H. H. Garnes and A. T. Banks, with N. Hallock Clerk.

In 1850, Amos Lillibridge, H. H. Garnes and William Keyes, with N. Hallock Clerk.

THE COUNTY JUDGE SYSTEM.

In 1851, the Board of Commissioners was abolished, by act of the Legislature, and the County Judge system instituted. The Court had equal powers with the former Board, in all business matters relating to the county, and had co-ordinate jurisdiction with justices' courts. Preliminary examinations in

criminal cases were sometimes made before it. The first Judge elected, by general vote of the county, was Arthur Washburn. In 1856, George Meason was chosen to succeed him, and, in 1857, Edward H. Thayer became Judge. The Court had jurisdiction in all probate matters and the former Probate Court was abolished when the Judge system came into vogue.

THE SUPERVISOR SYSTEM.

After ten years of trial, it was discovered that the County Judge system was not entirely satisfactory. One man held too great a power for the general interest of the community. With the usual vigor and impetuosity of Americans, the people of Iowa at once dashed to the other extreme, and delegated one man from each township to serve as a County Supervisor. From 1861 to 1870, the Board was composed in this county of the following members:

1861—John B. Dougherty, Chairman; Evans F. Burgan, Elijah Younkin, Silas Ferry, Joseph Crane, Vernet Tracy, Michael Price, John Zeigler, John R. Merritt, R. H. Patterson, J. E. Robb, Henry Resley, Andrew Heberling, William C. Evans.

1862—John B. Dougherty, Chairman; E. F. Burgan, Elijah Younkin, Silas Ferry, Joseph Crane, Vernet Tracy, Michael Price, Marshall Farnsworth, J. E. Robb, William Hoyt, R. H. Patterson, William C. Evans, George W. Hunt, Andrew Heberling.

1863—Joseph Crane, Chairman; Thomas M. Isett, E. F. Burgan, R. H. Patterson, John Fullmer, Silas Ferry, A. Heberling, E. Younkin, G. W. Hunt, William C. Evans, J. E. Robb, William Hoyt, Vernet Tracy, Marshall Farnsworth.

1864—Joseph Crane, Chairman; E. Younkin, Vernet Tracy, George Chase, John Fullmer, M. Farnsworth, R. T. Thompson, Richard Musser, J. E. Robb, William D. Viele, Thomas M. Isett, George W. Hunt, William D. Cone, E. F. Burgan.

1865—R. F. Thompson, Chairman; J. D. Walker, William F. Tolles, William D. Viele, M. Farnsworth, George Chase, J. A. Purinton, Michael Price, William H. Stewart, Richard Musser, A. Cone, William H. Hazlett, George W. Hunt, Thomas Boggs.

1866—James E. Robb, Chairman; Stephen Herrick, Nathan Brown, R. T. Thompson, Charles Page, Andrew Dobbs, C. M. McDaniel, William H. Hazlett, J. A. Purinton, A. Cone, Michael Price, J. D. Walker, William H. Stewart, George Chase.

1867—James E. Robb, Chairman; Nathan Brown, George Chase, A. Cone, Charles Cope, Andrew Dobbs, William H. Hazlett, Stephen Herrick, Charles Page, J. A. Purinton, Jacob Snyder, W. H. Stewart, J. E. Walker, James A. Eaton.

1868—J. D. Walker, Chairman; A. Cone, B. S. Cone, Charles Cope, Andrew Dobbs, J. A. Eaton, E. E. Edwards, Caleb Elliott, W. H. Hazlett, C. C. Horton, George Metts, J. A. Purinton, Jacob Snyder, W. H. Stewart.

1869—W. H. Stewart, Chairman; Charles Cope, J. A. Eaton, E. E. Edwards, Caleb Elliott, H. S. Griffin, Daniel Harker, W. H. Hazlett, J. A. Purinton, C. C. Horton, Mathew Porter, Joseph Nelson, J. S. Riggs, A. Dobbs.

1870—J. A. Parvin, Chairman; Byron Carpenter, James A. Eaton, Daniel Harker, H. S. Griffin, William Fultz, W. H. Hazlett, C. C. Horton, Joseph Nelson, J. A. Purinton, M. Porter, J. S. Riggs, W. H. Stewart, Alonzo Shaw.



Alden B. Robbins

In 1871, the system was again changed to one similar to the original Commissioners' plan. By legislative enactment, it was made optional with the people whether they had three or five Commissioners, or Supervisors, as they are called. This county chose the smaller number, and, since 1871, the Board has been composed of the following members :

1871—William H. Stewart, Chairman; Byron Carpenter, James E. Robb.

1872—William H. Stewart, Chairman; James E. Robb, Byron Carpenter.

1873—A. F. Demorest, Chairman; J. E. Robb, Byron Carpenter.

1874—A. F. Demorest, Chairman; J. E. Robb, Byron Carpenter.

1875—A. F. Demorest, Chairman; Thomas Birkett, J. E. Robb.

1876—J. E. Robb, Chairman; Thomas Birkett, I. L. Graham.

1877—Thomas Birkett, Chairman; A. Cone, I. L. Graham.

1878—I. L. Graham, Chairman; Thomas Birkett, A. Cone.

1879—Thomas Birkett, Chairman; A. Cone, Cornelius Cadle.

DISTRICT COURT.

The first session of the District Court of the United States ever held in Muscatine County convened in Bloomington, Monday, April 24, 1837. Hon. David Irvin, Judge of the Second Judicial District of Wisconsin Territory, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the same, presided. W. W. Chapman, United States District Attorney, in attendance.

The record reads: "The Court being satisfied of the character and qualifications of John S. Abbott, doth appoint him Clerk of this Court; and thereupon, the said John S. Abbott, with John Vanater and Eli Reynolds, his securities, appeared and entered into bonds, conditional according to law; and the said John S. Abbott, as Clerk, took the oath of office."

It was ordered that the temporary seal of the Court be a diamond-shaped piece of paper, fastened to the records by means of a wafer, and impressed with the reverse of a United States dime.

FIRST GRAND JURY.

It was ordered that a venire facias be forthwith issued by the Clerk for a grand jury. The following men were summoned: Robert Bamford, Benjamin Baston, Edward E. Fay, Robert C. Kinney, Jonathan Pettibone, Eli Reynolds, A. L. McKee, Joseph Mounts, Thomas J. Starke, Nathan Parsons, Samuel Parker, William Sparks, Christopher Barnes, John Briggs, Levi Chamberlain, Norman Fullington and Anderson Pace. Mr. Bamford was chosen Foreman.

The jury was duly sworn in and retired "to their chamber," as the Court was pleased to term the retired spot to which they repaired; but soon returned and announced that their investigations had resulted in finding no indictments. The first grand jury was thereupon discharged.

James W. Woods, familiarly and generally known in the days which followed his admission to Western courts as "Old Timber," was appointed District Attorney pro tem. for Muscatine County.

Mr. Woods' first official act was to move that the venire facias just referred to be set aside and a new one be issued. The motion was sustained, and the following men were chosen as grand jurors: Robert Bamford, Chairman; Robert

C. Kinney, Jonathan Pettibone, Eli Reynolds, Joseph Mounts, Thomas J. Starke, Nathan Parsons, Samuel Parker, William Sparks, Christopher Barnes, John Briggs, Levi Chamberlain, Norman Fullington and Anderson Pace. The second effort proved more fruitful of results, for the cases of the United States vs. James Casey, Moses Couch, Edward E. Fay, for selling liquor to the Indians; the United States vs. Eben Long, perjury; the United States vs. Anna Walliker and Jacob Walliker, adultery; the United States vs. John Knapp, assault and battery on the Sheriff, who attempted to arrest him for gambling; the United States vs. James Casey, Christopher Barnes and Norman Fullington, for assault, were all duly entered on the docket, true bills having been found. The offenses were allailable, and sums ranging from \$55 to \$100 were ordered in the several cases. Some of the parties were favored with no less than six separate indictments. In all, there were seventeen presentments. The most remarkable feature of the affair is, that two or three of the grand jurors were themselves indicted, either for assault and battery, or for gambling. These indictments were returned the second day of the session.

The first case of record is that of Jonas M. Higby vs. John G. Cooper, *assumpsit*. Lawyer Woods succeeded in getting the writ quashed because of the lack of a seal thereto.

THE FIRST FERRY.

The next record is that of the granting of a ferry license to Robert C. Kinney to keep a ferry across the Mississippi River, "departing from the town of Bloomington at a point south of the branch immediately north of the old trading house." John S. Abbott became Kinney's security.

Alexander Wolcott McGregor was admitted to practice in this Court.

James Chambers was granted license to keep a ferry across the Mississippi at Salem.

Moses Couch was granted license to keep a ferry across the Mississippi, "departing from a point above and within a half mile of the branch immediately above the old trading-house in Bloomington for one year." John Vanater was his security.

S. C. Hastings was granted a license to keep a ferry across the Mississippi at West Buffalo.

The rates of ferriage were established as follows: For each footman, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; each man and horse, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; each wagon and two horses, \$1; each wagon and yoke of oxen, \$1; each additional horse or yoke of oxen, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; loose cattle, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; sheep, hogs, etc., 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

The first appealed case was entered in the second day's proceedings, being that of James and William W. Chambers vs. Isaac I. Lathrop, appealed from the Justice's Court of Benjamin Nye. Continued to the next term.

FIRST PETIT JURY.

The following men formed the first petit jury: John G. Coleman, Samuel C. Comstock, John Holliday, E. N. Thurston, Thomas Burdett, John Hesser, S. S. Lathrop, W. H. Sams, Hamilton Christy, Isaac I. Lathrop, Addison Reynolds. But eleven names are given in the records. The petit jury was allowed one day's pay and mileage; the grand jury was allowed two days' pay and no mileage.

The foregoing completes the business of the first session of Court.

The second term of the Court began May 21, 1838. Judge Irvin on the bench, and W. W. Chapman District Attorney. The term continued one week.

The next session of Court convened under the Territorial laws of Iowa, October 8, 1838, with Judge Joseph Williams on the bench and M. D. Browning, District Attorney. The first grand jury under the new *regime* was as follows: Norman Fullington, Niles Higgenbotham, Isaac I. Lathrop, John Cobb, John Burge, Lewis Burdett, Jackson Starks, Thomas Burdett, Daniel Edginton, Joseph Morford, Samuel Kinney, Henry Johnson, Henry Reece, Lewis McKee, John Pettibone.

Under the Constitution of 1846, Muscatine County was a part of the Second Judicial District. James Grant, of Scott County, was Judge in 1847; Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque County, Judge in 1852. Under the Constitution of 1857, Muscatine County was attached to the Seventh Judicial District. John F. Dillon, of Scott County, Judge in 1858; J. Scott Richman, of Muscatine County, Judge in 1863; W. F. Brannan, of Muscatine County, Judge in 1872, and Walter I. Hayes, of Clinton County, Judge in 1875, and now on the bench.

Since 1858, the office of Prosecuting Attorney has been a district office. Henry O'Connor, of Muscatine County, was chosen in 1858; Lyman A. Ellis, of Clinton County, in 1862, and H. H. Benson, of Muscatine County, in 1879.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In 1869, the Circuit Court was instituted, because of the growing business of the State. The probate affairs are administered on in this Court, which also has co-ordinate jurisdiction in law and chancery cases with the District Court. Two Circuits were formed of the Seventh Judicial District, with Muscatine and Scott for the Second Circuit. Afterward, the four counties were united, and then again divided as before. The Circuit Judges who have presided in this Circuit are H. H. Benson, 1869; D. W. Ellis, 1873, and D. C. Richman, the present incumbent, 1877.

PROBATE COURT.

The first business transacted in the Probate Court of Muscatine County was in the case of Harlow N. Orton, and bears date November 8, 1838. Hon. Arthur Washburn was the Judge presiding. It appears that Orton died intestate, leaving no widow, and that Van Renssalaer Thompkins was appointed administrator of the estate of the deceased. It was discovered that the claims against the estate amounted to \$534.43. July 9, 1842, the Court ordered that the administrator be discharged from all further liabilities in the case.

There were two other cases filed during the year 1838, viz.: Estate of Lester Andrews, Benjamin Nye, administrator, letters dated December 1; and estate of Harvey W. Eaton, John M. Kidder, administrator, letters dated December 13.

During 1839, the following cases were filed: January 23, William H. Sams, lunatic; John Vanater and James G. Morrow appointed guardians. Estate of Jonathan Moorehouse, filed March 13; letters of administration granted to Le Grand Moorehouse. Estate of Parson Wright, filed July 9; letters of administration granted to Melinda Wright. Estate of Andrew Smalley, filed August 10; letters of administration granted to Abraham Smalley. Estate of William M. Fell, filed August 31; letters of administration granted to Joseph Manley.

Estate of Charles E. Dana, filed September 2; Mary S. B. Dana, administratrix. Estate of John S. Abbott, filed September 10; Adam Ogilvie, administrator. Estate of Samuel Bailey, filed September 18; William F. Dewebber, administrator. Estate of Stockton Briggs, filed September 21; John Briggs, administrator. Estate of Reynolds Wright, filed September 16; the last will and testament of the deceased was that day admitted to probate, being the first will filed in this county. The provisions of the will were that each of the three sons and each of the three daughters receive \$1, and that the balance of the estate be bestowed upon the widow, Phebe Wright, who was made executrix. The instrument was dated April 30, 1839, and witnessed by P. B. Harrison, L. Thornton and E. Thornton.

Thus, during the life of the Court prior to 1840, the several classes of business were transacted. The volume of business after 1840 constantly increased.

The Judges of Probate were: 1838, Arthur Washburn; 1840, Henry Reece; 1841, T. S. Parvin; 1846, Pliny Fay; 1847, T. S. Parvin. From 1851 the County Judges discharged the duties of this office. When the Supervisor system came in vogue, the County Judges became solely Judges of Probate as follows: 1851, Arthur Washburn; 1855, George Meason; 1859, Edward H. Thayer; 1862, J. Carskadden; 1864, Henry M. Perkins; 1866, H. H. Benson. In 1869, Judge Benson became Judge of the Circuit Court, to which tribunal the probate business was carried, and is now transacted before.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

The first license issued in Muscatine County was dated February 13, 1837, and was signed by Robert McClaren, Clerk of the Commissioners' Court of Muscatine County. The contracting parties were Andrew J. Starks and Merilla Lathrop. The certificate of marriage shows that the ceremony was performed by Err Thornton, Justice of the Peace, on February 16, 1837.

The second license was issued March 4, 1837, to James Caughran and Harriet Bamford, by Robert McClaren. The ceremony was performed the same day, by John G. Coleman, Justice of the Peace.

The third license was dated March 23, 1837, to Joseph White and Lany Barricklow, by Mr. McClaren, and Silas S. Lathrop, Justice of the Peace, performed the ceremony the same day.

The fourth license was dated April 15, 1837, and issued to John Marble and Hester Cobb, by Mr. McClaren. The ceremony was performed, the same day, by 'Squire Lathrop.

The fifth marriage in the county was performed April 24, 1837, by Err Thornton, the contracting parties being Arthur Washburn and Melvina Bratt.

These five licenses were issued prior to the assembling of the first session of the District Court, at which time Mr. McClaren was succeeded in the office of Clerk by John S. Abbott, who was appointed by Judge Irvin. There were eight marriages authorized, in addition to the foregoing, during the year 1837. viz.: May 20, by Justice Coleman, Washington A. Rigby and Lydia Barr; June 5, by Justice Coleman, Norman Fullington and Melvina Baker; June 7, by Justice Coleman, Thadius Burd and Mary Adair; June 21, by Henry Summers, John Pierce and Jane C. Deven; June 31, by J. G. Coleman, Matthias Mounts and Susan E. Daniels; July 20, by S. S. Lathrop, John De Wolf and Mary Ann Bagley; September 20, by O. R. Tomkins, David Miles Hanson and Malinda Harper; September 21, by J. G. Coleman, James Mitchell and Sylvia Oles.

RECORDER'S RECORDS.

The first instrument filed for record in Muscatine County was a deed executed by Charles Henderson to Peter Smith, the former of Muscatine County, the latter of Scott County. The property transferred was as follows: Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in fractional Section No. 8, Township 78 north, Range No. 2 west; and Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in fractional Section No. 9, same town and range as above. The area was 150 70-100, the consideration \$188. Lewis McKee was Register of Deeds when the instrument was filed, December 5, 1838.

The first mortgage was filed December 10, 1838, between Wire Long, of Muscatine County, and Daniel Hertz, of Des Moines County. The instrument covered the southwest fractional quarter of Section No. 27, Township No. 77 north, Range No. 1 west, containing 127 2-100 acres.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

In 1836-38, Eli Thornton represented this section of old Des Moines County in the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature.

In 1838-39, Muscatine County had a separate existence. The first delegation represented Muscatine, Louisa and Slaughter Counties. In the Council, James M. Clark; in the House, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. Clinton Hastings. 1839-40, in the Council the same; in the House, S. Clinton Hastings and T. T. Clark represented Muscatine and Johnson. 1840-42, S. C. Hastings represented Muscatine and Johnson in the Council. 1840-41, Thomas M. Isett, from Muscatine, alone, in the House. 1841-42, Samuel Holliday, in the House. 1842-44, Pleasant Harris, Council. 1842, E. Thornton, House. 1843, Edward E. Fay, House. 1845-46, S. C. Hastings, Council. 1845, A. T. Banks, House.

In the State Legislature: Senate—1846, Muscatine, Johnson and Iowa Counties, Thomas Hughes; 1848, same district, Freeman Alger; 1852, Muscatine alone, Jonathan E. Fletcher; 1854, George W. Wilkinson; 1858, A. O. Patterson; 1862, William G. Woodward; 1864, John A. Parvin; 1870, Samuel McNutt; 1874, Gilbert H. Wood; 1878, Thomas Hanna.

House—1846, Muscatine, Elijah Sells; Muscatine, Johnson and Iowa, I. C. Day; 1848, same, George D. Stephenson, Joseph E. Harrison, respectively; 1850, Muscatine, John A. Parvin; 1852, Elijah Sells, Freeman Alger; 1854, Reasin Pritchard, John H. Pigman; 1856, D. C. Cloud, J. A. Mills; 1858, Muscatine, Freeman Alger; Muscatine and Cedar, William Lunday; 1860, Michael Price, George C. Shipman; 1862, same; 1864, Jacob Butler, Samuel McNutt; 1866, Samuel McNutt, R. M. Burnett; 1868, same; 1870, John Mahin, William C. Evans; 1872, William C. Evans, Elmus Day; 1874, Charles C. Horton, D. G. McCloud; 1876, Charles C. Horton, F. A. J. Gray; 1878, I. K. Terry, F. A. J. Gray.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Representatives in first Constitutional Convention, which convened at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and lasted until November 1, were Jonathan E. Fletcher, Ralph P. Lowe, Elijah Sells. The Constitution adopted by this Convention was rejected by the people, at an election held on the 4th day of

August, 1845, there being 7,235 votes cast for its adoption and 7,656 against its adoption.

The second Constitutional Convention met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846. Muscatine County was then represented by J. Scott Richman. The Constitution adopted by this body was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1846, there being 9,492 votes in favor, to 9,036 votes against it. This Constitution was presented to Congress in December, 1846, and, on the 28th day of the same month, an act was passed by that body for the admission of Iowa into the Union. The first election for State officers was held on the 25th day of October, 1846, in anticipation of the act of Congress, pursuant to a proclamation of Gov. James Clarke, when Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor; Elisha Cutter, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; and Morgan Reno, Treasurer.

The third Constitutional Convention was held at Iowa City January 19, 1857. Muscatine County was represented by John A. Parvin. The Constitution adopted by this Convention was sanctioned by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1857, there being 40,311 votes cast for, and but 38,681 votes against the change. The Constitution took effect September 3, 1857.

THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor.—When the Circuit Court was created, the office of County Auditor, or Business Agent, was instituted. Robert H. McCampbell was then chosen, and has ever since held the position.

Recorder.—The following men have held this office: 1838, Lewis McKee; 1841, Irad C. Day; 1847, F. H. Stone; 1851, A. T. Banks; 1855, William G. Robb; 1858, John W. Lucas; 1862, Brinton Darlington; 1865, Charles S. Foster; 1867, W. M. Kennedy, the present incumbent.

Treasurer.—This office has been held by the following men: 1837, Lewis McKee; 1839, Hezekiah Musgrave; 1841, John A. McCormick; 1843, T. S. Battelle; 1847, F. H. Stone; 1851, A. T. Banks; 1855, William G. Robb; 1858, John W. Lucas; 1862, Brinton Darlington (a portion of the time, the offices of Treasurer and Recorder were filled by the same man); 1865, M. L. Miskell; 1867, R. T. Thompson; 1871, Henry Molis, Sr.; 1873, Joseph Morrison, the present incumbent.

Superintendents of Schools.—W. F. Brannan, Charles Woodhouse, D. H. Goodno, G. B. Denison, R. H. McCampbell, Frank Gilbert (to fill vacancy), C. H. Hamilton, T. N. Brown, R. W. Leverich.

Sheriffs.—1838, James Davis; 1840, Denton J. Snyder; 1844, George W. Humphrey; 1846, Lyman C. Hine; 1850, John J. Reece; 1852, David G. McCloud; 1856, William Gordon; 1862, Harris H. Hine; 1866, Abraham E. Keith; 1872, James A. Eaton; 1876, R. C. Jewett.

Clerks of the Courts.—Prior to the year 1869, the Clerk was elected as District Court Clerk, but the office now includes both District and Circuit Courts. The records show that John S. Abbott was the first Clerk appointed in Court, although Robert McClaren filled the office, by appointment of the Governor, from February, 1837, until Court convened, in April. The elected Clerks have been: 1838, J. G. Morrow; 1844, John A. Parvin; 1848, Richard Cadle; 1850, William Leffingwell; 1854, Richard Cadle; 1858, Charles S. Foster; 1862, John W. Jayne; 1868, John D. Walker; 1874, John H. Munroe.

POPULATION.

By the several census reports, the population of the county of Muscatine has increased as follows :

1838.....	1,247
1840.....	1,942
1844.....	2,882
1846.....	1,485
1847 (State).....	3,010
1849.....	4,516
1850.....	5,773
1851.....	6,170
1852.....	6,812
1854.....	9,555
1856.....	12,569
1859.....	15,503
1860.....	16,444
1863.....	16,989
1865.....	17,241
1867.....	20,699
1869.....	21,336
1870.....	21,688
1873.....	21,382
1875.....	21,623

The last census, that of 1875, showed the population to be as follows in the several townships of this county :

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND CITIES.	Number of Families.	WHITE POPULATION.			COLORED POPULATION.			Total Population.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Bloomington, exc. of Muscatine.....	225	610	543	1153	2	1	3	1156
Cedar.....	67	190	193	383				383
Fulton.....	189	624	538	1162				1162
Goshen.....	221	638	597	1235				1235
Lake.....	131	413	349	762				762
Moscow.....	170	419	375	794				794
Montpelier.....	109	357	310	667				667
Muscatine, city of, (C. H.).....	1495	3668	3739	7407	66	64	130	7537
Orono.....	87	250	251	501				501
Pike.....	160	461	379	840				840
Seventy-six.....	147	431	418	849				849
Sweetland.....	262	723	692	1415				1415
Wapsinonoc, exc. of West Liberty.....	173	501	470	971	8	8	16	987
West Liberty, town of.....	202	453	480	933	1	3	4	937
Wilton, exc. of town.....	197	538	508	1046	1		1	1047
Wilton, town of.....	272	683	661	1344	2	5	7	1351
Total.....	4107	10959	10503	21462	80	81	161	21623

Since the above report was made, the population of Muscatine City has largely increased, and is now estimated at 10,000 and upward.

STATISTICAL ITEMS.

The country west of the bluff lands of the river is exceedingly fine. The county is well watered and well timbered. It is a county rich in natural advantages.

In a State which might be made the granary of the nation, and which has the capacity of producing breadstuffs sufficient to feed the people of the United States, if a system of cultivation equivalent to that of many of the countries of Europe were to be inaugurated, one unconsciously falls into the habit of accepting marvels in the form of development with a sang froid which none but Americans can exhibit. An invention which is destined to revolutionize methods and expand capabilities in almost an infinite degree, produces a momentary ripple on the surface of society, and then is accepted with a practical estimate of its applicability to the machinery already employed.

From the census reports of 1875, the following summary of products is compiled: Number of acres of improved land in the county, 178,945; number of acres returned as unimproved, 48,832; number rods of fence, 759,050. From 32.375 acres there were produced 416,471 bushels of spring wheat; from 63 acres, 629 bushels of winter wheat; from 54,760 acres, 1,715,973 bushels of Indian corn; from 13,287 acres, 405,562 bushels of oats; from 2,358 acres, 59,127 bushels of barley; from 2,541 acres, 29,455 bushels of rye; from 232 acres, 3,445 bushels of buckwheat; from 2,030 acres, 183,116 bushels of potatoes. In addition to these crops there were 13,672 bushels of sweet potatoes, 2,342 bushels of onions, 3,155 bushels of flaxseed, 16,507 gallons of sorghum sirup, 22,000 tons of tame hay, 6,394 bushels grass-seed, 42,094 bushels of apples, 620 bushels pears, 261 bushels peaches, 3,557 bushels cherries, 321,572 pounds grapes, 6,349 gallons wine made. The hog crop in 1875 numbered 40,169; sheep, 4,550; wool clipped, 20,317 pounds. There were 498,968 pounds of butter made by private parties.

VALUATION OF THE COUNTY IN 1878.

Auditor McCampbell made the following report to the Auditor of State for the year 1878:

Total number of acres assessed.....	266,148
Valuation of farm lands.....	\$3,138,395
Village and city property—	
Stockton.....	\$ 5,392
Atalissa.....	12,956
Moscow.....	7,263
Muscatine.....	969,700
Conesville.....	9,992
Nichols.....	10,940
Fairport.....	7,415
West Liberty.....	90,120
Wilton.....	151,790
	<hr/>
	\$1,265,568
Value railroad property.....	506,776
Aggregate personal property.....	1,438,293
	<hr/>
Total valuation of county.....	\$6,349,032

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

On the 9th of February, 1856, an Old Settlers' Society was formed at Muscatine, by the following persons: Judge Joseph Williams, T. S. Parvin, Pliny Fay, Joseph Bridgeman, Suel Foster, H. A. Jennison, H. H. Hine, Z.

Washburn, G. W. Humphreys, J. P. Walton, M. Ward, W. Chambers, Jr., Giles Pettibone, Joseph S. Allen and A. T. Banks. Judge Williams was elected President, and Mr. Parvin, Secretary. The Society still exists. Judge D. C. Richman is President, and Mr. Peter Jackson, Secretary.

Mr. Peter Jackson, Secretary of the Old Settlers' Society, has carefully preserved all obituary notices of those pioneers who have passed away. From such records is here compiled a chapter on the lives and public services of those men and women who were identified with the early settlement of this county. To give even brief mention of all who have died after having gained honorable residence in Muscatine County, is a task beyond the limits of any one volume, and to the end that a safe guide may be followed in our work, we have selected only such names as appear in the Secretary's book. Hundreds of men live in a community for years without becoming public characters, but are none the less worthy of a place in the pages of local history. Still, it is obvious that unless a record is preserved, from time to time, or at their death, no writer can obtain the necessary data wherewith to construct a fitting memoir. With a general recognition of the labors of the many, in their efforts to create a new county, therefore, and without intentional errors of omission, the writer takes up the thread of his text.

The first name mentioned in the Pioneers' Record, is that of Judge Arthur Washburn, who came from New York State to Iowa, and located in this region in 1835. In 1836, he was appointed to the first postmastership created in Muscatine County, while it was yet a part of old Des Moines. The office in question was located near "the mouth of Pine," and was called Iowa. For several months thereafter, the sparse settlement in this section of Iowa went to that Postmaster rather than to that office, for their scattering mail. The office was located in the little trading store kept by Maj. William Gordon. In 1838, after the legal birth of Muscatine County, Gov. Lucas appointed Mr. Washburn Judge of Probate. In 1851, when the office of County Judge was created, Judge Washburn was elected to that position, which was financial agent of the county, as well as business administrator. During his incumbency, the Judge raised the credit of the county to par, by his economical management of its affairs. Judge Washburn held numerous offices besides those already named, and in them all discharged his duties honorably. His death occurred early in 1856, and resolutions of respect were adopted by the pioneers.

Edward E. Fay, the first Postmaster of Bloomington, died in 1840. Mr. Fay held several positions of honor and trust, and is to this day remembered with affectionate regard by his associates in the early scenes.

Adam Ogilvie, Thomas M. Isett, Amos Walton, John Vanater—these are names which awaken a train of recollection among the survivors of the early days.

Judge Joseph Williams figures more prominently in the history of the county and Territory than any other pioneer, perhaps, because of the high office held by him from the first. He was born in Greenburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., December 28, 1801. In 1838, President Van Buren appointed Mr. Williams Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa, and Judge of the Second Judicial District. It is related of him that his genial character and generous spirit oftentimes led him into what some deemed lapses from judicial dignity, inasmuch that he not infrequently joined his "bar" in a social dance after his official duties were done. In fact, he would not only dance, but even play the violin for others to dance by, and hence his political opponents termed him "the fiddling Judge." When President Tyler came into office, an effort was made to secure the removal of the Iowa Judges, and,

it is said, certain men were even determined upon as the successors of the trio. When Judge Williams received word of the movement, he took steps to counteract it. A paper purporting to represent the sentiment of the District, but really gotten up in Bloomington, had been sent to Washington. Gen. Dodge had forwarded a copy of the document to Iowa, and the interested parties were not slow in getting up a counter-statement. Armed with this indorsement, Judge Williams repaired to the capital, and, on his way met certain ladies, who were traveling thither by the same coach. So genial was the Judge that he soon gained the admiration of his fair companions. Neither knew the other, but what was the mutual surprise of all when, upon the Judge's presentation to the President, they ascertained that the Judge was an aspirant for executive favor, and the ladies were members of the President's household. The acquaintance so pleasantly begun was thereupon continued, and the result of the chance meeting was the re-appointment of the original bench. When Iowa was admitted as a State, Judge Williams was elected to the Supreme Judgeship. In 1848, Hon. S. C. Hastings succeeded him in that office; but in 1849, the Judge again became the occupant of the Supreme Bench. He retained his office until 1855. In 1857, President Buchanan appointed him one of the Judges of the Territory of Kansas, a position which he held until the admission of Kansas as a State. In 1863, Gen. Veach, at Memphis, Tenn., found it necessary to organize a judicial tribunal at that post, the operations of the war having suspended the ordinary legal institutions. Judge Williams accepted a seat as one of that commission. Early in 1870, the Judge left his home in Lake Township, whither he had returned some four years prior to the last date, and went to Fort Scott, Kan. He was suddenly attacked with pneumonia, shortly after his arrival, and died March 31, 1870. His remains were brought back and interred in the county he had so long honored.

Were it possible to do so, we should be glad to record here the innumerable anecdotes connected with Judge Williams' public life; but no memoranda were preserved, and even his address, delivered before the Old Settlers' Society in 1869, is but a mere recollection. His fund of incident and story was inexhaustible. He was a genius in his way, benevolent to the extent of personal injury to himself, and plain and unassuming in an extreme degree. He was a Christian man, and joined the little band of Methodists in forming the first class, of which his wife was also a member. He also aided in the establishment of the first Sunday school in Bloomington. He was an able jurist, an incorruptible Judge, an honest man. Mrs. Mary Williams, his wife, died September 10, 1871.

Judge W. G. Woodward was born in Hanover, N. H., May 20, 1808. In 1839, he removed to Bloomington. His education was acquired at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1828. He was admitted to the bar by Rufus Choate, in 1832. He was a highly-educated, polished gentleman, and, with his accomplished wife, added greatly to the society of Bloomington. He was chosen Prosecuting Attorney of the county at an early day. In 1855, he was elected by the Legislature Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1861, he was chosen State Senator, and became one of the most active members. In 1862, he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and retained the office until 1869, when he retired to private life. His death occurred February 24, 1871.

Isaac Magoon, a pioneer of 1839, died in 1846. Mrs. Hannah Magoon, his widow, died October 12, 1871, aged eighty-three years. Mrs. Magoon was universally respected for her many excellent qualities.

Gen. J. E. Fletcher came to Bloomington in the summer of 1838. He was a native of Thetford, Vt., and from that State he brought his wife. In 1839, he purchased lands about six miles from the county seat, and located thereon. His public life dates back to the Territorial days. He was one of the delegates, who framed the State Constitution, and, in 1846, was appointed Indian Agent for the Winnebagoes, which office he filled for eleven years. The location of the agency was twice moved during his administration. He first had quarters at Fort Atkinson; thence he moved to Mankato, on the Minnesota River; thence to a point above St. Paul. During his official term, the Winnebagoes, Sioux and Chippewas were frequently at war; but by his brave and judicious management, he generally averted disastrous results. During all those years of wild life and arduous duties, the General was accompanied by his wife, who rendered him great assistance. Mrs. Fletcher also devoted much time to the education of the Indians. The General, Mrs. Fletcher and their son, Dr. Fletcher, then a mere lad, became proficient in the Indian tongue. In 1858, the General returned to Muscatine County with his family. He was a man of noted character, of energy and industry. His death was mourned by many friends. He died in April, 1872.

David R. Warfield was born at Eastern Shore, Md., March 19, 1816. He became a resident of Bloomington in December, 1837. In the summer of that year, his cousin, Charles A. Warfield, in exploring the country from St. Louis up the river, decided to locate at Bloomington. He accordingly purchased the Bartlow claim, and two or three others, embracing, in all, that tract of land north of the east part of the city, from Eighth street for one mile back, and from a few rods west of the Iowa City road, a mile east, including about one-half of the Chester Weed farm. Mr. Suel Foster relates the following incident connected with Mr. Warfield's arrival: "In December, 1837, I think it was near Christmas, I returned to Bloomington, from a temporary trip, and was told that three men had been on the other side of the river for several days, and were anxious to get over. The ice was running so thick, that no one could cross. I found two men, who were willing to venture in a skiff, to bring the three new settlers to Iowa. By this means, A. O. and D. R. Warfield and Capt. Dunn were brought across in safety, and from that day became residents of the county. A. O. Warfield remarked, that he and David had been in Bloomington a few days before the period of which I write, having walked from Burlington, the boats having stopped running. They had crossed over into Illinois, for provisions, preparatory to setting up bachelor's hall. They were on their return, laden with pork and other necessaries, which they had obtained of Stanton Prentiss, near the mouth of Copperas Creek, when the ice prevented their crossing. A. O. and Charles A. were brothers. D. R., the cousin, became interested with them in the valuable tract referred to. In the spring of 1838, Asbury and David built a saw-mill on Mad Creek, near the northeast corner of the town plat, where considerable lumber was sawed. During the 'Missouri War,' Maj. D. R. Warfield was called out to defend his country, and he and I were messmates. In 1841, the Major married Miss Josephine Steinberger." The notices of the Major's life and death are uniformly eulogistic of a man who ever exerted a wide and beneficial influence. The last years of his life were devoted to farming. He died in April, 1872.

Mrs. D. R. Warfield, wife of the pioneer, died January 8, 1875. She was one of the Steinberger sisters, a niece of Gov. Lucas, and filled a most enviable and admirable place in the society of early times. She came to Bloomington in 1840.

George Bumgardner, the original County Surveyor, came to Bloomington in 1837. His name is inscribed on the pages of all the early records relating to deeds and plats of property in the Recorder's office. He it was who laid out and defined the line of Bloomington, after the formal purchase. Not only did he establish city boundaries, but he also laid the foundation of the Methodist Episcopal Society, in company with John A. Parvin, Joseph Williams, and others.

Dr. Eli Reynolds, the founder of the extinct town of Geneva, a few miles above Bloomington, and the first Representative from the region in the Belmont Legislature, located at New Boston in 1835. In 1836, he planned Geneva, and right manfully did he labor to secure the seat of justice there. As a mark of his ability, it is shown that two townships are attached to Muscatine County which might naturally belong to Scott. Those eastern towns were placed where they are still found in order to give a more central location to Geneva. However, the best laid plans sometimes fail, and, when the news of the Doctor's intent came to the ears of the residents of Muscatine, there was a hurrying to and fro, and petitions were sent to Gov. Dodge in protest against the proposed change. The bill, meanwhile, had passed the Legislature of 1837-38, at Burlington, and needed but the signature of the Governor to make it a law. But that signature was never given. The measure failed of approval, and Bloomington was retained, in the amended act of organization, as the county seat. Geneva is no more. Dr. Reynolds resided in the home of his creation for about twelve years. Subsequently, he lived at Fairport and at Moscow. He died at S. R. Drury's house, at Drury's Landing, May 10, 1873. For fifty-six years he was a practicing physician.

William St. John, one of the 1836 pioneers, and for many years of the firm of Ogilvie & St. John, died April 18, 1874, in Morrison, Ill., where he had resided for about nine years. Mr. St. John was associated at an early day with many of the schemes of improvement then in vogue, and was a highly-esteemed citizen.

Gen. Ansel Humphreys came to Bloomington in the spring of 1840. He was born in Hartford County, Conn., June 1, 1792, and from his youth up he was possessed of great activity and energy. By the exercise of those mental and moral attributes which nature had endowed him with and qualified him for, he soon became a leading spirit in this community. He gained his title by a commission of Major General in the Connecticut militia, which he resigned to move West. He served with distinction in various civil offices in his native State, and held a commission as United States Commissioner for the State of Iowa from 1851 to the date of his death, which occurred April 21, 1873.

John H. Pigman, a pioneer of 1840, died April 4, 1874, aged seventy-three years. He held the office of County Surveyor at the time of his death, and served, in 1854, as member of the State Legislature.

Hon. Jacob Butler was born at Franklinton, opposite Columbus, Ohio, in 1817. In 1841, Mr. Butler removed to Bloomington, and formed a law partnership with Judge Lowe. His early education was acquired through his own untiring exertions, and that fact serves as an index to his character. From the first year of his residence in Iowa he began to exert a wide influence upon the growth and history of the town of his choice. No citizen received prompter or more generous recognition of merit. His first appearance in official life followed his election to the General Assembly, in 1863, at which session he was elected Speaker of the House. He was again brought into prominence as President of the Northwest Conference of the Congregational Association, held

at Chicago. He was Trustee of Iowa College, Director of the American Mission Society, President for more than three years of the Muscatine National Bank, President of the Muscatine Gas Company, and President of the Iowa Railway Construction Company. In 1872, he represented the Liberal party on the electoral ticket of Greeley and Brown, and, at the time of his death, was Vice President of the Marine Company Bank of Chicago. Mr. Butler married for his first wife Sarah, daughter of Rev. Charles Cummings, D. D., of New York, and sister of Mrs. Dr. J. S. Horton, of Muscatine. His second marriage was with Esther, daughter of Judge Maynard, of Corning, N. Y. In religious sentiments Mr. Butler was liberal, but he maintained an honorable connection with the Congregational Church from 1854. In many things he was eccentric, but that characteristic was rather the outgrowth of a strong mind and determined purpose. His death occurred April 23, 1874, in Mt. Pleasant, of acute meningitis. The citizens, the bar and the pulpit united in expressions of profound regret at his death. For many years, he won and retained the admiration of his fellow-citizens by his eloquent tongue and his powerful intellect. The fate which brought him to a mental condition the reverse of his normal state was most deplorable. His memory will ever be fresh among those who knew him in his manly health and vigor.

Chester Weed was one of the most generally known and respected men in this region of the State, as a merchant and public-spirited man. For thirty years, the firm of Weed & Bridgeman (the latter a brother-in-law of the former) was known and respected. He was a native of Connecticut, and imbibed the characteristics of the race from which he sprang, in all their better nature. His father, Dr. Benjamin Weed, came to Bloomington in 1839, and, in 1841, the son followed. In 1843, after having acted as clerk in the store of Joseph Bennett for some time, Messrs. Weed and Bridgeman formed the mercantile copartnership which became, in the course of years, so extensively and favorably known. He was identified with the most beneficial interests of the place, and was ever a generous citizen, a thoroughly respected man. In 1873, Mr. Weed was married to Miss Cora Chaplin, and the bridal couple made an extended European journey, the second enjoyed by Mr. Weed. He loved the good and the beautiful, and left his impress on those with whom he came in contact. The local press, in speaking of his sudden demise, remarked that there was "no one on whom his mantle could fall."

William Chambers, Sr., was born in North Carolina, June 5, 1793. He served with distinction in the war of 1812. In the spring of 1836, he came, with his family, to Muscatine County, whither he was preceded a few weeks by his son Vincent, with whom he settled on a farm about six miles from town. In 1866, he took up his residence, with his son, in Muscatine City. His death occurred in December, 1874. The bereavement to the family was augmented by the sad coincidence of the death of Mrs. Mary Chambers, wife of John, one of the pioneer sons. The wife was the daughter of John S. Lakin, who came to Bloomington in 1840. She was married July 13, 1854, and, about 1871, removed, with her husband, to Leavenworth, Kan. The body was brought to Muscatine, and the funerals were solemnized at the same time. Both father and daughter were respected by the entire community, and the dual affliction created a profound impression upon the society which knew them so long.

J. B. Dougherty, Sr., a pioneer of 1842, who purchased the first drug store of W. H. Hollingsworth at that time, and continued in the business until 1875, died July 14, 1875. He was identified with the growth of the town, and always took a deep interest in its prosperity.

William E. Leffingwell died October 23, 1876. He came to Muscatine County in 1836, where he at once began the labor of improving a farm in Wapsinonoc Township. In 1844, he became a resident of town, and was repeatedly honored by office at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He served as County Commissioner, Clerk of the County, Justice of the Peace, City Treasurer, and Mayor. He left behind him an honorable record, and is remembered with affectionate regard by all who knew him.

Col. George W. Kincaid, accompanied by his wife, came to this region in 1839, and located in what is now Seventy-six Township. Col. Kincaid, although past the age of military duty, was foremost in the cause of the Union in 1861, and was the prime mover in the effort to raise a regiment of old men. The Thirty-seventh Regiment, known as the famous Gray-Beards, was mustered in under his supervision, and he commissioned Colonel thereof September 17, 1862. He was Vice President of the Pioneers' Association of Muscatine County.

Gen. John G. Gordon, who acquired the title by commission from Gov. Briggs, of Iowa, in 1847, came to this county in 1844. He was never a seeker after office or notoriety, and held no place of prominence; but, as an earnest worker in the ordinary methods of life, his rank was among the foremost. He died in 1877.

Samuel Lucas located four miles west of Bloomington in 1838. He resided upon the same farm continuously until the time of his death, in 1878.

The foregoing pages contain but briefest mention of such names only as the Pioneers' Association records contain, who now are numbered among the dead. Of the host of other men who, coming at a later period, have helped to build up the city of Muscatine and form the character of the county, we cannot speak in detail. If names are omitted which should appear in these pages, the cause of the delinquency lies not with the writer. Many more might, doubtless, be added to the list, and the historian who comes after us will find materials for a greater work.

THE NYE TRAGEDY.

The tragic ending of the life of Benjamin Nye, who disputed titles with Err Thornton as to first settlership, forms one of the few dark pages in the history of this county. The story is thus told by one who remembers the facts in the case:

"Nye was a type of the rougher sort of pioneers, and a worthy man and one who possessed the confidence of his neighbors so far as to elect him County Commissioner, and to other local offices, was fearless as a lion and implacable as an Indian. It is stated that in some way becoming involved in a controversy with a noted border desperado known as Maj. Gordon, Nye attacked him, and in the fierce fight with 'bowies' which followed both were supposed to have been fatally wounded. Nye, at least, recovered, and first came into contact with George McCoy as a farm hand in his employ. McCoy wooed the daughter of his employer, but had to run away with her in order to get married, which Nye never forgave to be on speaking terms thereafter. In 1840, McCoy was elected Sheriff of Cedar County, serving as such several terms; but getting the fever, in 1849 he started for California, leaving his wife and children living in Tipton, in a house that stood where Casad's coal office now is, and under the shadow of that same old cottonwood, which was placed there by McCoy's own hands. Leaving suddenly, McCoy placed all his affairs in the hands of an old personal and political friend, S. A. Bissell, afterward known as Judge Bissell, who was then a very important figure in local affairs of all kinds, and held a high

official position, especially enjoining upon him care for his wife and children. The latter injunction was alleged to have been too literally obeyed—at all events when McCoy had been in California about a year the news came from his far-away home in Iowa that the family cradle had just been re-occupied and the census at his hearthstone increased by one. He dropped everything and hastened back with vengeance in his heart.

But the journey was a long one in those days, and time was given for much reflection—so much so, that instead of doing hasty murder on his arrival, he avowed his only object to be, to obtain his own children and take them back to California with him. The friend in charge, on hearing of McCoy's arrival, took to his bed and was sick for some time, but no doubt was greatly relieved, when McCoy finally sent him word that he might go to and from his official duties without fear, even if the permission was coupled with such a threat, in case he should be found elsewhere, as kept him most religiously to the prescribed line of march. In the mean time the wife and children were at Ben. Nye's, in Muscatine County; and, although McCoy was reminded of the character of his father-in-law, and advised to proceed by legal process only, he took a wagon and a couple of trusty men—one of whom is a resident of Tipton to-day—and, learning that Nye would be in Muscatine on business, on the 3d of March, 1852, made a raid on his premises, got the children in the wagon and was away without hindrance. But it so fell out that Nye soon returned; and, learning the situation, sprang into his own wagon, and drove at racing speed, until he overtook McCoy eight miles on the road toward Tipton. Passing the team of the latter, he turned his own across the road, handed the lines to his companion, and jumping out demanded the children. McCoy produced a revolver, and warned him that death would be the penalty of interference; but the old borderer advanced to the wagon without flinching, and actually seized one of the children, although the pistol had twice been fired at him meanwhile. But being unarmed, he then suddenly changed his tactics, and rushing to the fence, seized a heavy stake, and again advanced. McCoy, by this time, had jumped from the wagon, and stood with his pistol leveled. He waited an instant too long, however, and down came Nye's club, and the pistol went whirling into the road, while the arm that held it fell disabled at its owner's side.

But this time the old grizzly had met his fate! Without hesitation, McCoy drew a huge bowie-knife with the other hand, and springing upon his antagonist, twice buried it to the hilt in his body—the last time actually turning it in the wound. Either gash was sufficient to let life out, but still Nye's determination defied death for several days. McCoy, on his part, put his children in a place of safety, and went at once to Muscatine and surrendered himself to the authorities. He was examined before Judge Williams, and released upon the plea of having acted in self-defense, and is, to-day, a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizen in a flourishing California village.

Mrs. Azuba Nye, widow of Benjamin, and the first white female settler in Muscatine County, died on the original claim made in 1834, March 4, 1879.

SOME PIONEERS.

The county was formally organized in the year 1837, as is shown in detail elsewhere in this work. It is impossible to give a list of those who came to the county in 1837, for the number reached far up into the hundreds. The year following, a census was taken, which showed the population of Muscatine County to be no less than 1,247.

It is a fact which cannot be denied successfully that all new countries attract a certain element of society which is far from desirable. The "floating population" which hangs upon the outskirts of civilization does no good to a region infested by it; but its presence is almost sure to be made manifest by an era of lawlessness which retards the material growth and improvement of the country. Fortunately, Muscatine County was soon rid of that idle, speculative class. The leaders in the community were men of such stanch determination and honest purpose that idlers found the locality an unpleasant one for them, and moved further West. The opening up of still new regions, during the ten years succeeding the first improvements in this county, induced many to select homes along the Iowa Valley and elsewhere, with a view to making themselves leaders and original proprietors in the towns which sprang into existence, and also to become large owners of the fertile prairie-lands of the interior. These causes, among others not so apparent, produced a marked change in the population of this county, in 1846. The census returns taken under the Territorial government were as follows: 1838, 1,247; 1840, 1,942; 1844, 2,882; 1846, 1,485.

We are able to give some of the prominent names in the roll of settlers who came prior to 1840, and are recorded in the Old Settlers' Society's register. We do not pretend that the list is a complete one, but we give all whose names have been furnished us by reliable parties. The settlements in the several townships are spoken of more in detail in the chapters devoted especially to the towns and villages. We give the names appended in about the order of their coming, by years only.

Beginning with the assumption that settlement was made in 1834, we have: Err Thornton, Lott Thornton, Benjamin and Azuba Nye.

1835—James W. Casey, John Vanater, John McGrew, Arthur Washburn, Dr. Eli Reynolds.

1836—Suel Foster, Moses Couch, William Gordon, John J. Huber, Thomas Burdett, H. Burdett, Addison Reynolds, Samuel Gilbert, Hiram Gilbert, William St. John, Thomas B. Holliday, John H. Miller, John Holliday, Samuel Holliday, Elias Holliday, Levi Thornton, J. H. Benson, Edward E. Fay, J. Craig, John Reece, Henry Reece, Joseph Reece, Harvey Gillett, William Beard, William P. Wright, L. C. Hine, Mr. Higley (the pioneer peddler), and his son Jonas, Joshua Stearn, Browning Stearn (first settlers on Muscatine Island), Frank Casey, W. H. Sams, Solomon Bair, William Hunter, John Cobb, John Marble, Daniel Edginton, Samuel Kinney, R. C. Kinney, Aaron Blanchard, Samuel Parker, Giles Pettibone, Jonathan Pettibone, John Champ, Silas Maine, Charles Maine, Norman Fullington, Adam Ogilvie, T. M. Isett, Mr. Norton and wife, William Chambers, Sr., and his sons Vincent, William, Isaac, Anderson and John Aaron Brewer, James Chambers, S. C. Comstock, J. H. Franklin, Henry Moekmore, Robert Bamford, Charles Drury, who laid out Moscow in 1836.

1837—Joseph Bridgman, Richard Lord, Silas Lathrop, Isaac Lathrop, Samuel Shorthridge, John Briggs, Asa Gregg, Henry Funck, Adam Funck, William Sparkes, Thomas Starks, S. Clinton Hastings, Robert Davis, H. Wiley, Silas Goldsbury, George Bungardner, William G. Holmes, Addison Gillett, Samuel Stormes, John Frierson, John Main, Ahimaaaz Blanchard, George Stormes, Jeremiah Fish, Charles H. Fish, Pliny Fay, H. H. Hine, John Miles, David Kiefer, Robert Smith, Jacob Kiser, Wilson Wright, J. Richman, Robert Graham, John Lawson, Martin Sutherland, Alexander Ward, L. T. McGrew, Amos Walton, Isaiah Davis, Alexander Ward, Myron Ward, John Kindler, Dr. Maxon, A. Whiting, William Todd, H. Sany, S. Richardson, F. Richardson,

C. Rayburn, A. Cone, Daniel Mauck, Isaac Mauck, S. C. Trowbridge, Giles Pettibone, John Morford, J. Berg, J. C. Cole, J. S. Yates, J. G. Morrow, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Vandever, John Miller, S. Colver, Dr. H. Lee, Jacob Long, James Bidwell, Peter Bidwell, John S. Abbott, Robert McClaren, Benjamin Baston, John Shefrey, A. L. McKee, Luke Cunningham, Joseph Mounts, Thomas J. Starke, Nathan Parsons, James Davis, Samuel Parker, Christopher Burns, Levi Chamberlain, Samuel Starr, the Coombs family, Anderson Pace, Aaron Usher, Niles Higginbotham.

1838—T. S. Parvin, Judge Joseph Williams, M. M. Berkshire, A. T. Banks, J. E. Fletcher, Samuel Lucas, Thomas Morford, D. R. Warfield, A. O. Warfield, Josiah P. Walton, John W. Walton, S. W. Stewart, W. D. Viele, Peter Jackson, Henry W. Moore, Abraham Smalley, J. A. Reuling, A. M. Winn, Andrew McCurdy, J. Williams, Jr., William Morford, R. Morford, B. T. Howland, J. W. Brady, George Barney, Mr. Hawkins, Irad C. Day, D. R. Petriken, W. S. Ayers, A. West, James Beatty, John M. Kidder, J. M. Brockway, A. Brockway, W. Tebow, Charles Browning, James Phillips, A. Farnsworth, Samuel Bamford, Horace Deming, John Isler, Amos Lillibridge, Azel Farnsworth, Benjamin Lilly, Alonzo Standard.

1839.—John A. Parvin, J. M. Kane, G. W. Kincaid, J. McCloud, J. A. Purinton, E. T. S. Schenck, C. A. Abbott, Mathew Mathews, Clark Mathews, W. W. DeWeber, Hiram Mathews, Benjamin S. Olds, G. E. Daniels, G. W. Humphreys, Samuel Tarr, S. N. Candee, F. H. Stone, James Weed, Z. Washburn, J. K. Williams, M. Gilbert, J. E. Israel, George M. Kinsley, Dennis Jeffers, Joseph Bennett, D. C. Cloud, William Leffingwell, J. Scott Richman, William A. Gordon, John Giles, S. D. Viele, Samuel Sinnett, Isaac Magoon, George D. Magoon, W. G. Woodward, A. R. Woodward, Alexander Dunsmore, Shepherd Smalley, John Smalley, William Smalley, Jackson Smalley, Henry Smalley, Tiley Smalley, S. Whicher, J. Ziegler, J. A. McCormick, G. W. Hunt, A. M. Hare, H. Q. Jennison, Stephen B. Brophy, L. Truesdale, William Brownell, G. A. Springer, P. Fryberger, Benjamin and Edward Mathews, who were brought here by C. A. and D. R. Warfield, as emancipated slaves from Maryland, Daniel S. Smith, Silas Hawley, Barton Lee.

It is possible that some errors have crept into the arrangement of the foregoing list, but great care has been taken to avoid such mistakes. The names are all copied from records and papers, or taken from statements made to the writer in person. The settlers here enumerated were in the county prior to 1840, beyond question, and probably came as indicated. The list might be swelled to include hundreds of other names, but such a task as the preparation of the roll would be obviously impossible.

Among the men who have claimed Muscatine as their place of residence, the one who has gained the most wide-spread celebrity is Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). When but a young lad, he came with his mother and brother from Hannibal, Mo., and located in Muscatine. Orion Clemens purchased an interest in the *Journal*, and Samuel worked as printer in the office. This was in 1853-54. After a time, the restless spirit possessed young Clemens and he started out upon a "tramp," with little besides that magic passport to a printing office—a "composing-rule." It was during his sojourn at Hannibal and at this place that Clemens imbibed that profound reverence for the profession of Mississippi pilot, which he so admirably described in his *Atlantic Monthly* papers. The young printer journeyed on from place to place, until he finally reached Philadelphia, and while there wrote letters to the *Journal* at this place, descriptive of the City of Brotherly Love. The first letter published was one

concerning the Fairmount Water Works. These letters evinced so much native talent on the part of the writer that they were generally commented on. Subsequently, Clemens reached California, in his wanderings, and there he blossomed out into a successful humorist. His later triumphs are too fresh in the minds of the people to need special mention here.

Judge S. Clinton Hastings occupied the most prominent position of any of the earlier politicians. He was chosen Representative in Congress in 1846, and served one term. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench, as Chief Justice, January 26, 1848, and served until January 15, 1849. He exercised a decided influence on local politics during the formative years of the county, and his name is found in many of the official records and early law documents. In 1849, he removed to California, where he was placed upon the Supreme Bench, and is now one of the capitalists of the Pacific Slope.

Judge Henry O'Connor, now Solicitor of the State Department at Washington, was, for a quarter of a century, a power in the politics of Muscatine County. As a lawyer of marked ability and a gentleman of admirable qualities, he is known and respected by his former associates.

Hon. T. S. Parvin, who came in 1838, was from the first a prime mover in all educational and other beneficial enterprises. He is esteemed the foremost man among those who laid the foundation of schools in Muscatine, and is remembered for his untiring devotion to the higher interests of the town. His removal to Iowa City was a serious loss to this place.

THE "MISSOURI WAR."

One of the most exciting events of early times was the difficulty known as the "Missouri war," an amusing, but, for the time, an absorbing, controversy, which arose as to the limit between Iowa and Missouri. Instead of relegating the whole matter to Congress the moment it arose, Gov. Lucas became deeply excited and acted absurdly.

It may be asked why the subject is introduced into the pages of a history of Muscatine County. The answer is ready enough: Muscatine furnished a whole company of troops, and took a leading hand in the impending fray. The pioneers have assured the writer that a full account of the "war" would be expected, and so we have endeavored to supply the needed history.

Snel Foster once prepared a readable sketch of the cause and progress of the "war," and from that paper is here quoted a liberal portion of his version:

"In August, 1836, Mr. Foster was living about two miles from the mouth of Rock River, and about three miles from the present site of Rock Island. Early one day that month, the Sac and Fox Indians began to assemble at their previous home, which was destroyed during the Black Hawk war of 1832. After paying tribute to the dead which were buried there, the Indians called for Maj. George Davenport and Antoine LeClaire. The business of the meeting was kept a profound secret. The result of this conference was the formation of a company known as the Half-breed Land Company. The object and purpose of the Company was the purchase of the tract of fertile lands in Lee County, which had been secured to the half-breeds for settlement. Some 30,000 acres were embraced in the reserve. There were about forty-five half-breeds in the tribe, and from these deeds were obtained by the Company. As might have been expected, the loose business ideas possessed by the Indians soon led to confusion in titles, as the half-breeds would profit by selling their lands to

whoever would pay for the same. In this way, as many as a dozen claims were known to exist on the same tract of land.

“ Finally, the question of priority became a legislative bone of contention, and even continued to be as late as 1856. The multiplicity of stockholders in the original Company, who first purchased shares for \$2, but afterward at as high a figure as \$10, led to still greater complications. To make the land hold out to fit the shares was a serious problem. Finally, it was detected by a shrewd observer, that the boundary of the Half-breed Tract was “ the head of the Des Moines Rapids,” which was the name generally given to the rapids in the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Des Moines River. The interested parties interpreted the act to mean the rapids in the river Des Moines, near Keosauqua, Van Buren County, which gave nearly twelve miles more territory, north and south, at the point involved.”

From this point of the story, we quote from a paper by Charles Negus, who made the subject a matter of special study :

“ Soon after the organizing of the Territorial Government of Iowa, there arose a dispute between Missouri and Iowa about the jurisdiction of the State and Territorial authorities over a tract of country in the southern part of Iowa, which Missouri claimed as being within the boundary of that State as defined by Congress.

“ The act of Congress, passed March 6, 1820, authorizing the Territory of Missouri to form a State Government, provided that (if the State should ratify the boundaries) the State of Missouri ‘ should consist of all the territory within the following boundaries : Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi River, on the parallel of 36° north latitude ; thence west, along that parallel of latitude, to the St. Francis River ; thence up and following the course of that river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of 36° 30' ; thence west along the same to the point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas River, where the same empties into the Missouri River ; thence from the point aforesaid, north along the west meridian line, to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through *the rapids of the river Des Moines*, making said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line, etc. ; thence east from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines ; thence down and along the middle of the said river Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi,’ etc. These boundaries, as defined by Congress, were adopted by Missouri, through the Convention which formed the State Constitution.

“ The northern boundary of the State, which was defined as ‘ *the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines.*’ though it might have been well understood at the time, was vague and uncertain, and subsequently gave grounds for an open dispute.

“ In the treaties made with the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowa Indians, on the 4th of August, 1824, for the purchase of a portion of their lands, it is set forth that they sold to the United States all their lands within the limits of the State of Missouri, which are situated, lying and being between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and a line running from the Missouri to the mouth of the Kansas River, north 100 miles to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, and thence east to the Mississippi. The line, as defined in this treaty, commencing at the mouth of the Kansas River, thence running 100 miles due north, and thence east until it strikes the Des Moines River, had been run in

1816, by John C. Sullivan, and duly marked by blazing trees, driving stakes and erecting mounds.

“But in a period of between twenty and thirty years, those marks had become so obliterated that they were not easily to be found, and the rapids of the river Des Moines was so uncertain a place that it was hard for those first settling the country, at the time Iowa was first opened for white settlement, to designate where the northern boundary of Missouri was located. There being several rapids in the Des Moines River, and one of considerable fall, near Keosauqua, in Van Buren County (a fall in eighty rods of twenty-one inches), the Missourians claimed that the latter were the rapids referred to in the act of Congress authorizing Missouri to form a State Constitution as a point in defining their boundaries. And, in 1837, the authorities of Missouri, without the co-operation of the United States, or of the Territory of Iowa (then Wisconsin), appointed Commissioners to run and mark the northern boundary.

“The Commissioners so appointed, instead of commencing to run the line upon the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines in the Mississippi, proceeded to search for rapids in the Des Moines River itself, from which to commence. They finally fixed upon the ripples in the great bend in the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, which they assumed to be the rapids of the Des Moines River named in the act of Congress of 1820, and in the Constitution of Missouri, notwithstanding those ripples had never been known as the ‘rapids of the river Des Moines.’ From this point, the Commissioners proceeded to run and mark a line, which the authorities of that State claimed was the northern boundary, while the early history of the West showed, and it was subsequently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that the rapids of the river Des Moines were in the Mississippi River.

“Gen. Pike, who first explored the Upper Mississippi, after the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase by the United States, in his journal, kept while ascending the river in 1805, says he ‘arrived at the foot of the rapids Des Moines at 7 o’clock,’ and thus goes on to give an account of the difficulties he had in getting over those rapids with his boat, on his way up the Mississippi River. And, after passing the rapids, in writing to Gen. Wilkinson, he dates his letter, ‘Head of the Rapids Des Moines.’ Also, in his map of the Upper Mississippi, Pike lays down the Rapids Des Moines as being in the Mississippi River, a short distance above the mouth of the Des Moines River. And, before the United States acquired possession of this territory in 1779, Zenon Tendeau, acting as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, in one of his official acts, says: ‘It is permitted to Mr. Lewis (Tesson) Honore to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines.’ Upon this grant, Honore made an actual settlement and improvement immediately upon the banks of the Mississippi River, at the head of the Des Moines Rapids in that river, some eighteen or twenty miles above its mouth.

“These, with other references, go to show that, at an early day, the rapids in the Mississippi opposite the southern extremity of Iowa, were known as the ‘rapids of the river Des Moines,’ but the authorities of Missouri claimed and contended for many years that the rapids referred to by Congress, and in their Constitution were in the Des Moines River and near Keosauqua. The northern boundary of that State, as long as there were no settlements there, was a matter of little consequence to her citizens, and there was no one to dispute their claims until after the Black Hawk Purchase, which was made in 1832.

"The Territory of Wisconsin, in organizing the county of Van Buren, made her southern boundary extend to the southern line, and the same boundaries were claimed by Iowa as soon as she assumed a territorial government. The territorial government of Iowa went into operation on the 4th day of July, 1838, and at that time the boundaries between Missouri and Iowa had not been settled, and there was a strip of Government land about ten miles wide which both governments claimed. The county of Van Buren, as organized by the Legislature of Wisconsin, before Iowa assumed a territorial government, embraced within her boundary a portion of this disputed tract of land.

"The County Court of Clarke County, Mo., in levying the taxes for that county, enrolled the settlers on this disputed tract, as being citizens of that State and belonging to that county, and, having placed their names upon the tax-list, ordered Uriah S. Gregory, the Sheriff of that county, to collect the taxes. Accordingly, the Collector of Clarke County went on the disputed tract to collect the taxes, but the tax-payers refused to pay, and the officer undertook to collect them by levying upon their property; but while endeavoring to do this, some of the citizens of Van Buren County sued out a warrant from a magistrate and placed it in the hands of Henry Heffleman, the Sheriff of Van Buren County, who arrested the Missouri officer, and, there being no jail suitable for retaining prisoners nearer than Muscatine, he was taken to that county and there lodged in jail.

"This act aroused the citizens of Clarke County, and an application was made to Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, for the military power of the State to aid the civil officers in maintaining their authority, and to enforce the law of Missouri over the disputed tract. He accordingly dispatched Gen. Allen, with a thousand men, to the place of contention.

"Gov. Lucas, of Iowa, was as determined and fixed in his purpose to maintain the rights of his State as the authorities of Missouri were to exact theirs, and for this purpose, ordered Maj. Gen. J. B. Brown to call out the militia and march with his forces to Van Buren County to protect the citizens.

"At this time, the militia of Iowa was poorly organized; but Gen. Brown gave orders to his subordinates to beat up for recruits, and the citizens were not backward in enrolling themselves by voluntary enlistment, and, in a short time, about five hundred men, with arms, were assembled in Van Buren County, and others were on their way, amounting, in all, to about twelve hundred men, and the gathering of military forces had all the appearance of a fierce and bloody civil war. But before there was any collision between the two forces, Gen. Brown, from his officers, selected Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Ft. Madison, as an embassy to the enemy to try to negotiate a peace.

"On arriving at Waterloo, the county seat of Clarke County, they found that the County Court of that county had rescinded the order to the Sheriff to collect the taxes on the disputed tract, and had sent a special delegation to wait upon Gov. Lucas and the Legislature of Iowa, then assembled at Burlington, for the purpose of making some amicable adjustment of the difficulties, and that Gen. Allen, with his forces, had withdrawn from the contest. Upon receiving this information, the embassy returned to their headquarters, and the Iowa forces were disbanded and permitted to return to their homes.

"Col. McDaniels and Dr. Wayland, the representatives of Clarke County, came to Burlington and waited upon Gov. Lucas, who, not evincing much disposition to adjust matters, they then went before the Legislature, which body, after hearing their proposition, passed a set of resolutions, with a preamble, expressing

their views. In the preamble, they set forth the difficulties existing between Iowa and Missouri, and that Iowa, under any circumstances, deprecated any military collision between the forces of the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, and reciprocated the kind feelings evinced by the delegation from the County Court of Clarke County, and *Resolved*, That the officers now on the part of Missouri be respectfully requested to suspend all further military operations on the part of said State until these resolutions can be submitted to His Excellency Gov. Boggs: that His Excellency Gov. Boggs, be requested to authorize a suspension of hostilities on the part of the State of Missouri until the 1st day of July next, with a view to having the unfortunate difficulties now existing between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa adjusted by the act of Congress: that His Excellency, the Governor of Iowa, be requested to suspend all further military operations until the decision of His Excellency Gov. Boggs, may be obtained relative to the proposition herein contained: that the Governor be requested forthwith to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Missouri, one to the County Court of Clarke County and copies to the officers in command of the disputed grounds, to be by them presented to the officers of the Missouri forces.

These proceedings on the part of the Legislature had a tendency to quiet things for a time. The Sheriff of Clarke County was, however, indicted at the next term of the court in Van Buren County for his attempt to collect taxes in the disputed tract: but the Prosecuting Attorney entered a nolle prosequi, and he was discharged from custody.

On the 10th of November, 1841, Thomas Reynolds, Governor of Missouri, who was the successor to Gov. Boggs, addressed a letter to John Chambers, who was at that time Governor of Iowa, in which he informed him that the Legislature of Missouri, at their last session, passed an act directing the Governor of Missouri to bring a suit on behalf of Uriah S. Gregory, the late Collector of Clarke County, against Henry Hefleman, the Sheriff of Van Buren County, for the purpose of having the question of boundary between Iowa and Missouri finally adjusted in the Supreme Court of the United States. As Hefleman and others who arrested Gregory resided in Iowa, such a suit should have been commenced in Iowa. Gov. Reynolds wished to know, if suit was thus commenced, whether the authorities of Iowa would consent to make such an agreed case on the record as would insure a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question of boundary.

To this, Gov. Chambers replied that this question, as it appeared to him, was one over which the Territorial authorities had no control; for, by an express reservation in the laws organizing the Territory of Iowa, the boundary remained subject to the future control of Congress. And Gov. Chambers also expressed his doubts whether, under the Constitution of the United States, the Supreme Court, even upon an agreed case and by consent of parties, would take jurisdiction of an alleged controversy between one of the States and a Territory remaining subject to the laws of Congress. But he assured Gov. Reynolds that he would lay his communication before the next Legislature of the Territory, and if that body should differ from the views he had entertained upon the subject, their decisions should immediately be made known to him. But it appears that the Legislature concurred with the views of Gov. Chambers, for there were no steps taken to comply with the request of Missouri as made by Gov. Reynolds.

The expenses of Iowa in calling out the militia to maintain her rights and enforce the laws on the disputed tract were upward of \$13,000. Some of

those expenses were borne by individuals whose circumstances were such that they could not well afford to lose the amount justly due them. Congress was memorialized by the Territorial Legislature to make an appropriation to meet these expenses, and on two occasions a bill was passed through the House, providing for their payment, but both bills failed to pass the Senate.

“Samuel C. Reed, of Van Buren County, who lived near where the troops were rendezvoused to defend and maintain the rights of Iowa against the intrusion of Missouri, having furnished them provisions to the amount of nearly \$200, being a man in limited circumstances, and having waited several years with the hope of getting something from the General Government, and not succeeding, petitioned the Territorial Legislature to allow and make an appropriation for his claim.

“Reed was regarded as a patriotic and generous man, and he did all he could to sustain the rights of Iowa in her troubles with Missouri, and having met with misfortunes and being much reduced in his circumstances, his appeal to the Legislature elicited their sympathy, and they passed a bill allowing his claims, with 6 per cent interest, and made an appropriation for paying it; but this did not meet with the approbation of Gov. Clark, at that time Governor of the Territory, and he returned the bill with his veto. His objections were, that the Legislature should make no discrimination among those who aided the authorities in the troubles with Missouri; if the Territory undertook to pay one they should pay all; that if Iowa should assume these debts, the United States, which was in duty bound to pay them, would not; that Iowa was soon to become a State, when she would have a representation and vote in both branches of Congress, and then, in all probability, would be able to get an appropriation to defray those expenses. But, for one cause or another, neither Reed nor any of the others who furnished means or rendered services in the war with Missouri, got pay for that which was justly their due.

“For the purpose of ascertaining and defining the southern boundary of Iowa, Congress, on the 18th of June, 1838, passed an act in which it was provided that the President should cause to be surveyed, and distinctly marked, the southern boundary line of Iowa; and for that purpose, he was required to appoint a Commissioner on the part of the United States, who, with the necessary surveyors, was to act in conjunction with a Commissioner to be appointed by the State of Missouri, and one to be appointed by the Governor of Iowa, in ‘running, marking and ascertaining’ the boundary line; and it was made the duty of the Commissioner who was to be appointed by the President, to prepare three plats of this survey, one of which was to be returned to the Secretary of State of the United States, one to the office of the Secretary of State of Missouri and one to the Secretary of the Territory of Iowa.

“And it was also provided that if the Commissioner on the part of Missouri or of Iowa should fail to attend, or if either or both the State of Missouri or the Governor of Iowa should fail to appoint, then the Commissioner of the United States, by himself, or such Commissioner as did attend, should proceed to run the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. But the line so run and marked was not to be fully established until the survey should be submitted to, and the boundary thus ascertained and marked be approved of and ratified by, Congress.

“In pursuance of this act, the President appointed Maj. A. M. Lee as Commissioner on the part of the United States, and Dr. James Davis was appointed for Iowa, but Missouri failed to make any appointment. Maj. Lee, in company with Dr. Davis, proceeded to make the survey as required by

Congress, and made their report to the Secretary of the Territory of Iowa on the 15th of January, 1839, about the time the difficulty was taking place on the disputed tract in Van Buren County. But it seems that the line surveyed by Lee and Davis was never approved of by Congress, and consequently did not become the boundary between Missouri and Iowa.

Soon after the troubles in Van Buren County, the Legislature of Iowa passed a law that if any person should exercise any official function within the jurisdiction of the Territory, or within the limits of any of the counties therein, by virtue of any commission or authority not received from the Territory or Government of the United States, every person so offending should be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years. That if any person residing within the limits of the Territory should accept of any office or trust from any State or authority other than the United States or the Territory of Iowa, every person so offending should be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years.

Soon after the organization of the county of Davis, this law was called into requisition. The county of Adair, as it was then organized, embraced within its boundaries a portion of what now composes Davis County. The Sheriff of Adair County, Preston Mullinix, and his Deputy, William P. Linder, were indicted in Davis County: the Sheriff for exercising his office within the boundaries of Iowa, without legal authority and contrary to the statutes, and the Deputy for an assault and battery and kidnapping and falsely imprisoning one Frederick Acheson, a citizen of Iowa, which acts were done on the disputed tract.

Mullinix and Linder were both arrested and held under bail to answer to the indictment at the next term of court. At that time they both appeared and Linder went to trial, which resulted in his conviction and a sentence of a fine and ten days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The trial of Mullinix, the Sheriff, was continued to the next term of court, and he was required to enter into a recognizance (without security) for his appearance, which he refused to do, and the Court ordered him to be committed to prison.

As soon as these transactions were made known to Gov. Chambers, he pardoned Linder and remitted his fine, and also pardoned Mullinix for the offense for which he stood committed, and ordered him to be discharged from prison. After the arrest of Mullinix and Linder, the county of Adair was divided, and the territory adjoining Davis County was embraced with the limits of Schuyler County.

After the county of Schuyler, Mo., was organized, about the 1st of January, 1846, Samuel Riggs, the Sheriff of Davis County, Iowa, had put into his hands a writ of attachment against the property of an individual on the tract of land in dispute, and while attempting to serve the writ, he was arrested by the Sheriff of Schuyler County, on a charge of attempting to execute the functions of his office in Missouri, and was required to give security for his appearance at the next term of the court in that county. A few days after this, another attempt was made by a large number of men from Missouri to resist the execution of a process in the hands of the Sheriff of Davis County, but without success, for the Sheriff and his posse, though inferior in numbers, executed the writ and secured the property attached. This dispute, as to who had jurisdiction over this country, had a bad influence in the community, and caused many reckless and desperate characters to rendezvous in that vicinity, with the hope that in the contest with the authorities they might escape the punishment justly due their crimes.

“The arrest of the Sheriff of Davis County called forth a special message from Gov. Clark, then Governor of the Territory, to the Legislature of Iowa, which was then in session, and they passed a special law authorizing the Governor to draw upon the Territorial Treasurer for the sum of \$1,500, and that the sum, or any amount thereof, which he might think proper, should be placed at his discretion for the employment of counsel to manage and defend all cases growing out of this difficulty, in which the Territory or any of the citizens thereof should be a party on the one side, and Missouri or the authorities of that State upon the other. The Court of Schuyler County convened at Lancaster, the county seat, on the 9th of May, and an indictment was found against Riggs, who immediately appeared and answered thereto in discharge of his bail.

“David Rorer, of Burlington, a gentleman of high legal talents, was employed by Gov. Clark, on behalf of Iowa, to defend Riggs. Rorer attended this term of Court for the purpose of defending him, but from a desire on the part of both parties to defer judicial action in the case until an adjustment of the disputed boundary question could be effected, the case was continued until the next term of Court, and Riggs was discharged upon his own individual recognizance, and he was subsequently discharged entirely. To compensate him for his trouble and expense, the Iowa Legislature passed a law authorizing him to file his petition in the District Court of Davis County, claiming compensation for his time and expenses in defending himself against all prosecutions which had been commenced against him by the authorities of Missouri, for exercising his office on the disputed territory; and they provided that the Court should hear the case and determine the amount which was justly due Riggs, and the amount so determined was directed to be paid out of the State Treasury.

“On the 17th of June, 1844, Congress passed an act respecting the northern boundary of Missouri, in which it was provided that the Governor of Iowa, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the Territory, should appoint a Commissioner to act in conjunction with a Commissioner to be appointed by the State of Missouri, and the two were to select a third person, and it was made their duty to ascertain, survey and mark out the northern boundary of Missouri, and to cause plats of their survey to be returned to the Secretary of the United States, and to the Secretaries' offices of Missouri and Iowa—which plats were to be accompanied with their proceedings in the premises. The Commissioners were empowered to employ surveyors and other hands necessary to accomplish the survey, and the line established and ratified by them, or any two of them, was to be final and conclusive, and to be and remain as the northern boundary line of the State. But it was provided that this act should not go into effect until it should be assented to by Missouri and Iowa. Iowa was willing to accede to this proposition, and the Legislature of Missouri passed an act assenting to this mode of settling the difficulty: but the Governor of Missouri, John C. Edwards, placed his veto on the bill, and it failed to become a law. The Governor's objection to this mode of settling the difficulty seemed to be, that it involved legal rights, and should be adjudicated by a judicial tribunal.

“After this, application was made by both contending parties to Congress to pass a law authorizing them to institute a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, and have the controversy judicially settled. This application was made on the part of Missouri by an act passed by the Legislature, on the 25th of March, 1845, and on the part of Iowa by a memorial of her Council

and House of Representatives, passed on the 17th of January, 1846, in which both parties asked for 'the commencement and speedy determination of such a suit as might be necessary to procure a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the true location of the northern boundary of the State.' Congress respected these requests and passed the necessary law.

After the passage of the law by Congress, authorizing the settling of the dispute in the Supreme Court, the Legislature of Iowa passed an act empowering the Governor to agree with Missouri for the commencement of such a suit as might be necessary to procure from the Supreme Court of the United States a final decision upon the true location of the southern boundary of the State. This act made it the duty of the Governor to cause to be procured all evidence which might be necessary to the legal and proper decision of such a suit, and to employ counsel and do whatever else might be necessary to maintain the rights of the State. Charles Mason was employed on the part of Iowa, who hunted up and prepared the testimony of the trial, and he got Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, to assist him in arguing the case before the Court. The State of Missouri filed the original bill against the State of Iowa, and Iowa filed a cross-bill against Missouri.

This case was tried at the December term of 1848, and the Supreme Court decided that the line as surveyed by Sullivan was the northern boundary of Missouri, which decision gave Iowa all the territory she claimed. The Court appointed Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, and Joseph C. Brown, of Missouri, Commissioners to run out and mark the boundary line. Brown having died before the work was commenced, Robert W. Wells was appointed in his place, but he resigned the trust, and William G. Minor received the appointment on the part of Missouri.

The Commissioners, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the survey, met at St. Louis in March, 1850, and selected their surveyors. William Dewey was selected on the part of Iowa, and Robert Walker for Missouri. The Commissioners made their arrangements to meet with their surveyors and other parties, at the point where Sullivan had established the northwest corner of Missouri. They left their respective homes on the 10th of April and met on the 28th. To aid them in their work before they started, they obtained from the office of the Surveyor General at St. Louis, a copy of the field-notes of Sullivan's survey; but the space of nearly thirty-four years having elapsed since this work was done, the marks of the survey being nearly all obliterated, they could not readily find the spot they sought. No precise traces of the old northwest corner remained: the witness-trees to it were on the margin of a vast prairie, and had apparently been destroyed years before; consequently its exact position could not be ascertained from anything visible near the spot.

The point known as the old northwest corner of Missouri was the northern termination of Sullivan's line, running north and south, run by him in 1816, and was 100 miles north of the mouth of the Kansas River, and the point at which he turned east run to the Des Moines River. His field-notes showed that his miles were numbered north from the Kansas River, and east from the northwest corner of the State, beginning anew at that corner. Finding no conclusive evidence of the exact site or the required corner, they undertook to trace those lines for the purpose of finding some evidence of the old survey.

Near the supposed spot of the location of the ninety-ninth mile-corner, on the north line, they found a decayed tree and stump, which corresponded in

course, distance and description with the witness-trees to that corner, and, cutting into the tree, they saw what they supposed to be the remains of an old blaze, upon which was preserved a part, apparently, of the letter M. This supposition was verified by their measuring two miles further south to a point which they found to be Sullivan's ninety-seventh mile corner, from one witness-tree, which was perfectly sound; the marks upon it, two or three inches beneath the bark, were plain and legible. On the east line, they found the witness-tree to the third mile-corner; the wood upon which the marks had been inscribed was decayed, but their reversed impression appeared upon the new growth which covered the old blaze, and was cut out in a solid block. Prolonging these lines three miles from the point thus determined, their intersection was assumed as the desired corner, and at that point was planted a monument, designating the northwest corner of Missouri, as the boundary existed before acquiring that tract of land known as the 'Plat Purchase,' lying between the old west line of that State and the Missouri River, which point was found to be in the northeast quarter of Section 35, in Township 67 north, Range 33 west, in latitude $40^{\circ} 34' 40''$ north, and in longitude $94^{\circ} 30'$ west from Greenwich.

"At this point, they planted a large cast-iron pillar, weighing between fifteen and sixteen hundred pounds, four feet six inches long, twelve inches square at the base, and eight inches at the top. The pillar was legibly marked with the words 'Missouri' on the south side, 'Iowa' on the north side, and 'State Line' on the east. From this corner they ran one west, keeping on the same parallel of latitude on which the pillar was erected, till they reached the Missouri River. They commenced the survey on the 24th of May, and reached the river, a distance of sixty-miles and sixty-one chains, on the 12th of July. At the terminus of the sixtieth mile, as near the bank of the Missouri River as the perishable nature of the soil would permit, they planted a monument similar to the one erected at the old northwest corner of Missouri, the words 'State Line' facing the east.

"The Commissioners then returned to the old northwest corner, and commenced to run the line east, and, by close examination, they were enabled to discover abundant blazes and many witness-trees of the old survey, by which they easily found and re-marked the line run by Sullivan in 1816. The surveying of the eastern portion of the line was commenced on the 13th of August, and terminated on the 18th of September, it being a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, forty-one chains and eight links, which, with the sixty miles and sixty-one chains first surveyed, makes the southern boundary of the State between the Missouri and Des Moines Rivers, two hundred and eleven miles, thirty-two chains and eight links.

"Near the west bank of the Des Moines River, where the boundary terminates, on the line was planted a cast-iron pillar, similar to the other two, with the words 'State Line' fronting the west. The line was also designated by cast-iron pillars, four feet long, eight inches square at the base and five inches at the top, placed at intervals of thirty miles apart; and one four feet long, seven inches square at the base and four at the top, at intermediate spaces of ten miles apart; all of which pillars mark in iron monument every ten miles the whole length of the boundary line.

"Sullivan's line was found in some places to deviate from a true east and west line, which was corrected by the surveyors. The iron pillars were planted in Sullivan's line, as found at the particular points; but as the line was bending in the ten-mile spaces between the pillars, it was found necessary to erect

wooden posts at the termination of each mile, in order to mark the line with more accuracy. In the prairies, the mile-posts were marked with the letters 'B. L.' facing the east, the letter 'I.' facing the north, and the letter 'M.' facing the south, and the number of miles on the west face of the post. Where timber exists, the number of the mile is marked on witness-trees, or pointers, with letters appropriate to each stake, there being one tree marked on each side of the line wherever it was possible to do so. The front of each witness-tree is marked with the letters 'B. L.' In all cases where the posts are set in mounds, the post is invariably nine links west, to designate it from other surveys. This line, as surveyed and designated under the direction of the Commissioners Hendershott and Minor, was adjudged and decreed by the Supreme Court to be the true and proper boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. And thus closed a long and vexed dispute between the two authorities about the extent of their jurisdiction. Each State placed \$2,000 at the disposal of the Commissioner, to defray expenses, but that sum was not enough. The Supreme Court allowed fees equal to \$10,000, and that amount was finally equally divided between Iowa and Missouri."

The local history of this matter lives fresh in the minds of those who joined the ranks of the "army." Judge S. C. Hastings was Captain; Suel Foster was his Orderly Sergeant; J. W. Brady and Barton Lee were chosen Lieutenants; John Vanater was commissioned Colonel. J. E. Fletcher, Major General of Militia, was in the front, and Brig. Gen. Frierson was swinging his sword in anticipation of bloodshed. Maj. D. R. Warfield, William Gordon, and many others, were among the Muscatine men. The summons came in December, 1839. One company of cavalry and two of infantry responded from this region. Of the incidents of the march to Burlington, Suel Foster furnishes the following:

"After all the volunteers had been raised that could be enlisted, a draft was resorted to, to fill up the army. The baggage-wagons were loaded with a month's provisions, and they, with the infantry, were ordered to march, one cold day in December, 1839, when the snow was six inches deep. Capt. Hastings' cavalry was two hours later in starting, and then a halt was twice ordered and squads sent back to bring in deserters. One of the most troublesome men was Dr. Lewis McKee. When about six miles down the slough, he suddenly became so cold that he was compelled to stop at a farmhouse and warm himself. Orderly Foster was sent back to bring him up. Then Lieut. Brady and Sergt. Howland were sent for the Orderly, whereupon McKee swore that he would not stir a step until the whole company was sent to bring him. At this most alarming demoralization of the flower of the army, the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Fletcher, rode hastily back and declared that he would arrest the whole lot, and court-martial them. McKee dryly remarked that, as the company was nearly all there, he would go with them. But Capt. Hastings became enangered, and finally sent a challenge to Gen. Fletcher. The latter declined to fight, on the score of Hastings' inferior rank. So the day wore away, and night found the company in camp some twelve miles from Bloomington. The Iowa River froze over that night, and the men crossed on the ice. Dr. Eli Reynolds, however, was less fortunate than most of the men, and broke through into the river, escaping with a thorough drenching. The drummer of the company, Maj. W. T. DeWeber, was very proud of his skill with the drumsticks, and displayed his ability to the utmost. At night, some one who had less awe of military life than love of a practical joke, burst in the head of his drum, and used it as drum was probably seldom used before.

“Thus, with joke and disorder, the army went forth to battle; but no foemen met their glittering steel. The nearest they came to a fight was when they encamped in old Zion Church, in Burlington, and the hospitable citizens rolled in a keg of good whisky. After a few days’ sojourn in Burlington, the troops were ordered home, where they doffed the panoply of war and returned to their peaceful avocations.”

THE NAME “MUSCATINE.”

There is always more or less obscurity surrounding the origin and signification of Indian names. The title “Musquitine” (as it was originally spelled) was bestowed upon this county because of the Indian name given the island in the Mississippi River opposite it. The choice of the name for the city, when it was found that Bloomington was no longer desirable, was but a natural one. What the Indians meant by the term, however, is less easily determined. Mr. Snel Foster has ingeniously traced out the origin to a band of Indians who inhabited Wisconsin. In Bancroft’s History, where the Indian tribes are spoken of and their homes defined, the following sentences occur: “The last village on Fox River ever visited by the French were found Kickapoos, *Muscoutins*, and Miamis, who dwelt together on a beautiful hill, in the center of prairies and magnificent groves,” etc. Further on, the historian, in speaking of Marquette and Joliet’s explorations, says: “Marquette begged two guides of these Indians to pilot them to the portage from the Fox to the Wisconsin Rivers, when he and his companion Joliet went on their voyage and first discovered the Upper Mississippi River.” Mr. Foster argues that the remnants of this tribe, which existed in 1673, but not at the later period of white occupation of the West, were driven westward and found a lodgement in this vicinity. The island became known as the home of the Muscouthins among the more recent tribes, and hence the name. Mr. Foster also states that Antoine Le Claire once wrote him that there was no known meaning of the name among the Indians here.

Mr. J. P. Walton offers another interpretation. He declares that the Indians informed him that “Musquitine” meant “burning island,” a title given because of the rank grass which grew thereon, and which was annually destroyed by fire. Mr. Walton also says that Le Claire gave the same interpretation of the word. This conflicting report from the celebrated half-breed, is not altogether surprising to those who know of his occasional errors of memory.

THE NAME “HAWKEYE.”

The title “Hawkeye,” as applied to a resident of Iowa or to the State itself, first appeared in print, so far as we have been able to ascertain, in the Fort Madison *Patriot* of March 24, 1838. That issue was the first one of the paper founded by James G. Edwards in this region. In an editorial, the following suggestion was made:

“If a division of the Territory [Wisconsin] is effected, we propose that the Iowans take the cognomen of *Hawkeyes*. Our etymology can then be more definitely traced than can that of the Wolverines, Suckers, Gophers, etc., and we shall rescue from oblivion a memento, at least, of the name of the old chief (Black Hawk.)”

September 5, 1839, Mr. Edwards, who had moved his office to Burlington, gave the name of *Hawk-Eye* to his paper, as is shown in the history of the press. He was familiarly styled "Old Hawk" by his friends throughout the West, even to the day of his death. It is quite likely that the Indians had used their synonym of Hawkeye as a distinctive title for some of their associates, but there is no evidence to show that the name had been offered prior to Mr. Edwards' suggestion of it, to apply to Iowa at large. It has been stated that the Indian trader S. S. Phelps was called "Old Hawkeye" by the red men; but if he was, the cognomen went no further.

Until conclusive evidence is adduced to the contrary, the people of Iowa will be disposed to accredit Mr. Edwards with the honor of having affixed to the State a name which will live as long as Iowa itself endures.

MUSCATINE COUNTY DURING THE WAR.

The honor of writing the history of Muscatine County from 1861 to the close of the war should fall to the lot of one of those brave men who participated in the scenes of those days. The value of the history will depend upon the exhaustiveness of the work undertaken. In such cases, details form the chief interest, and no one is able to furnish those except the men who helped to perform the acts. We offer this suggestion: Let some one who has a knowledge of the events compile them before it is too late. As time rolls on, the difficulties of doing so desirable a labor will be increased, and speedy preparations should be made to preserve the grand record of the county from oblivion. It is true that the history of the regiments is saved in the Adjutant General's Reports, and many sketches have been written concerning life in the field; but we refer now not so much to the history of the regiments as to the history of the people who inspired the formation of those regiments. Let some one who can write the story of the heroism of fathers, mothers, sisters and wives—that vast host of loyal men and women who said, "Go; and may God protect you and our nation!"—tell of the devotion of the women, who, while their hearts were bleeding, smiled a farewell, lest the soldiers be disheartened! Tell of the long weeks of anguish which followed the departure of the loved ones; write of the deeds of bravery that have never been told. The soldier who sleeps beneath the Southern sod, in an unknown grave, deserves the plaudits of his fellow-men; and does not the grief-stricken widow merit a share in the volume of praise?

The youth, who so readily accepted the trust of defending the nation from its foe, learned the meaning of patriotism from the history of the Revolution. The artist's pencil, the poet's pen, the historian's glowing words, portrayed to his mind the duties of an American. Shall we not, then, expect the future strength of loyal men to grow by feeding upon the record of patriotism during the days of the rebellion?

The people of Muscatine are worthy of especial praise. Dwelling almost upon the border of a Slave State, and holding daily intercourse with those who maintained the righteousness of slavery, they naturally imbibed the sentiments peculiar to the South on that grave subject. But when the stroke was made which aimed the dagger at the nation's heart, there was no wavering between two opinions. The Union must be preserved, even if slavery perished in the attempt to perpetuate the nation. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever

their hands found to do—working the mines, making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting houses, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the insurement of comfort and competence in their declining years; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the Slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American Independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even trafficking in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., Commandant, was fired on by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed, was looked upon as the mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and hatred were crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Maj. Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one should dare to question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for His own purposes, had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

When the Southern rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, they 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 Ruffin, 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 the 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 particularly fortunate in having for 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 Muscatine'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.

In another portion of this volume is given an outline sketch of the operations of the regiments which represented this county.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

A public meeting was held in Muscatine, March 21, 1866, to consider what steps were necessary to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the fallen heroes, who left their homes in this county and joined the Union army, and whose lives were sacrificed in the great struggle. In September, 1867, articles of incorporation were decided upon, and a Soldiers' Monument Association was formed, with Thomas Hanna, President; J. E. Robb, Vice President; John Mahin, Secretary, and A. F. Demorest, Treasurer. From that time on, various methods of raising money were resorted to, until 1874, at which time W. W. Webster proposed to take the sum then in the treasury, amounting to about \$700, and secure enough in addition to complete a monument, depending upon his own exertions for subscriptions and collections. W. B. Sprague designed the work and superintended its execution, performing much of the labor himself. The monument stands to-day an evidence of the artistic skill of the designer.

The monument consists of a massive pyramidal base of four steps, the pedestal or die, the shaft and the statue. Upon a solid foundation of masonry, 10 feet square by 5½ feet deep, weighing thirty-four tons, the imposing structure stands. The base is composed of three blocks of limestone and one of marble. On the front of the upper block is carved a shield, upon which is inscribed the legend, "1861—Muscatine County. To her fallen sons—1865." The die of the pedestal is a marble cube, three feet and four inches in size,

with an ornate Grecian cap, showing heavy arched moldings on all sides. On the front, in bold relief and very handsomely carved, is a coat of arms, with shield, draped flag, spears and guns. Surmounting this is a laurel wreath. Upon this die and upper base-piece are inscribed nearly or quite five hundred names, as are shown hereafter. From the die springs a graceful fluted column. At a height of eleven feet it terminates in a coronal of stars, the emblematic thirteen, and a Grecian cap ornamented with leaves. Upon this shaft rests the grand crowning-piece of the monument—the statue of the American volunteer, six feet two inches in height, representing a soldier in full uniform, with gun before him, at “parade-rest.” The monument weighs thirty tons. The actual cost of the work was about \$6,000, but the monument surpasses in excellence many which have cost twice or three times that amount. It was constructed upon the broad basis of patriotic pride, and not from sordid desires.

Herewith is given a list of the names carved upon the die:

First Infantry—S. Norman, A. L. Mason, J. Wiley, W. G. Eckles, G. McGinness, C. Michenor, T. J. Buchanan.

Fifth Infantry—T. C. Wales.

Seventh Infantry—W. W. DeHues, W. Wells, D. Welker, J. F. Hardy, C. S. Booth, C. Mahin, J. Dill, J. Tate, J. Henley, A. Truitt, H. Barker, F. Pitchforth, J. Brunting, J. Zaser, H. Borgers, J. Werst, D. B. Underwood, L. Cunningham, J. Hunt, J. K. Holmes, E. Mills, L. Pallat, J. Cochran, J. Doder, W. D. Kenedy, B. F. McGill, C. Stratton, J. Schuller, J. H. Wales, J. Shelley.

Eighth Infantry—P. Smith, W. R. Stotler, J. Walker, H. Barens.

Eleventh Infantry—J. W. C. Burrell, E. E. Sparks, D. H. Collins, J. A. Robinson, J. G. Fisher, W. A. Akens, P. Gissne, P. Fox, J. Geodocke, G. P. Kingsland, H. Vanhessle, J. W. Wilson, H. Benedict, F. M. Stretch, M. Feldmann, G. W. Cakendar, J. Guttka, C. Biers, M. Shellabarger, W. H. Meeks, N. Fay, M. Reyburn, T. Kerr, D. Taylor, T. W. Corwin, A. Port, S. J. Alden, M. B. Bowles, C. O. Cooper, A. Moore, J. P. Melan, H. Rice, F. J. Bailey, S. V. Krouse, D. B. Spillman, H. Leibert, T. J. Corey, P. Caven, W. Leverich, W. White, R. R. McReed, R. W. Vaun, S. Campbell, A. A. Bradford, A. Thorn, E. McDonald, W. G. Rogers, T. Hurnieutt, R. Curtin, J. H. Gregory, A. Rancipher, B. Spangler, R. Brook, S. Webb, S. A. Jackson, W. E. Mikesell, D. Coleman, G. W. Hawk, J. Insley, H. T. Prouty, H. Windrel, H. C. Ady, W. W. Evans, W. A. Gordon, H. M. White, C. G. Schenk, W. E. Budd, D. Taylor, H. Hyink, C. J. Fitchner, W. A. Hawley, F. H. Newell, J. L. Small, W. Robinson, J. F. Rubart, C. Sybrits, J. B. Sullivan, J. Williams, G. Clinton, J. Baxter, H. Vanater, C. Booten, B. S. Purinton, N. W. Wolf, E. Briggs, J. Brown, D. Grant, J. Leach, W. J. Etherton, O. McGrew, A. Williams, H. Hazelton, G. Daniels, W. Pittensbarger, M. Reyburn, Z. Beall, A. Fish, J. M. Jarrett, R. M. Curdy, J. Galvin, R. Garland, J. Kester, T. McKeough, J. W. Tice, R. B. Hare, J. Ludlow.

Fourteenth Infantry—T. B. Nicholas.

Sixteenth Infantry—H. H. Washburn, N. Reed, T. Purcell, J. Dill, F. Dow, J. H. Howell, P. Hettinger, G. Bradford, M. O. Hallock, O. Mattison, A. Drake, J. Davis, J. Esterline, J. Freybarger, J. Embree, N. D. Younkin, A. H. C. Gottbrecht, W. Weaver, N. Reed.

Seventeenth Infantry—A. G. Fisher.

Eighteenth Infantry—O. T. Stewart, J. G. Pratt, E. Hargraves, A. Heaton, W. Eberling, J. Stanley.

Twentieth Infantry—A. Lindsley, B. Mills, T. Clemmons.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—A. Edwards, C. Lindsley, B. Miller, J. Sissell.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Col. S. G. Hill, Maj. A. John, W. A. Clepper, C. Leary, E. Henet, F. Reed, J. Grossman, J. Temple, F. Harker, C. Hirschmann, J. A. Kyrk, H. Blanck, W. S. Chambers, D. Tice, J. Tice, L. Dawson, I. Criner, J. Dill, J. Cargill, P. Harrison, T. Holliday, W. Everett, W. White, J. Strahorn, J. Longthern, T. Jester, E. Jester, J. Reeves, M. Etherton, J. Ramsey, L. Chappell, J. Carter, A. Davis, D. Block, F. Bowers, C. Mockmore, J. Chaudoin, W. Christ, F. Cork, J. Foster, W. Holmes, J. Joice, G. Krauff, W. McCurdy, S. Davis, W. Brown, W. Brady, N. Blackstone, A. Wohlgevant, G. Brownawell, S. Holmes, J. Springer, C. N. Burr, J. W. Beard, L. Hurst, W. Pickering, G. Moore, C. Narbaugh, A. Stoddard, N. Thomas, G. Pickering, B. Stamford, F. Wooden, H. Phelps, G. P. Ruger, C. Sherman, G. Burmeister, G. Wonderlich, G. Leutzbauch, J. Schlegelmilch, H. Richenberg, C. Knoblauch, C. Doerfler, C. Barr, H. Irwin, F. Peterkin, C. Berg, L. Sanelsberg, J. Kurtz, J. Hessler, J. Hanley, S. Knouse, W. Herwig, F. Schmoker, W. Dimick, C. Wright, C. Poole, C. Tyler, P. Nichols, J. Prouty, D. Hammer, A. Walder, H. Winning, S. Tschillard, N. Schaffletzel, M. Smith, P. Parsons, M. Maher, J. Greenwood, F. Hill, J. Johnson, C. Hawkins, W. Guild, G. Groters, G. Bischer, W. Biebush, J. Q. Adams, W. White, G. Redman, R. Manvel, J. Dobsen, P. Courtney, T. Cook, J. Connerford, R. Carpenter, S. Keenan, J. Weleh, G. Dickson, E. Doran, P. Slattery, W. Fanning, G. B. Hill, J. H. Graham, J. Regenbogen, J. Ernst, F. Holtz, H. Schmidt, G. Hill, S. Robshaw, J. C. Edgerton, T. A. Clark, C. C. Clark, E. J. Douglass, M. Cooper, H. T. Neff, W. L. Overman, G. A. Palmer, T. B. Worrall, L. Nitzell, J. Huler, P. Boston, P. D. Patterson, J. B. Welch, O. G. Mathews, F. Peterke, C. Berg, L. Savelsberg, J. McElroy, J. McDonald, J. Alexander, P. Mylot, G. Robshaw, G. Lang, J. Dunn, J. Walton, M. J. Chown, W. Townsley, C. Gore, J. McCoy, W. Bonham, I. Edgington, D. Edgington, F. Epperly, T. Epperly, W. Fitzsimmons, H. Hitchcock, J. Bumgardner, F. McDaniels, T. Brown, A. S. Lord, L. Wallingsford, A. Long, H. Sweeney, L. Ware, R. W. Escha, L. Wagner, I. McCartney, C. Parish, W. Ponbeck, E. Stearns, S. Parkhurst, G. Hunt, D. Wilgus, T. Williams, D. Currie, J. Norton, W. D. Conn, J. Evans, J. Lee, A. Lee, P. Reed, H. Devore, B. F. Linnville, R. Miller, J. Crawford, W. H. Hackett, T. Hempfill.

Thirty-seventh Infantry—H. Mockmore, J. Tannehill, W. K. Tyler, D. Lefever, T. Craig, H. B. Brannan, A. Edwards, V. Darland.

Second Cavalry—W. Wiggins, J. Toren, J. Schmeltzer, J. Schiller, J. Hodges, L. C. Loomis, L. H. Waterman, N. F. Avery, L. Avery, G. Brown, J. M. Terry, R. Hutcheson, G. D. Graves, I. R. Dunn, J. Wallingsford, E. Brown, J. Hancock, M. Lee, A. Opel, J. Simpson, P. Smith, G. Ridgeway, A. Cradock, C. Neuberger, G. W. Heinly, J. Coble, H. Berner, I. Norris, I. M. Smith, J. Thompson, J. W. Vanderwort, H. Wigham, J. P. Dunn, G. Darland.

Third Cavalry—F. G. Whittaker.

Eighth Cavalry—L. Loomis, J. Horton, R. Cunningham, W. C. Vail.

Ninth Cavalry—D. T. Watkins, L. Nietzel, J. Rigenbogen, J. Huler, P. Poston, P. D. Patterson, N. Cooper.

Regiments Unknown—J. Jacks, S. Jackson, W. H. Chapman, B. Lyons, C. Nichols, N. Rhienhart, F. Finn, T. W. Adams, G. W. Sissel, W. R. Aikens, J. Clark.

Second Ohio Infantry—H. M. Pigman.

Fourth Ohio Infantry—J. Brookes.

The monument was formally unveiled and impressively dedicated July 4, 1875. The War-Governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, delivered a fitting oration; civic and military displays were made in honor of the occasion, and the observances were commensurate with the importance of the hour and the event.

Appended is the full roll of those who enlisted in the Union army from Muscatine County :

VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt..... Adjutant
 Art..... Artillery
 Bat..... Battle or Battalion
 Col..... Colonel
 Capt..... Captain
 Corp..... Corporal
 Comy..... Commissary
 com..... commissioned
 cav..... cavalry
 captd..... captured
 desrtd..... deserted
 disab..... disabled
 disd..... discharged
 e..... enlisted
 excd..... exchanged
 hon. disd..... honorably discharged
 inv..... invalid

inf..... infantry
 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

FIRST INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out Aug. 25, 1861, at St. Louis.*]

Sergt. Maj. Chas. E. Compton, e. April 18, 1861.
 Hos. Steward Samuel Holmes, e. April 18, 1861.
 Drum Maj. Thos. M. Cummins, e. April 18, 1861.

Company A.

Capt. Markoe Cummins, com. May 9, '61.
 First Lieut. Benjamin Beach, com. May 9, 1861.
 Second Lieut. George A. Satterlee, com. May 9, 1861.
 Sergt. Hugh J. Campbell, e. April 18, '61, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Sergt. Wm. Fessler, e. April 18, 1861.
 Sergt. Christian Mellinger, e. April 18, '61.
 Corp. William Jackson, e. April 18, 1861.
 Corp. Henry Narvis, e. April 18, 1861.
 Corp. Joseph Belgar, e. April 18, 1861.
 Corp. Henry Tebellard, e. April 18, 1861.
 Musician George W. Conner, e. April 18, 1861.
 Biles, Jos., e. April 18, 1861.
 Baird, Robt. B., e. April 18, 1861.
 Barrick, Jos., e. April 18, 1861.
 Bartholomew, Chas., e. April 18, 1861.
 Bitzer, Galbraith, e. April 18, 1861, 1st lieut. Co. E, 18th Inf.
 Blackhart, Christian, e. April 18, 1861.
 Brown, Newton, e. April 18, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, 2d lieut. Co. E, 18th I. V. I.

Cargil, Alexander, e. April 18, 1861.
 Clark, Judd, e. April 18, 1861, died Springfield, Mo.
 Crab, John, e. April 18, 1861.
 Creitz, Lewis F., e. April 18, 1861.
 Cummings, Alexander S., e. April 18, '61.
 Daniels, Geo., April 18, 1861.
 Dean, Edwin, e. April 18, 1861.
 Demming, Chas., e. April 18, 1861.
 Donley, Felix, e. April 18, 1861.
 Davis, Peter E., e. April 18, 1861.
 Evans, Henry, e. April 18, 1861.
 Ewing, David L., e. April 18, 1861.
 Fingle, Peter, e. April 18, 1861.
 Fisher, Francis, e. April 18, 1861.
 Fisher, William, e. April 18, 1861.
 Fitzgerald, E. G., e. April 18, 1861.
 Fobes, Reuben, e. April 18, 1861.
 Geiger, Francis, e. April 18, 1861.
 Getter, Wm., e. April 18, 1861.
 Greenhow, E. F., e. April 18, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Gifford, E. J., e. April 18, 1861.
 Haacker, Adam, e. April 18, 1861.
 Heaton, F. M., e. April 18, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
 Hine, Chas. W., e. April 18, 1861.
 Holmes, E. C., e. April 18, 1861.
 Hyink, Henry, e. April 18, 1861.
 Hoover, Chas., e. April 18, 1861.
 Ingersoll, R. W., e. April 18, 1861.
 Jackson, Bennett F., e. April 18, 1861.
 Jones, Thomas, e. April 18, 1861.
 Johnston, Samuel, e. April 18, 1861.
 Kean, Addison, e. April 18, 1861.
 Keife, Mathias, e. April 18, 1861.

- Kennedy, Jas., e. April 18, 1861.
 Kepner, Edwin, e. April 18, 1861.
 Kearn, Christian, e. April 18, 1861.
 Kirkendoll, Edward, e. April 18, 1861.
 Kilvington, John, e. April 18, 1861.
 Kilvington, Geo., e. April 18, 1861.
 Lantz, Samuel, e. April 18, 1861.
 Lantz, Geo., e. April 18, 1861.
 Long, Newton G., e. April 18, 1861.
 Lucas, Jesse, e. April 18, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, Mo.
 Lohear, Jos., e. April 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, Mo.
 Maginas, Thos., e. April 18, 1861, died at Pond Spring, Mo.
 Manly, Samuel, e. April 18, 1861.
 Miller, John W., e. April 18, 1861.
 Miller, Alex., e. April 18, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek, Mo.
 Mikesell, M. L., e. April 18, 1861.
 Moritz, Chas., e. April 18, 1861.
 Moellar, W., e. April 18, 1861.
 Morton, Thos., e. April 18, 1861, kld. bat. Wilson's Creek.
 Norman, Shelly, e. April 18, 1861.
 O'Connor, Henry, e. April 18, 1861.
 Orr, Samuel T., e. April 18, 1861.
 Pratt, James G., e. April 18, 1861.
 Peckham, Geo. O., e. April 18, 1861.
 Perry, Henry, e. April 18, 1861.
 Richardson, J. W., e. April 18, 1861.
 Richter, Henry, e. April 18, 1861.
 Reiley, Geo. B., e. April 18, 1861.
 Richie, Wm. S., e. April 18, 1861.
 Ritz, C. S., e. April 18, 1861.
 Reed, Chas., e. April 18, 1861.
 Rupp, Wm. S., e. April 18, 1861.
 Sergall, John H., e. April 18, 1861.
 Seibert, Henry, e. April 18, 1861.
 Shaw, F. L., e. April 18, 1861.
 Stein, M. B., e. April 18, 1861, missing at Wilson's Creek.
 Strohm, John, e. April 18, 1861.
 Sweeney, David, e. April 18, 1861.
 Stockton, Chas., e. April 18, 1861.
 Taylor, Wm. G., e. April 18, 1861.
 Upland, A. E., e. April 18, 1861.
 White, Hiram A., e. April 18, 1861.
 Wiley, John J., e. April 18, 1861, died at Springfield, Mo.
 Woodward, Asa, e. April 18, 1861.
 Yazwell, John J., e. April 18, 1861.
 Zalbner, John, e. April 18, 1861.
- Company B.**
- Craig, Loren R., e. April 18, 1861.
 Sedgwick, Samuel W., e. April 18, 1861.
- Company C.**
- Capt. Alex. L. Mason, com. May 9, 1861, kld. at battle Wilson's Creek.
 First Lieut. Wm. Pursell, com. May 9, 1861, wd. at battle Wilson's Creek.
 Second Lieut. Wm. F. Davis, com. May 9, 1861.
 Sergt. Chas. G. Hayes, e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Sergt. Samuel V. Lambert, e. April 22, '61.
 Sergt. Alex. Buchanan, e. April 22, 1861, kld. at Wilson's Creek.
 Corp. Edmond L. Swen, e. April 22, 1861.
 Corp. Abram N. Snyder, e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Corp. Benj. F. Stone, e. April 22, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
 Musician Leonidas Fowler, e. April 22, 1861.
 Musician Enoch O. Lundy, e. April 22, '61.
 Ake, Samuel, e. April 22, 1861.
 Armstrong, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1861.
 Anderson, John, e. June 14, 1861.
 Auge, Mareel, e. April 22, 1861.
 Branson, William, e. April 22, 1861.
 Bearn, John, e. June 14, 1861.
 Butman, Asa, e. April 22, 1861.
 Buke, William, e. April 22, 1861.
 Bennett, O. V., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Baxter, Geo. W., e. April 22, 1861.
 Beatty, John, e. April 22, 1861.
 Buckingham, Silas, e. April 22, 1861.
 Bouton, Jonathan R., e. April 22, 1861.
 Bridges, J. L., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo.
 Burris, Benj., e. April 22, 1861, died at Boonville, Mo.
 Crooker, Lewis M., e. April 22, 1861.
 Chamberlain, H. C., e. April 22, 1861.
 Capell, E. F., e. April 22, 1861.
 Cochrane, Matthew, e. April 22, 1861.
 Cogdal, John F. M., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Couch, Edw. L., e. April 22, 1861.
 Davis, Z., e. April 22, 1861.
 Denton, Jacob, e. April 22, 1861.
 Etherton, Moses, e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Fligor, David M., e. April 22, 1861.
 Fox, Chas. S., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Friend, Wm. H., e. April 22, 1861.
 Fuller, H. M., e. April 22, 1861.
 Fobes, Benj. F., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Gates, John C., e. April 22, 1861.
 Graves, Americus, e. April 22, 1861.
 Graw, John M., e. April 22, 1861.
 Gibson, Chas. D., e. April 22, 1861.
 Gaskill, David, e. April 22, 1861.
 Gartenback, John, e. April 22, 1861.
 Hafemeister, Rudolph, e. April 22, 1861.
 Hart, William, e. April 22, 1861.
 Huxley, E. R., e. April 22, 1861.
 Hendrickson, Andrew, e. April 22, 1861.
 Harriman, John A., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Hamilton, F. L., e. April 22, 1861.
 Jewell, Aaron V., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
 Jenkins, Samuel, e. April 22, 1861.
 Heckler, Geo. W., e. April 22, 1861.
 Kent, J. L., e. April 22, 1861.
 Kelley, Pierce, e. April 22, 1861.
 Kane, John, e. April 22, 1861.
 Karn, Jacob, e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.

- Meurer, Gotlieb, e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
- Mingo, Lawrence, e. April 22, 1861.
- Madden, Richard R., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
- Michener, Chas. C., e. April 22, 1861, kld. at Wilson's Creek.
- McCoy, Richard H., e. April 22, 1861.
- Mainly, Wm., e. April 22, 1861.
- Narves, Albert, e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
- Norton, Jerome, e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
- Ogilvill, Wm., e. April 22, 1861.
- Oldridge, Jasper D., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
- Pickering, Wm., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
- Patton, Eubert, e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
- Parkin, Wm., e. April 12, 1861.
- Purcell, Thaddens C., e. April 22, 1861.
- Ricketts, Jacob H., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
- Ray, Andrew, e. April 22, 1861, died at Boonville, Mo.
- Shane, A. A., e. April 22, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek.
- Schultz, Frederick G., e. April 22, 1861.
- Skinner, W. J., e. April 22, 1861.
- Straub, Chas. H., e. April 22, 1861.
- Stewart, Samuel, e. April 22, 1861.
- Schenck, Chas. G., e. April 22, 1861.
- Stewart, Wm., e. April 22, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
- Stone, W. G., e. April 22, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
- Tompkins, Silas W., e. April 22, 1861.
- Tullis, Smith H., e. April 22, 1861, died at Keokuk.
- Twigg, Wm. M., e. April 22, 1861.
- Underwood, Jas. R., e. April 22, 1861, wd. Wilson's Creek.
- Van Buren, E. P., e. April 22, 1861.
- Wright, Lyman, e. April 22, 1861.
- Wright, Oscar, e. April 22, 1861.
- Walters, Cyrus, e. April 22, 1861.
- April 18, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 18, 1862, disd. Dec. 21, 1862.
- First Lieut. A. W. Springer, e. as corp. July 23, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 15, 1863, resd. Sept. 15, 1864.
- Second Lieut. Stephen Estle, com. July 24, 1861, resd. April 16, 1862.
- Second Lieut. Marshall T. Williams, e. as sergt. July 23, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. June 8, 1862, resd. Feb. 14, 1863.
- Second Lieut. T. W. Eichelberger, e. as corp. July 23, 1861, captd. at Belmont, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. June 15, 1863, resd. Aug. 6, 1864.
- First Sergt. Thomas Pitchforth, e. July 16, 1861, kld. at Belmont.
- Sergt. Wm. Armstrong, e. July 23, 1861, disd. July 15, 1862.
- Sergt. Geo. S. Rutherford, e. July 23, '61, wd. at Corinth and Kenesaw Mountain, disd. April 4, 1865, disab.
- Corp. D. B. Foulke, e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
- Corp. Chas. Reynolds, e. Oct. 7, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
- Corp. Fergus Hansen, e. July 23, 1861, disd. April 25, 1862.
- Corp. M. F. Hurd, e. July 23, 1861, captd. at Belmont.
- Corp. W. B. Bargebush, e. July 23, '61, wd. at Belmont, disd. June 8, 1862.
- Corp. Thomas D. Moore, e. July 23, 1861, captd. at Belmont.
- Albertson, Jacob, e. July 13, 1861, disd. Jan. 13, 1863, disab.
- Arnold, Thos., e. Dec. 20, 1861.
- Beemer, David K., e. July 23, 1861, disd. Nov. 22, 1861.
- Beemer, Levi, e. July 23, 1861, disd. April 11, 1862, disab.
- Biot, Jacob, e. July 23, 1861.
- Booth, O. C., e. July 23, 1861, kld. at battle Belmont.
- Bosch, Bartus, e. July 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. at Lay's Ferry, Ga.
- Bowman, John, e. Nov. 7, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Brunting, John, e. July 23, 1861, died Feb. 4, 1862.
- Brooke, Basil, e. March 25, 1862.
- Cain, A., e. July 23, 1861.
- Campbell, J. H., e. July 23, 1861, disd. April 29, 1862.
- Cochrane, Isaac, e. Dec. 20, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
- Cochrane, James, e. Feb. 11, 1864, wd. at Lay's Ferry, died at Chattanooga.
- Cogdial, John F., e. April 7, 1862.
- Cross, John B., e. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Cunningham, S. C., e. March 5, 1862.
- Campbell, J. A., e. July 23, 1861, disd. Dec. 24, 1861.
- Corey, W. S., e. July 23, 1861, captd. at Belmont.
- Cunningham, L., e. July 16, 1861, kld. at Belmont.
- Denham, Jas., e. July 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863, musician.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 12, 1865.]

Q. M. S. Frank Hoyer, e. July 23, 1861, from private prmtd. Q. M. S. Oct. 1, '62.

Company A.

- Capt. John G. Reed, com. July 24, 1861, resd. June 7, 1862.
- Capt. William W. de Heus, com. 1st lieutenant. July 24, 1861, wd. at Belmont, prmtd. capt. June 8, 1862, captd. Resaca, died Oct. 15, 1864.
- Capt. Alexander Irwin, e. as private Oct. 15, 1861, wd. at Lay's Ferry, Ga., prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Aug. 7, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 16, 1864, prmtd. capt. Jan. 1, 1865.
- First Lieut. Thomas C. Baldwin, e. as sergt. Nov. 15, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieutenant.

- Dill, John, e. July 16, 1861, drowned near Burlington.
- Dickenson, Wm. A., e. Aug. 5, 1861, disd. March 7, 1862.
- Dodder, Isaiah, e. July 16, 1861, kld. at Belmont.
- Drury, James, e. Dec. 20, 1861.
- Dibble, Chas. A., e. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Evans, Chas., e. July 24, 1861, disd. for disability March 15, 1862.
- Erwin, J., e. July 23, 1861.
- Fowler, E. R., e. July 23, 1861, trans. to Sig. Corps U. S. A. March 28, 1864.
- Francisco, John, e. July 23, 1861, capt'd. at Belmont, disd. Feb. 18, 1865, disab.
- Fagan, Thos., e. Oct. 30, 1862.
- Gebhart, A., e. July 23, 1861, capt'd. at Belmont.
- Goddard, J. S., e. July 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
- Graves, Florentis, e. July 16, 1861, capt'd. at Corinth, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Goodnow, Chas., e. July 16, 1861, prmt'd. corp., wd. at Donelson, vet. Dec. 25, '63.
- Graves, Americus, e. Dec. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Gates, Silas, e. March 25, 1862, disd. Sept. 13, 1862.
- Griffin, John D., e. March 27, 1862, disd. June 25, 1862.
- Hardy, John F., e. July 23, 1861, kld. at Belmont.
- Henley, John W., e. July 23, 1861, died Jan. 12, 1862.
- Heusted, Horace, e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. Dec. 30, 1861.
- Hesser, Heman, e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. Dec. 24, 1861.
- Hesser, John, e. Feb. 12, 1864.
- Hunt, Jerome, e. Dec. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 3, 1864, kld. Allatoona.
- Hagan, Samuel, e. Dec. 20, 1861, disd. Nov. 29, 1862.
- Hinckley, Wm. H., e. Dec. 20, 1861, disd. Sept. 22, 1862.
- Hulett, Mortimer, e. July 23, 1861, disd. Dec. 3, 1861, disab.
- Hill, Edwin, e. July 23, 1861, capt'd. Belmont and Big Shanty, Ga.
- Johnson, A. F., e. Sept. 11, 1862, wd. Lay's Ferry, Ga., disd. May 25, 1865, disab.
- John, Jonathan, e. July 23, 1861.
- Johns, Z. W., e. March 25, 1862, wd. Atlanta, disd. Jan. 20, 1865, wds.
- Kennedy, W. O., e. Feb. 18, 1864, died Aug. 4, 1864, at Rome, Ga.
- Ketcham, W. P., e. July 23, 1861.
- Kennedy, W. N., e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. May 11, 1862.
- Kleitop, A., e. July 23, 1861.
- Leonard, John, e. July 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
- Lumare, Prudent, e. July 23, 1861, disd. Jan. 4, 1862, disab.
- Lewis, John M., e. July 23, 1861, disd. April 29, 1862, disab.
- Major, Fred. F., e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
- McGee, Patrick F., e. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Miller, A. T., e. Aug. 25, 1862.
- Marcks, E., e. July 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
- McNall, John O., e. Nov. 7, 1861.
- Mahin, J. W., e. July 23, 1861, wd. Belmont and Corinth, died Oct. 19, 1862.
- McNall, C., e. Sept. 9, 1861.
- McCormick, R., e. July 23, 1861.
- Mills, Eli, e. Oct. 15, '61, died July 16, '62.
- McNalton, G. W., e. July 23, 1861.
- McGill, Benj. F., e. Feb. 29, 1864, kld. May 15, 1864, Lay's Ferry, Ga.
- McNall, D., e. July 23, 1861, wd. Belmont.
- McNall, P. B., e. Feb. 12, 1864.
- Myers, John M., e. July 23, 1861, disd. Feb. 1, 1862, disab.
- Myers, Wm., e. March 29, 1864, wd. Lay's Ferry, disd. June 21, 1865, wds.
- Miller, A., e. July 23, 1861, wd. Belmont, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
- Morgan, Thomas, e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. Dec. 21, 1861.
- Miller, Geo., e. July 23, '61, vet. Dec. 23, '63.
- Neron, John, e. July 23, 1861.
- Packer, L. M., e. July 23, 1861.
- Porchers, Henry, e. Dec. 20, 1861, kld. bat. Corinth.
- Parham, Jacob, e. July 23, 1861, disd. June 1, 1862.
- Pierson, Geo., e. July 23, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
- Pallat, Leander, e. July 16, 1861, kld. at Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.
- Preston, T., e. July 23, 1861.
- Reynolds, Wm., Oct. 7, 1861.
- Reed, John J., e. July 23, 1861, wd. Belmont, disd. Aug. 4, 1862.
- Reynolds, Eli, e. Oct. 11, 1861.
- Reed, S. P., e. July 23, 1861.
- Reynolds, Wm. D., e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. Belmont.
- Reynolds, C. M., e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Corinth, disd. March 11, 1863.
- Reynolds, Silas, e. July 23, 1861, wd. Corinth Oct. 4, 1862, trans. to 67th Co. 1st bat. Inv. Corps.
- Raseman, J. B., e. Aug. 7, 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. Dec. 30, 1861.
- Rich, John B., e. July 23, 1861, disd. March 29, 1862.
- Reynolds, H. C., e. Feb. 13, 1864, wd. Lay's Ferry, Ga.
- Rush, John, e. July 23, 1861.
- Rutherford, Aug., e. Sept. 4, 1862.
- Reynolds, T. G., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
- Randleman, Thos., e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
- Styers, Wm. H., e. Feb. 9, 1864, wd. Lay's Ferry.
- Scholton, Dirk, e. July 23, 1861.
- Stratton, Charles, e. Nov. 7, 1861, died Aug. 21, 1862.
- Sheely, John, e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. July 23, 1863.
- Shipyard, S., e. March 20, 1862.
- Schreum, G. W., e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Belmont.

Strickland, John, e. March 4, 1862.
 Stein, Harrison, e. July 23, 1861, captd. at Belmont, disd. Dec. 3, 1862, disab.
 Steckle, Elisha, e. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Truett, Andrew, e. July 16, 1862, died Oct. 20, 1861.
 Thornbon, Wm. W., e. Feb. 13, 1864.
 Van Camp, J., e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Belmont, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Van Dyke, Jacob, e. Nov. 7, 1861, disd. April 25, 1862.
 Waldren, Silas, e. July 23, 1861.
 Westervelt, John, e. July 23, 1861, disd. Jan. 4, 1862, sick.
 Wells, John, e. July 23, 1861.
 Wells, Wm., e. July 23, '61, kld. Belmont.
 Wood, Samuel S., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Wilbur, Daniel R., e. July 16, 1861, kld. at Belmont.
 Wildman, J. S., e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
 Williams, J. V., e. July 23, 1861.
 White, Samuel, e. July 23, 1861, wd. Belmont, disd. Dec. 24, 1861.
 Wright, Geo. D., e. March 25, 1862.
 Wherry, Levi, e. March 21, 1862.
 Yeager, John, e. March 27, 1862.

Company D.

Garrett, James, e. July 23, 1861.

Company E.

Friday, Benedict, e. March 31, 1862, wd. at Lay's Ferry.
 Hedamon, Timothy, e. March 31, 1862.
 McCormick, John, e. April 8, 1862, wd. at Corinth.
 Roth, John, e. Feb. 22, 1862, vet. Feb. 24, 1864, wd. at Dallas, Ga.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Matthews, Isaac, e. Feb. 15, 1864.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1865.]

Company B.

Armstrong, Wm., e. Sept. 23, 1861, captd. Shiloh, died Keokuk.
 Barber, Hiram, e. Sept. 11, '61, wd. Shiloh.
 Bowne, Cornelius, e. Aug. 15, 1861.
 Chatterton, Wm., e. Aug. 18, 1861.
 Clark, Chas. B., e. Sept. 9, '61, captd. Shiloh.
 Crawford, Wm., e. Sept. 15, '61, disd. Jan. 19, 1862, disab.
 Creamer, Samuel, e. Aug. 20, 1861, dis. April 26, 1862, disab.
 Evans, Benj., e. Aug. 15, 1861, captd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Harris, Thomas, e. Sept. 17, 1861, captd. Shiloh, wd. May, 1863.
 Jayne, John W., e. Aug. 15, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. June 20, 1862, disab.
 Jayne, Whitaker, e. Aug. 15, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. July 13, 1862.
 Munhoven, P. F., e. Sept. 17, 1861, captd. Shiloh.

Nicholson, Z. G. A., e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Reids, Alex., e. Aug. 15, '61, captd. Shiloh.
 Rowan, Jas. E., e. Aug. 20, 1861, captd. Shiloh, wd. Vicksburg.
 Rowan, John A., e. Aug. 15, 1861, wd. Shiloh, dis. Dec. 21, 1863, disab.
 Selder, Robt., e. Sept. 17, '61, captd. Shiloh.
 Trunkey, Almond, e. Aug. 15, 1861, captd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wathan, Geo., e. Aug. 20, 1861, captd. Shiloh, transferred to Marine Brigade.
 Walker, Jacob, e. Sept. 2, 1861, died May 19, 1862, wds. received at Shiloh.

Company C.

Roberts, F. N., e. Aug. 10, 1861, captd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company D.

Davis, Chas. B., e. Aug. 14, 1861, wd. and disd. Aug. 24, 1862.
 Stotler, Walter, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. Shiloh, died June 22, 1864.
 Shannon, Thos., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. Jackson, Miss.

Company K.

Corp. Alonzo Wilson, e. Sept. 11, 1861, captd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.]

Col. Abraham M. Hare, com. Oct. 1, 1861, resd. Aug. 31, 1862.
 Col. Benj. Beach, com. capt. Co. H Oct. 18, 1861, prmtd. lieut. col. Nov. 6, 1864 com. col. July 29, '65, m. o. as lieut. col. Asst. Surg. D. P. Johnson, com. Aug. 12 1862, disd. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Adj. Cornelius Cadle, Jr., com. Oct. 30, 1861, C'r and A. A. G. U. S. V. May 1, 1863, brvt. lieut. col. U. S. V., brvt. col. U. S. V. March 13, 1865, maj. and A. A. G. April 3, 1865.
 Adj. Frederick P. Candee, e. as sergt. Co. H Oct. 3, 1861, prmtd. adjt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Q. M. Richard Cadle, com. Oct. 30, 1861, m. o. Nov. 1, 1864, term expired.
 Q. M. Henry Le Jarboe, e. as private Sept. 21, 1861, prmtd. Q. M. Nov. 21, 1864.
 Chaplain C. H. Remington, com. June 25, 1862, resd. Aug. 7, 1863.
 Sergt. Maj. Lyman Banks, e. Sept. 25, '61, trans. for promotion in 8th La. Vols.
 Drum Maj. John M. Dunn, e. Sept. 21, '61.

Company A.

Capt. John W. Anderson, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 28, 1861, prmtd. capt. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Dec. 18, 1864.
 Capt. Ephraim Shellabarger, e. as corp. Sept. 3, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Nov. 10, 1864, prmtd. capt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 First Lieut. Eli F. Cassell, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 5, '61, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 22, '62

- Second Lieut. Richard R. Madden, com. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Aug. 20, 1862.
- Second Lieut. Wm. John Wylie, e. as Corp. Sept. 2, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Atlanta, honorably discharged.
- Second Lieut. Wm. S. Middleton, e. as private Sept. 2, 1861, wd. at Atlanta, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865.
- Second Lieut. Wm. Bakey, e. as sergt. Sept. 12, 1861, com. (after m. o.) as 1st sergt.
- Sergt. David H. Collins, e. Sept. 5, 1861, died at Muscatine, Iowa.
- Sergt. Wm. Hart, e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Sergt. Jacob J. Russell, e. Sept. 2, 1861, trans. to gunboat service Feb. 8, 1862.
- Sergt. Wm. Putnam, e. Sept. 14, 1861, wd. at Atlanta.
- Sergt. Wm. Bakey, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
- Corp. Jos. M. Taylor, e. Sept. 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
- Corp. David Witmoyer, e. Sept. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain and Nick-a-Jack Creek.
- Corp. Wm. Lewis, e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Corp. Theron W. Corwin, e. Sept. 14, 1861, died at Benton Barracks, Mo.
- Corp. Chas. Bier, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. and captd. near Atlanta, died at Charleston, S. C.
- Corp. Martin Shellabarger, e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.
- Corp. Richard Livingston, e. Sept. 17, '61, disd. Aug. 16, 1862, disab.
- Corp. August Mettge, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 7, 1863.
- Corp. Jos. C. Fisher, e. Sept. 9, 1861, died at Vicksburg.
- Musician Henry Kellogg, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
- Musician Jacob Bowman, e. Sept. 10, 1861, prmtd. principal musician, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Wagoner John Kaue, e. Sept. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Abbott, Wm., e. Sept. 15, 1861, wd. at Atlanta.
- Bayer, Geo. F., e. Oct. 3, 1861, disd. Oct. 10, 1862.
- Barnard, Levi, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
- Bakey, August, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
- Benedict, Geo., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Atlanta, disd. June 27, 1865, disab.
- Benedick, Henry, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta, died at Marietta, Ga.
- Burrell, Jas. W., e. Sept. 16, 1861, died at Memphis.
- Bowman, Gabriel, e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
- Bremner, Carl, e. Aug. 31, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Chapman, Benj. F., e. Feb. 9, 1864.
- Callender, Geo. W., e. Sept. 1, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
- Cross, Levi, e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Chapman, Benj. F., e. Sept. 22, 1861.
- Dotty, Milton, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
- Davidson, John H., e. Sept. 2, 1861, trans. to gunboat service.
- Dowell, Geo. M., e. Sept. 2, 1861, trans. to gunboat service.
- Downing, James H., e. Sept. 2, 1861, captd. at Corinth.
- Eustler, Ananias, e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.
- Eustler, David, e. Dec. 21, 1863, disd. Oct. 10, 1862.
- Eustler, Chas., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and captd. at Atlanta, Ga.
- Fortwagler, E., e. Sept. 5, 1861.
- Fieldman, Wm., e. Sept. 2, 1861, kld. at battle of Shiloh.
- Fristler, Jos., e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and captd. at Atlanta.
- Foley, Wm., e. June 19, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and captd. at Atlanta.
- Fry, Noah, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
- Gilbert, Austin B., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
- Gates, Lewis W., e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Geodocke, John, e. Sept. 8, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
- Gardner, O. A. A., e. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Henderson, Robt., e. Sept. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta, disd. April 11, 1865, disab.
- Henderson, Shedrick, e. Sept. 1, 1861.
- Jesler, Chas. L., e. Aug. 31, 1861.
- Johnson, James, e. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. Feb., 1862, disab.
- Kellogg, Francis M., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
- Kellogg, N. W., e. Aug. 26, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Killing, Daniel, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Ketmann, Barnard, e. Sept. 4, 1861.
- Kerr, Jesse W., e. Sept. 14, 1861, disd. June 2, 1862.
- Kerr, T. J., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
- Kingland, Chas. P., e. Nov. 22, 1861, died on Hospital steamer Sept. 20, 1863.
- Madden, Henry, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Murer, Gotlieb, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and captd. at Atlanta.
- Miller, Andrew, e. Sept. 6, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Miller, Chas. C., e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1861.
- Martin, James, e. Dec. 31, 1863.
- McCullough, John, e. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Myers, Simon, e. April 22, 1864.
- Meeker, John W., e. Sept. 22, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Meeker, Wm. H., e. Sept. 22, 1861.
- Meeker, Thomas, Feb. 22, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
- Myers, John, e. Sept. 19, 1861.
- Myers, Wm., e. April 22, 1864, wd. Kenesaw Mountain, disd. June 26, '65, disab.
- Newton, P., Feb. 8, 1864.
- Oaks, Jesse, Sept. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Peck, Turner M., e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and capt'd. at Atlanta.

Putnam, John W., e. Sept. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Pauchen, August, Aug. 31, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Richards, Jas. W., e. Nov. 22, 1861.

Richards, John D., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Atlanta.

Rose, A. D., e. Jan. 27, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.

Reid, Wm., e. Sept. 12, 1864, wd. Shiloh and Atlanta.

Stretch, Milton B., e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Stretch, Alfred, e. Feb. 22, 1864.

Springer, Lewis G., e. Sept. 15, 1861.

Sparks, E. E., e. Sept. 25, 1862, wd. Atlanta, died of wds.

Sanders, Morgan, e. Sept. 11, 1861.

Stretch, F. M., e. Sept. 20, 1861, died at Quincy, Ill., wds. recd. Shiloh.

Tyler, Wm. C., e. Sept. 7, 1861.

Tyler, A. G., e. Aug. 26, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and capt'd. Atlanta.

Taylor, Wm. E., e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Townsley, John S., April 27, 1864.

Taylor, John W., e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Vanbesseld, Henry, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Atlanta.

Woodbury, Benj. D., e. Sept. 5, 1862.

Wamsley, Dallas, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Atlanta.

Wilson Chas., e. Sept. 20, 1861, disd. June 21, 1862, wd. Marietta, Ga., second enlistment, disd. April 25, 1865.

Wylie, Jesse, e. April 23, 1864.

Wilson, Chas., e. Feb. 4, 1861.

Company B.

Second Lieut. John H. Munroe, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Aug. 3, 1863, capt. and A. A. G. U. S. V., June 23, 1863.

Company C.

First Lieut. Wyatt B. Pomeroy, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1865.

Sergt. Asa Putnam, e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. Jan. 28, 1864, disab.

Ashford, P., e. Aug. 30, 1862, wd. Atlanta.

Stauber, J. L., e. Aug. 26, 1862, wd. Kennesaw Mountain, kld. Atlanta.

Company D.

Capt. Andrew J. Shrope, com. Oct. 3, 1861, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, term expired.

Capt. Jas. Kelley, e. as corp. Sept. 21, 1861, prmt'd. capt. Oct. 27, 1864.

First Lieut. B. F. Jackson, com. Oct. 3, 1861, disd. April 2, 1863.

First Lieut. Aug. C. Blizzard, e. as private Sept. 14, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. April 3, 1863, res. Oct. 15, 1864.

First Lieut. Francis M. Walker, e. as private, Nov. 21, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Dec. 17, 1864.

Second Lieut. Andrew H. Walker, com. Oct. 3, 1861, prmt'd. capt. Co. F.

Second Lieut. Jas. M. Kean, e. as sergt. Sept. 14, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. June 7, 1863, m. o. Dec. 18, 1864.

First Sergt. Reuben Fobes, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

Sergt. Matt. Kean, e. Sept. 14, 1861.

Sergt. Sum'l Campbell, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Atlanta, died Aug. 19, 1864.

Sergt. Beecher Chatfield, e. Sept. 14, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Aug. 15, 1862.

Sergt. Jas. M. Leverich, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. Henry Seibert, e. Sept. 17, 1861, kld. bat. Shiloh.

Corp. John A. Hughes, e. Sept. 14, 1861, wd. bat. Shiloh, disd. Sept. 29, 1862.

Corp. Wm. H. Nellis, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.

Corp. Wm. S. Fultz, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Edward McDonald, e. Sept. 27, 1861, kld. Adairsville, Ga.

Corp. Jas. Wymer, Jr., e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Alex. Thorn, e. Sept. 17, 1861, died Bolivar, Tenn.

Corp. Winston T. Shifflet, e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Musician David B. Spillman, e. Sept. 23, 1861, died Corinth May 18, 1862.

Wagoner Harvey Walker, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64, trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Ayres, Hiram, e. Sept. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Ayres, Newton, e. Sept. 27, 1861.

Bailey, F. J., e. Sept. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died Gordon's Plantation, N. C.

Blakely, Jos. H., e. Sept. 17, 1861.

Blakely, H. H., e. Sept. 17, 1861.

Bean, John, e. Sept. 17, 1861.

Berry, Israel, e. Sept. 19, '61, disd. Dec. 11, 1862, disab.

Bradford, Albert, e. Sept. 20, '61, disd. Jan. 18, 1863, disab.

Cory, Thomas, J., e. Sept. 14, 1861, kld. Shiloh.

Clarke, Jas. S., e. Sept. 17, 1861, wd. Atlanta, trans. to V. R. C.

Campbell, Alex. C., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Cooper, Irwin, e. Sept. 24, 1861.

Craven, Peter, e. Sept. 25, '61, kld. Shiloh.

Derby, Chas. W., e. Sept. 26, 1861.

Duncan, Perry, e. Sept. 21, 1861, wd. accidentally.

Farrier, T. T., e. Feb. 27, '64, wd. Atlanta.

Herr, Benj. F., e. Sept. 16, 1861.

Hall, Wm.

Hart, Madrid, e. Sept. 16, '61, disd. June 13, 1862, disab.

Hartman, Reuben, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Knous, Sylvester, e. Sept. 18, 1861, died May 13, 1862, on hospital boat.

Keevar, John J., e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.
 Kiser, Geo., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Leverich, Wm., e. Sept. 14, '61, kld. Shiloh.
 Laport, Chas., e. Sept. 14, 1861, wd. Shiloh, dis. Jan. 29, 1863, disab.
 Lodge, Albert, e. Sept. 16, 1861, dis. Nov. 4, 1863.
 Leverich, Marion, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Lefcever, John W., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Lodge, Oscar F., e. Sept. 17, 1861, disd. Oct. 29, 1862, disab.
 Moor, Abner, e. Sept. 17, '61, kld. Corinth.
 Millsap, John, e. Sept. 17, 1861, wd. Shiloh, dis. May 29, 1862.
 McRea, R. R., e. Sept. 17, 1861, wd. Shiloh, died April 13, 1862.
 Moor, Andrew, e. Sept. 20, '61, disd. March 18, 1863, disab.
 Musselman, Jos. P., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Nellis, John A., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Ours, Geo. F., e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Pomeroy, B. W., e. Sept. 14, 1861.
 Pentico, Peter, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Prescott, Oregon, e. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Porter, Jos. C., e. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Reeves, Van V., e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Lovejoy's Station, disd. Jan. 14, 1865.
 Reeves, M. T., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Sterrett, Perry, e. Sept. 14, 1861, wd. Kenesaw Mt.
 Shifflet, Ira H., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Vann, Mortimer U., e. Oct. 23, 1861, died Feb. 23, 1862.
 Wall, Wm. K., e. Sept. 17, '61, wd. Corinth, disd. Feb. 27, 1863, disab.
 White, Wm., e. Sept. 16, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
 Walton, Wm. H., e. Sept. 19, 1861, disd. June 11, 1862, disab.
 Walter, Chas., e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wiker, Albert, e. Feb. 8, '64, wd. Atlanta.
 Wiker, E. M., e. March 21, 1864.
 Yager, Austin B., e. Feb. 24, 1864.

Company C.

Musician Hiram White, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Musician Chas. Neally, e. Oct. 5, '61, disd. June 5, 1862, disab.
 Snively, Wm., e. March 25, 1864.

Company H.

Capt. Geo. O. Morgridge, e. as private Oct. 18, 1861, prmtd. capt. Nov. 15, 1864.
 First Lieut. Geo. D. Magoon, com. Oct. 18, 1861, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, term exp.
 First Lieut. Abraham E. Keith, prmtd. 2d lieut. Oct. 19, 1864, prmtd. 1st. lieut. Dec. 16, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Geo. R. White, com. Oct. 18, 1861, m. o. Oct. 18, 1864.

Second Lieut. Geo. W. Sweeney, e. as private Sept. 21, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Dec. 17, 1864, res. June 3, 1865.
 Second Lieut. J. D. Coughran, e. as private Oct. 9, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. afterward m. o. as com. sergt.
 First Sergt. Samuel C. Dunn, e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. May 12, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. Christian Kern, e. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Sergt. Daniel Seiler, e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. June 6, 1863.
 Sergt. Harold M. White, e. Oct. 14, 1861.
 Sergt. Wm. C. Budd, e. Sept. 21, 1861, kld. Meadow Station, Tenn.
 Sergt. Wm. E. Thomas, e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. Henry Kesner, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. twice at Atlanta, disd. Dec., 1864.
 Sergt. Roger N. Ingersoll, e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Corp. Chas. W. Sullivan, e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. Sept. 12, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Wm. Kerr, e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. Aug. 28, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Jesse M. Dill, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64, trans. to 63d U. S. col. troops.
 Corp. Lyman Banks, e. Sept. 25, 1861, prmtd. sergt. maj. Feb. 1, 1862.
 Corp. E. W. Hershe, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. June 6, 1863.
 Corp. Thos. G. Lewis, e. Oct. 14, '61, disd. Nov. 25, 1862.
 Corp. Addison M. Keene, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
 Corp. Justin E. Coe, e. Sept. 21, 1861, capt. Atlanta.
 Corp. Geo. O. Peckham, e. Oct. 6, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. P. Sparks, e. Oct. 13, 1861, capt. Atlanta.
 Corp. Edward Kirkendall, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, sergt.
 Musician Frederick Kiljian, e. Oct. 10, '61.
 Musician Madison M. Kneese, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Allen, Jas. M., e. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Ady, H. C., e. Oct. 14, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
 Ady, Wm. D., e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Atlanta.
 Brookhart, Daniel, e. Sept. 21, 1861, wd. Shiloh, capt. Atlanta.
 Brooks, Robt., e. Oct. 14, 1861, died March 10, 1862.
 Couch, Edw. L., e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. to col. regt.
 Candee, F. P., e. Oct. 3, '61, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
 Coughran, J. D., e. Oct. 16, 1861, trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1864.
 Davis, David N., e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Dick, David M., e. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Evans, Warren W., e. Oct. 14, 1861, wd. Shiloh, died Muscatine.
 Earl, Samuel, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
 Fitchner, Christopher, e. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Fox, Chas. S., e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Gordon, Wm. A., e. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Goldsberry, Levi S., e. Oct. 16, 1861.

- Hyenk, Henry, e. Feb. 15, 1864, capt'd. Atlanta.
- Holmes, E. C., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Hawley, Wm. A., e. Feb. 26, 1864, kld. Nick-a-Jack Creek.
- Hare, Russell B., e. Oct. 6, 1861.
- Hauk, Geo. W., e. Sept. 22, 1861, died Jefferson City.
- Hanna, Hiram, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. to col. regt.
- Hazelett, Wm. H., e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Atlanta.
- Hanson, Henry, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
- Hastings, Frederick, e. Sept. 23, 1831.
- Hacker, Adam, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
- Hopkinson, Albert, e. Oct. 18, 1861, disd. Sept. 6, 1862, disab.
- Kiston, Richard, e. Feb. 15, 1864, capt'd. Atlanta, died Andersonville.
- Krautz, Conrad, e. Sept. 21, 1861.
- Krautz, August, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1863.
- Keitt, A., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
- Kiser, Robt. L., Oct. 10, 1861, disd. Sept. 29, 1862, disab.
- Libby, Lewis, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
- Lobeer, John, e. Oct. 16, '61, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
- Mikesell, Martin L., e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Monroe, John H., e. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Mikesell, Wm. E., e. Sept. 21, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
- Moore, John W., e. Oct. 16, 1861.
- McCulla, Lewis J., e. Oct. 16, '61, vet. Jan. 1, '64, trans. to 1st Mo. Art.
- Nason, John, e. Feb. 24, 1864, wd. Atlanta.
- Neidig, Benj. F., e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. April 11, 1862, disab.
- Newell, Finley H., Sept. 21, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
- Palmer, Thos. F., e. Nov. 4, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.
- Parvin, Daniel J., e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64, wd. Atlanta, disd. Feb. 25, '65.
- Prouty, Hugh T., e. Oct. 14, 1861, died Jackson, Tenn.
- Rippy, Jos. H., e. Sept. 21, '61, wd. Shiloh.
- Rancipher, A. H., e. Oct. 7, 1861, died Memphis.
- Reed, Charles, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Richards, Wm. C., e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Sedgwick, Lowell, e. Nov. 4, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. Feb. 22, 1865.
- Small, Jas. L., e. Sept. 24, 1861.
- Schenek, Chas. G., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died April 6, 1863.
- Small, Isaac L., e. Sept. 21, 1861, died at Vicksburg.
- Sweeney, David M., e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Sweeney, Geo. W., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Spangler, Benj., e. Sept. 21, 1861, died June 29, 1862.
- Sedgwick, Samuel W., e. Oct. 14, 1861.
- Smith, John J., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Nick-a-Jack Creek.
- Taylor, Daniel, e. Oct. 14, 1861, died July 10, 1862.
- Tillard, John M., e. Nov. 22, 1861.
- Wintermute, B. R., e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Warren, Jos. W., e. Oct. 3, 1861.
- Zoellner, John H., e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Zediker, John R., e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.

Company I.

- Capt. Chas. E. Compton, com. Oct. 19, '61, maj. 8th La. Regt. A. D. June 6, '63.
- Capt. Christian B. Mellinger, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. capt. June 7, 1863, drowned at Quincy, Ill.
- First Lieut. Alfred B. Wiles, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 28, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 7, 1863, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
- First Lieut. John W. Linville, e. as priv. Sept. 11, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Oct. 27, 1864.
- Second Lieut. Ewing B. Lewis, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 16, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 7, 1863.
- Sergt. Geo. E. Daniels, e. Sept. 10, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
- Sergt. John W. Fauner, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
- Sergt. Joshua I. Swain, e. Sept. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta, trans. to V. R. C.
- Sergt. Thomas J. Parmer, e. Sept. 8, 1861, wd. Camp McClellan, disd. Feb. 7, 1862.
- Sergt. Holland McGrew, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. April 26, 1864, disab.
- Sergt. Samuel L. Mack, e. Sept. 11, 1861, capt'd. at Corinth.
- Sergt. Enoch Briggs, e. Sept. 2, 1861, died at Vicksburg.
- Corp. Geo. F. Greenhow, e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. July 30, 1862, for wds. received at Shiloh.
- Corp. Jasper J. Williams, e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. March 1, 1862, disab.
- Corp. Jacob Hall, e. Nov. 6, 1861, trans. to 1st Mo. Light Art.
- Corp. Felix Donley, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corp. Peter E. Davis, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corp. Nathan W. Wolff, e. Sept. 8, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Corp. Orlando McGrew, e. Sept. 17, 1861, died at Muscatine.
- Musician H. B. Hawley, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Musician John K. Baxter, e. Sept. 11, 1861, disd. Oct. 23, 1863, disab.
- Barter, James H., e. Sept. 10, 1863, died at Moscow.
- Beall, Z., e. Sept. 8, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, kld. near Atlanta July 23, 1864.
- Bernholt, Hans, e. Sept. 16, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. June 14, 1862.
- Booten, Benj. C., e. Sept. 10, 1861, disd. April 10, 1863, disab.

- Browning, E. J., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. March 15, 1862, disab.
- Brown, John, e. Sept. 13, 1861, killed at Atlanta.
- Clinton, Geo., e. Oct. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd., died at Marietta, Ga.
- Craig, Wm., e. Sept. 11, 1861, wd., disd. July 12, 1862.
- Crouch, Wm. C., e. Sept. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Duffield, John W., e. Sept. 6, 1861, trans. to 1st Mo. Light Art.
- Etherton, Wm. L., e. Sept. 11, 1861, died at Vicksburg.
- Fish, Abraham, e. Oct. 15, 1861, died at Jefferson City.
- Ferry, H. L., e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Faulkner, Chas. J., e. Nov. 6, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Gard, B. F., e. Sept. 11, 1861, wd. near Atlanta.
- Gard, Wm. H., e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Oct. 3, 1862, disab.
- Gard, John W., e. Sept. 11, 1861, wd. at Atlanta.
- Galvin, John, e. Oct. 9, 1861, died at St. Louis.
- Garland, Richard, e. Sept. 13, 1861, died at St. Louis Feb. 4, 1862.
- Gatton, John, e. Sept. 11, 1861, wd. at Atlanta.
- Geller, Nelson, e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Aug. 25, 1862, disab.
- Howe, Emerson, e. Sept. 17, 1861, disd. Nov. 15, 1863, disab.
- Hayes, Michael, e. Nov. 6, 1861, trans. to 1st Mo. Light Artillery.
- Hadley, Chas., e. Sept. 7, 1861, wd. at Atlanta.
- Hall, Wm., e. Sept. 9, 1861, disd. July 30, 1862, disab.
- Hamilton, John, e. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. Nov. 16, 1862, disab.
- Hangan, John, e. Oct. 9, 1861.
- Hazleton, Henry, e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and died at Atlanta.
- Hinkhouse, Harman, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
- Hoeyer, Chas., e. Sept. 9, 1861, disd. Jan. 14, 1863, disab.
- Howe, Orlando, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
- Kester, John, e. Sept. 2, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
- Kief, Matthias, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Atlanta.
- Kittle, Richard, e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Kneese, Henry, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Lahey, John, e. Nov. 6, 1861, trans. to 10th Ohio Battery.
- Leech, John, e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died May 22, 1862.
- Ludlow, John, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Sept. 26, 1862, disab.
- Mattern, Louis, e. Sept. 9, 1861, trans. to 1st Mo. Light Artillery.
- McLaughlan, F. H., e. Sept. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- McKeaugh, Thomas, e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died at St. Louis.
- Miller, Robt. L., e. Sept. 11, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. July 21, 1862, disab.
- O'Brien, John, e. Sept. 20, 1861.
- Pennel, Rieley, e. Sept. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Purington, Byron S., e. Sept. 16, 1861, died Jefferson City, Mo.
- Pitsenberger, Wm., e. Oct. 14, 1861, died March 18, 1862.
- Resley, John, e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Robinson, Wm., e. Oct. 16, 1861, died Dec. 23, 1861.
- Reyburn, Madison, e. Sept. 7, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
- Rubart, Jas. F., e. Sept. 9, 1861, died Jan. 3, 1862.
- Strong, Wm. J., e. Sept. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.
- Shaw, P. A., e. Nov. 21, 1861, wd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Swain, Wm. W., e. Oct. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Sterneman, Jonas, e. Sept. 13, 1861, capt'd. at Corinth.
- Taubman, John, e. Sept. 7, 1861, disd. Aug. 28, 1862, disab.
- Tharp, Thos., e. Sept. 11, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, corp.
- Udish, Chas., e. Sept. 10, 1861, trans. to 1st Mo. Light Artillery.
- Vermink, Henry, e. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. April 6, 1863, disab.
- Vannalla, Harrison, e. Sept. 12, 1861, died at Jefferson, Mo.
- Wesson, John, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
- Wise, John C., e. Sept. 10, 1861.
- Williams, A. E., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. April 11, 1863, disab.
- Wilson, Alex., e. Sept. 13, 1861.
- Wolf, Calvin H., e. Sept. 11, 1861, disd. Feb. 29, 1863, disab.
- Zeager, Homer, e. Sept. 16, 1861.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

- Ashford, Aaron M., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Ashford, Percifer E., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
- Alexander, Wm., e. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Armstrong, Jas. L., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Albertson, Jesse B., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Benedict, Geo., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Bozorth, Samuel S., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
- Bartholomew, A. B., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Bond, Reuben, e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Baumgardner, G. W., e. Sept. 8, 1862.
- Cramer, Geo. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Casey, Phillip, e. Aug. 30, 1862.
- Clark, John, e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Craig, Robt. F., e. Feb. 5, 1864.
- Cox, J. F., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Dobbins, Joshua, e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Doan, H. P., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
- Dobbins, Daniel, e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Dennis, Oliver.
- Ellembuger, John, e. Sept. 26, 1862.
- Eastap, John H., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Elgin, Jesse A., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Easton, Geo., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
- Freeman, Wm. P., e. Jan. 28, 1864.

Givens, J. L., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Getter, Wm. F., e. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Gregory, John H., e. Sept. 8, 1862.
 Hidlebaugh, Wm., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Hickmon, Ira W., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Hickmon, Eli M., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Jackson, Silas A., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Kellogg, Wilson, e. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Keith, A. C., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Kersey, T. C., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Lefever, Geo. W., e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Letner, Wm. B., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 McCoy, Jos. T., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 McDonald, Donald, e. Oct. 6, 1862.
 Morgan, Jos. A., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Mevers, Wm. H., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 McConnell, Thos., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Massellman, John P., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
 Nuel, Samuel, e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Rupp, John, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Rubattem, Jesse, e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Stormfelte, Henry, Aug. 15, 1862.
 Scott, Chas. C.
 Schenck, Chas. G., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Scott, Chas. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Stauber, C. L., e. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Sparks, E. E., Sept. 22, 1862.
 Shotts, L. W., e. March 5, 1864.
 Tyler, A. G., e. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Thornton, E. J., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Thornton, Jos., e. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Waltz, Geo. B., e. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Williams, A. E., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wamsley, Judson, e. Feb. 15, 1864.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

Maj. Wm. Purcell, com. Dec. 4, 1861, wd. Corinth, disd. Jan. 29, 1865.
 Com. Sergt. Chas. Weisman, e. Dec. 18, 1862, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Company B.

Corp. Adolph Golbrecht, e. Dec. 4, 1861.
 Bowling, John C., e. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Brenner, Anton, e. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Gieger, Wendlin, e. Dec. 10, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Gottbrecht, August, e. Sept. 19, 1861, wd. Big Shanty, died Rome, Ga.
 Kuhn, Wilhelm, e. Sept. 30, 1861.
 Reimers, Jacob, e. Nov. 14, 1861, died near Corinth.
 Schlosser, Fritz, e. Sept. 30, 1861, died July 18, 1862.

Company C.

Capt. Alpheus Palmer, com. Jan. 15, 1862, wd. at Shiloh and Iuka, m. o. Jan. 24, 1865, term ex.
 Capt. Thomas Purcell, com. 2d lieutenant. Jan. 15, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Nov. 21, 1862, capt'd. at Atlanta, disd. March 16, 1865, appointed capt. April 11, 1865.
 First Lieut. Joseph Lucas, e. as private Dec. 6, 1861, wd. and capt'd. at Atlanta, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 4, 1865.

Second Lieut. John Hayes, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Dec. 22, 1862.
 Sergt. Thos. J. Jones, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disd. Oct. 4, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. William Manley, e. Oct. 14, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain, disd. July 25, 1865.
 Sergt. T. C. Purcell, e. Nov. 20, 1861, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain and Nickajack Creek, died at Marietta, Ga.
 Sergt. Herman Roth, e. Nov. 8, 1861, disd. Sept. 16, 1862.
 Sergt. Jacob Karn, e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Sergt. John A. Harriman, e. Oct. 11, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, capt'd. at Bolivar, Tenn., disd. April 13, 1863.
 Corp. H. W. Blessing, e. Nov. 4, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Iuka, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Corp. A. K. Barr, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain.
 Corp. Rudolph Hoffmaster, e. Nov. 16, 1861, wd. at Corinth, disd. March 19, 1863.
 Corp. Stephen Cretzmyer, e. Oct. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, capt'd. July 22, 1864.
 Corp. Fred G. Shultz, e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Corp. L. D. Pocock, e. March 12, 1862, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain, capt'd. Atlanta, trans. for promotion to capt., to Co. H, 135th U. S. C.
 Corp. S. M. Fisher, e. Nov. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, capt'd. while foraging.
 Corp. Peter Gettert, e. Nov. 12, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Alger, Lewis, e. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Auge, Marcel, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain.
 Bair, Nicholas, e. Nov. 28, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.
 Bradford, Geo. W., e. Oct. 26, 1861, died at Davenport.
 Bauregard, Fred, e. Nov. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Bause, Nicholas, e. Nov. 28, 1861, capt'd. at Corinth, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Brawand, John, e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth, disd. Oct. 4, 1864, disab.
 Brown, Adam, e. Dec. 20, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
 Chapman, Wm., e. Dec. 9, 1861.
 Cinnerman, John H., e. Dec. 9, 1861, disd. June 10, 1863.
 Cline, George, e. Dec. 25, 1861.
 Coriell, A. B., e. Oct. 4, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Coriell, James, e. Feb. 28, 1861, wd. Iuka, vet. Feb. 13, 1864.
 Darr, F. O., e. Oct. 3, 1861, died at 6th Div. Hospital, Tenn.
 Dill, Jacob M., e. Feb. 5, 1861, died Jackson, Tenn.
 Doyle, John H., e. Feb. 17, 1862, died at Shiloh.

Draper, John R., e. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Esmoil, Peter, e. Nov. 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
 Hale, H. W., e. Nov. 12, 1861, wd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Hale, Samuel, e. Feb. 2, 1863, vet. Feb. 5, 1864.
 Hess, Oregon, e. Oct. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 5 1864.
 Hettiker, John, e. Jan. 28, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Hettinger, Philip, e. Oct. 10, 1861, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, died at Marietta, Ga.
 Hettinger, Adam, e. Oct. 10, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Horseley, Joseph, e. Oct. 10, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
 Howell, Jas. H., e. Oct. 18, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
 Kughn, John, e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. Kenesaw Mountain.
 Keekler, George W., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 King, Jas., e. Jan. 15, 1862, wd. at Inka, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
 Mosier, A. N., e. Oct. 5, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Murphy, A. J., e. March 6, 1864, wd. at Nick-a-jack Creek.
 Reed, Napoleon, e. Dec. 18, 1861, died, place unknown.
 Schmoker, Peter, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disd. April 8, 1863, disab.
 Spurgeon, David, e. Dec. 23, 1861, vet. Feb. 15, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Twiggs, Arnold, e. Nov. 13, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Washburn, H. H., e. Nov. 8, 1861, died June 15, 1862.
 Weld, David T., e. Dec. 17, 1861, wd. at Corinth, disd. Dec. 8, 1862.

Company E.

Capt. John H. Turner, com. Feb. 20, 1862, missing in action at Atlanta July 22, 1864, disd. March 12, 1865.
 Capt. Alfred P. Merritt, e. as priv. Nov. 26, 1861, wd. Nick-a-Jack Creek, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1865, prmt'd. capt. May 12, 1865.
 First Lieut. Thos. A. Burke, e. as sergt. Oct. 7, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Oct. 17, '62, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Aug. 21, 1863, wd.
 Corp. Samuel T. Orr, e. Feb. 17, '62, capt'd. at Newberg, Ind., disd. Oct. 18, 1863.
 Corp. Benj. Priest, e. Feb. 12, 1862, wd. at Nick-a-Jack Creek.
 Corp. Thomas Curran, e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Musician Hugh McLellan, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Dec. 10, 1862, disab.
 Musician Eli Mounts, e. Dec. 16, 1861.
 Biggins, Richard, e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd. May 29, 1864, disab.
 Banks, John, e. Jan. 20, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Bartlett, Richard, e. Feb. 5, 1862.

Burkhart, John, e. Feb. 12, 1862, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, capt'd., place unknown.
 Chamberlain, H. C., e. Nov. 26, 1862.
 Cartland, John, e. Oct. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Crowley, Timothy, e. Oct. 25, 1861, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Chatterton, John M., e. Dec. 9, 1861.
 Drake, A. S., e. Oct. 29, 1861, died Sept. 22, 1862.
 Esterline, John, e. Nov. 4, 1861, died May 18, 1862.
 Evans, Andrew, e. Feb. 15, 1862, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
 Hallock, M. O., e. Nov. 2, 1861, wd. at Corinth, died Oct. 20, 1862.
 Jellison, Chas. M., e. Nov. 26, 1861, disd. May 31, 1862.
 Kerr, Robt. H., e. Oct. 16, 1861, died June 22, 1862.
 Kern, Frederick, e. May 2, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.
 Mattison, Orlando, e. Jan. 17, 1862, wd. at Nick-a-Jack Creek, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 O'Leary, Dennis, e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Rifanberg, Wm. H., e. Nov. 24, 1861, disd. March 3, 1862.
 Sullivan, Thos., e. Dec. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
 Tunney, John, e. Oct. 10, 1862, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Thornton, John, e. Feb. 15, 1862, died at Quincy, Ill.
 Weaver, Wm. W., e. Nov. 26, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, kld. at battle Nick-a-Jack Creek.
 Woodruff, Franklin, e. Feb. 1, 1862, kld. at battle Inka.

Company F.

Second Lieut. Balthazer Knoepfel, e. as priv. Feb. 18, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. July 19, 1863, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Second Lieut. Christian Heppie, e. Feb. 18, 1862, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Aldridge, Jasper D., e. Feb. 17, 1862, disd. May 11, 1862.
 Ames, Absalom D., e. Feb. 17, 1862, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Cathart, Samuel B., e. Feb. 29, '64, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Grau, John M., e. Feb. 22, 1862, wd. at Inka, vet. March 9, 1864.
 McClure, John H., e. March 2, 1864.
 Scranton, Irwin W., e. Feb. 17, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Stelib, Henry, e. Feb. 11, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Younkin, Norman D., e. Feb. 17, 1862, wd. at Shiloh and Inka, died at Corinth, Miss., June 23, 1862.
 Yohung, Jos. H., e. Feb. 16, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, died April 10, 1862.

Company G.

Schwarzdraper, Geo., e. Feb. 23, 1861, vet. Feb. 24, 1864, capt'd. and kld. by rebs.

Company H.

Corp. Allen F. Miller, e. Dec. 3, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.

Company I.

First Lieut. Edward S. Ragsdale, e. as private Co. E Oct. 24, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Nov. 14, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. April 19, 1863, m. o. April 10, 1865.

Musician Walter Jemison, e. Jan. 18, '62, vet. Jan. 18, 1864.

Company K.

Capt. Jesse H. Lucas, com. 1st lieut. Co. C Jan. 5, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, luka and Corinth, prmt'd. capt. Oct. 20, '62, capt'd. at Atlanta, disd. Jan. 28, '65, term exp. Hocke, John, e. March 15, '62, vet. March 16, 1864.

Martin, John, e. March 11, '62, wd., trans. to V. R. C.

Shott, Adam, e. March 15, 1861, disd. July 9, 1863, disab.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1862.]

Col. Hugh J. Campbell, com. maj. Aug. 2, 1862, prmt'd. lieut. col. July 17, 1863, promtd. col. Dec. 1, 1864, m. o. as lieut. col.

Company E.

Capt. Stephen Estle, com. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. April 13, 1864.

Capt. Edwin B. Dean, e. as 1st sergt. June 11, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Jan. 16, 1864, prmt'd. capt. April 14, 1864.

First Lieut. Galbriath Bitzer, com. Aug. 7, 1862, resd. Oct. 31, 1863.

First Lieut. Newton M. Brown, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 7, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. April 14, 1864.

Sergt. Moses P. Stiles, e. June 11, 1862.

Sergt. S. N. Stewart, e. June 11, 1862.

Sergt. Richard P. Hosley, e. June 11, 1862.

Sergt. Wm. Beardsley, e. June 23, 1864.

Corp. J. Boughton, e. July 5, 1862.

Corp. Wm. S. Deubam, e. June 11, 1862.

Corp. Chas. Kettle, e. July 1, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.

Corp. Albert W. Heaton, e. June 11, 1862, kld. Quincy, Mo.

Corp. Chas. D. Gibson, e. June 11, 1862, wd. Moscow, capt'd. Poison Spring.

Corp. Robert Duntton, e. June 20, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.

Corp. Jas. B. Rumsey, e. June 11, 1862.

Musician John S. Heaton, e. June 25, 1862.

Ball, Nathan W., e. June 11, 1862.

Craddock, John W., e. June 16, 1862, disd. Dec. 21, 1862, disab.

Crabtree, John, e. July 19, '62, disd. Sept. 4, 1862, disab.

Dickerson, A. T., e. June 11, 1862.

Day, E. P., e. March 27, 1863.

Day, Theo. M., e. June 17, 1862.

Dicks, Wm. H., e. Aug. 1, 1862.

Eveland, Peter, e. July 20, 1862.

Eveland, Beal D., e. July 20, 1862.

Eberling, Wm., e. June 28, 1862, died Dec. 11, 1862.

French, Jacob, e. July 1, 1862.

Fording, David F., e. July 28, 1862.

Geiger, F., June 11, 1863.

Grandy, Parker, July 5, 1862.

Hargreaves, Ed. S., June 21, 1862, died Springfield, Mo.

Hopkinson, Perry, e. July 1, 1862.

Jarvis, Jesse B., e. June 10, 1862.

Johnson, F., e. June 14, 1862.

Johnson, Jas., e. Aug. 2, 1862.

Kennedy, John J., e. June 12, 1862.

Knott, John, e. June 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.

Kuhnd, Otto, e. July 28, 1862.

Lantz, Geo., e. July 1, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.

Pierson, H. H., e. June 18, 1862.

Pratt, H. A., e. July 27, 1862.

Pratt, Jas. G., e. July 27, '62, died Springfield, Mo.

Roberts, Wm., e. July 5, 1862.

Rowley, James, e. July 5, 1862.

Rumery, Geo. D., e. June 22, 1862.

Richter, H., e. June 11, 1862, disd. Sept. 6, 1863, disab.

Roseman, Wm., e. July 20, 1862.

Smith, Jas., e. July 16, 1862.

Stewart, Geo. W., e. June 12, 1862, disd. Jan. 19, 1863, disab.

Stanley, John W., e. June 30, 1862, kld. Poison Spring.

Stewart, Wm. L., e. July 27, 1862.

Tracy, Alex. H., e. June 24, 1862.

Tinsley, Jas. W., e. June 11, 1862, died Springfield, Mo.

Trexler, Jonas, e. July 2, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.

Van Zandt, C., e. July 23, 1862.

Watson, Sam'l D., e. June 11, 1862, capt'd. Poison Spring.

Westervelt, John, e. June 11, 1862.

Wilcox, John, e. July 28, 1862.

Winning, Henry, e. June 11, 1862.

Company K.

Capt. Chester C. Clover, com. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. May 19, 1865.

Sergt. Geo. B. Reilly, e. July 7, 1862.

Sergt. Patrick Force, e. July 7, 1862.

Sergt. Wm. Riggs, e. July 18, 1862.

Musician Wm. Pegan, e. July 7, 1862.

Musician Jas. E. Kilburn, July 7, 1862, disd. March 22, 1864, disab.

Murphy, Edward, e. July 15, 1862.

McMullen, Gilbert, e. July 7, 1862.

Stewart, John, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 19, 1863, disab.

Schlaissnar, Albert, e. July 19, 1862.

Summer, John L., e. July 7, 1862.

Winchell, Harrison, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE—This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, August 10, 1865.]

Col. Sylvester G. Hill, com. Aug. 10, 1862, brvt. brig. gen. U. S. V. Dec. 15, 1864, kld. battle of Nashville.
 Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Keeler, com. capt. Co. A Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. maj. June 5, 1863, prmtd. lieut. col. Aug. 8, 1863.
 Maj. Henry O'Connor, com. Aug. 10, 1862, resd. June 4, 1863.
 Maj. Abraham John, com. capt. Co. B Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. maj. Aug. 8, 1863, kld. battle Lake Chico, Ark.
 Maj. Wm. Dill, com. capt. Co. D Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. maj. June 7, 1864.
 Surg. Stephen M. Cobb, com. asst. surg. Sept. 16, 1862, prmtd. surg. Aug. 15, '63.
 Adjt. Fred'k L. Dayton, com. Sept. 6, '62.
 Q. M. Heiskell Lolland, e. as priv. Co. H Aug. 20, 1862, prmtd. Q. M. Sept. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 15, 1865.
 Q. M. Robert B. Baird, e. as priv. Co. B July 14, 1862, prmtd. Q. M. sergt., and prmtd. Q. M. April 12, 1865.
 Chaplain F. W. Evans, com. Sept. 4, 1862, resd. Aug. 27, 1862.
 Com. Sergt. John H. Phillips, e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. for promotion to 1st lieut. 71st U. S. Col. Inf.
 Hosp. Steward Samuel Holmes, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Cairo, Ill.

Company A.

Capt. John A. Kyrk, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. capt. June 5, 1863, died Muscatine.
 Capt. Henry Blanck, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 5, '63, prmtd. capt. Sept. 26, '63, kld. Pleasant Hill, La.
 Capt. Isaac B. Sloan, e. as sergt. July 24, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 26, 1863, prmtd. capt. April 10, 1864.
 First Lieut. Romulus Hawley, com. Sept. 18, 1862, resd. July 23, 1863.
 First Lieut. Chas. Washburn, e. as sergt. July 21, '62, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 10, '64.
 Sergt. Samuel Manly, e. July 24, 1862, trans. for promotion to capt. U. S. Col. Inf.
 Sergt. John Strohm, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill, La., disd. June 1, 1865.
 Sergt. Thos. S. Parvin, e. July 28, 1862, trans. for promotion to 1st lieut. 3d Mo. Inf.
 Corp. Geo. C. Winn, e. July 25, 1862.
 Corp. Thos. Whitmer, e. July 15, 1862, wd. Nashville, disd. May 29, 1865.
 Corp. Thos. Holliday, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Corp. Irick T. Darr, e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill, La.
 Corp. Samuel Johnson, e. July 29, 1862.
 Corp. Peter Harrison, e. July 21, 1862, kld. Pleasant Hill, La.
 Corp. Wm. M. Benifield, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Corp. John W. Berry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. Jackson, Miss.

Corp. Julius A. Covell, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Corp. Henry Cargill, e. July 18, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill, disd. May 24, 1865, disab.
 Corp. Wm. Griswold, e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. Aug. 23, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Ed. Hunt, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Mound City, Ill.
 Corp. Wm. H. Randall, e. July 21, 1862.
 Musician Noah Y. Griffin, e. July 24, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.
 Musician Ocran Dickinson, e. Aug. 7, 1862
 Wagoner Wm. G. White, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. Jackson, Miss., died Annapolis, Md.
 Abbott, M. T., e. July 28, 1862, disd. June 10, 1863, disab.
 Anderson, S. S., e. July 21, 1862, disd. Jan. 9, 1865, disab.
 Baird, Geo. W., e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Jan. 10, 1863, disab.
 Blessing, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Brown, Jacob, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. May 19, 1863, disab.
 Berry, J. L., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Black, D. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt. at Jackson, Miss., died at St. Louis.
 Carter, John, e. Feb. 20, 1864, died at Memphis, Tenn.
 Chappel, Levi, e. Feb. 20, 1864, wd. and capt. at Pleasant Hill.
 Clough, John M., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Chambers, Wm. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 14, 1865, disab.
 Cease, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 20, 1863, disab.
 Cargill, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Criner, Isaac C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Mound City, Ill.
 Dill, John A., e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Dungan, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Dawson, Levi, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Denton, Chas. H., e. Aug. 2, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Everett, R. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill.
 Everett, Wm. B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. near Black River, Miss.
 Etherton, Moses, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Fenistel, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Fishburn, Wm. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Frazer, D. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill.
 Greenblade, Henry, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Girtner, Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Grassman, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Goldsberry, A. M., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Hobby, Wm., e. July 19, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.
 Henning, Wm. M., e. Aug. 25, 1862, disd. Dec. 14, 1863, disab.
 Hahn, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Hesser, Chas. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

- Harker, Theo., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Sept. 23, 1862.
- Hayden, R. J. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. July 5, 1865.
- Hayden, Samuel, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Harmon, Jas. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Harrier, Nathaniel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 10, 1863, disab.
- Hardin, John R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 10, 1863, disab.
- Harris, A. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Hopkinson, J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.
- Herchman, Conrad, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Pochontas, Tenn.
- Jester, Elias, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Jan. 25, 1864, disab.
- Jester, Thomas B., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
- Kemptner, Edw., e. July 22, 1862.
- Kintyle, Israel, e. July 24, 1862.
- Klepfir, Wm. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
- Long, John S., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
- Longthorn, James, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died June 21, 1863.
- Mateer, George, e. July 21, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill, disd. May 25, 1865.
- McKillip, Dennis, e. Aug. 5, 1865, wd. at Pleasant Hill, disd. May 19, 1865.
- McCann, Benjamin, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. June 15, 1865, disab.
- McCombs, Wm. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- McClarren, A., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Morris, Jas. P., e. July 30, 1862.
- Reeves, John A., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
- Reynolds, M. G., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 16, 1863, disab.
- Reed, Franklin, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Muscatine.
- Randleman, Jas. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. Jan. 2, 1863, disab.
- Ramsey, Richard W., e. July 26, 1862, disd. Aug. 22, 1863, disab.
- Stafford, A. J., e. July 19, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
- Simons, Geo., e. July 30, 1862.
- Stakeman, Adam, e. July 30, 1862.
- Sibley, Chas. D., e. Jan. 27, 1864.
- St. Peter, Theo., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Serett, Leroy, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 5, 1865, disab.
- Smith, Charles, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
- Strohm, Jacob, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
- Smith, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Nov. 24, 1864, disab.
- Stone, Joseph J., e. Sept. 20, 1862.
- Satterthwait, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Seary, Charles, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.
- Tebon, Jas. O., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Tice, J. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. May 22, 1865, disab.
- Temple, Joshua, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
- Tice, David E., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
- Vance, William, e. Aug. 26, 1862, disd. July 28, 1865.
- Walker, Andrew, e. July 30, 1862.
- Williams, Robert, e. July 30, 1862, disd. March 14, 1863, disab.
- Wilds, George H., e. July 11, 1862.
- Wintermute, —, e. July 14, 1862.
- Waterman, Joseph M., e. July 14, 1862, wd. at Bayou de Glaize, La., disd. June 8, 1865, disab.

Company B.

- Capt. Wm. M. Stewart, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. capt. Aug. 8, 1863.
- First Lieut. Chas. S. Porter, com. Sept. 18, 1862.
- Second Lieut. Benj. F. Hershe, e. as corp. Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 8, 1863, m. o. as 1st sergt.
- First Sergt. Wm. H. Pickering, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Bear Creek, Miss.
- Sergt. Chas. H. Waterman, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Bayou de Glaize, La., and Tupelo, Miss.
- Sergt. Samuel Lantz, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Sergt. Willis Davis, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. for prm. 69th U. S. Colored Inf.
- Sergt. E. O. Upham, e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. for prm. 4th U. S. Heavy Art.
- Corp. Wm. L. Davis, e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. for prm. 59th U. S. Colored Inf.
- Corp. Henry Canover, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Corp. Chas. Cockmore, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Corp. Wm. H. Woodward, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to naval service.
- Corp. Walter Kennedy, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 16, 1865.
- Corp. Eubert Patton, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Corp. Wilson A. Ewing, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Nov. 10, 1863.
- Corp. John Suler, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. Feb. 15, 1863, disab.
- Musician David A. Prosser, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Musician E. W. Connor, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 8, 1863, disab.
- Wagoner Patrick O'Connell, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Brockway, E. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Brockway, Geo. A., e. Dec. 5, 1863.
- Bowers, Frank, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Bayou de Glaize, La., died Jefferson Barraeks, Mo.
- Burr, Chas. N., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died St. Louis.
- Burr, Daniel O., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. Monsure, La.
- Blackstone, Newton, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Brown, W. P., e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Tupelo, Miss.
- Bullock, Myron, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill.
- Beard, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1863, kld. Tupelo, Miss.
- Baldwin, L., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

- Brady, Wm. L., e. Aug. 10, 1862, died Chickasaw Springs.
- Brownawell, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill.
- Cone, Wm. D., e. Dec. 5, 1863, trans. to V. R. C.
- Brownawell, Geo., e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. Tupelo.
- Chaudoin, Jesse P., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Memphis.
- Christ, Wm. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Pocahontas, Tenn.
- Clark, F. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Keokuk.
- Davis, Shepard, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Memphis.
- Dosbrow, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 30, 1864, disab.
- Dora, A. Bass, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Eaves, Geo. W., e. July 22, 1862.
- Foster, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
- Funk, A. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill, La.
- Gans, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Mounsure, La.
- Graham, Jas. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Gertenback, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Goldy, John D., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
- Henderson, Samuel, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Hopson, Addison, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Hunter, John C., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Hunter, Chas. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Hoffner, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Hurst, Lemuel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Memphis.
- Holmes, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Holmes, Michael, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Dec. 22, 1862.
- Irwin, Samuel, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Jackson, David, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Jacoby, John M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill.
- Joice, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Memphis.
- Kimball, Geo. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. for promotion U. S. Colored Inf.
- Knapp, David S., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Kuoff, George, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Cairo.
- Knowles, Aug. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Knox, Erastus, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Lovell, Wm. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Dec. 29, 1862, disab.
- Lundy, Cyrus C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Levea, Jerome, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Lowry, Wm. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- McCampbell, R. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. for promotion 1st Ark. Inf.
- McCurdy, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Bear Creek, Miss.
- Norman, Frank, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 2, 1863, disab.
- Moore, Geo. R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
- Matthis, C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Narbaugh, C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
- Nichols, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Olds, G. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Osborn, Abraham, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Pureell, Isaac N., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 24, 1863, disab.
- Pickering, Geo., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
- Perry, John F., e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. for promotion 9th La. Inf.
- Phillips, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Ruger, C. P., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Bear Creek, Miss.
- Richardson, R., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. July 16, 1864, disab.
- Ryerson, David, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Bayou de Glaize, disd. Nov. 30, 1864.
- Rayner, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Ruth, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Reynolds, W. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Sheriff, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Stoddard, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Bear Creek, Miss.
- Schultz, M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Springer, John L., e. Nov. 6, 1863, wd. at Pleasant Hill, died at New Orleans.
- Stanford, B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Dec. 24, 1862.
- Smith, A. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. May 26, 1865, disab.
- Stanley, H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 8, 1863, disab.
- Sherman, Chas. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Chickasaw Springs.
- Schmeltzer, Conrad, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Stull, Lewis L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 5, 1863, disab.
- Turpin, Martin, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Urbiguan, A., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Wooden, C. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
- Wise, John A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1864, disab.
- Waters, Lewis, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Bayou de Glaize, La.
- Waters, Wm. G., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Wright, Joel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill.
- Wilkerson, Geo. W., e. Nov. 21, '62, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Company C.

- Capt. Geo. C. Burmeister, com. Sept. 18, 1862, wd. at Yellow Bayou, died at St. Louis.
- Capt. Jos. Mayer, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmtd. capt. June 17, 1864.
- First Lieut. Frank S. Koehler, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 16, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 5, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 17, 1864.
- Second Lieut. Conrad Kranz, com. Sept. 18, 1862, resd. Aug. 4, 1863.
- Sergt. Lorenz Goetzman, e. Aug. 15, '62.
- Sergt. Chas. A. Rink, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

- Sergt. John Hill, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Jackson, Miss.
- Sergt. Constantine Hinkle, e. Aug. 17, '62.
- Corp. Bernhard Nanceve, e. Aug. 22, '62.
- Corp. Frederick Mayer, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
- Corp. Frederick Miller, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Corp. Conrad Brenner, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Corp. Wm. Achter, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Corp. Jacob Hofer, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Nashville.
- Corp. John Huber, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
- Corp. John Hillweg, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Nashville, disd. May 29, 1865.
- Corp. Wm. Kaiser, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Corp. Jos. Bosten, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Corp. Wm. Cantwell, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Musician Adam Hartman, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Aller, Hubert, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Sept. 7, 1862 (committed suicide).
- Brenne, Geo., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Brenner, Adam, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Berg, Chas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Jackson, Miss.
- Bloch, Jacob, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Bosten, Peter, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Duckport, La.
- Bobleter, John M., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Nov. 3, 1863, disab.
- Bolinski, John, e. August 20, 1862, disd. March 22, 1863, disab.
- Bender, E., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
- Boch, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Bauer, Jacob, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
- Doertier, George, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Keokuk.
- Daller, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Eckhard, Henry, e. Aug. 21, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Egli, Jacob, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. April 8, 1863, disab.
- Ernst, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, died hosp., 3d Div. 13th A. C.
- Funk, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Frenzel, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Frohner, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Jackson, Miss.
- Gerhard, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Sept. 18, 1862.
- Geisler, Fred, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
- Goesser, Fred., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 16, 1863.
- Hessler, Jacob, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Selma, Ala.
- Hettinger, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Hoke, Henry, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
- Helz, Matthew, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Tupelo, Miss.
- Hess, Jacob, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
- Haner, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Old River Lake, Ark.
- Hemle, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Plantation.
- Holtz, Fred, e. August 22, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Irwin, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Irwin, Henry, e. Aug. 22, '62, died Davenport.
- Kindler, August, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Kurz, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Kurz, John, e. Aug. 18, 1862, died Selma, Ala.
- Kessler, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Knapp, Geo. P., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Keifner, Henry, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
- Knolauch, Chas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. on stmr. Pembina, accidentally.
- Leutsbauch, John, e. Aug. 18, 1862, kld. Tupelo, Miss.
- Lang, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Lucas, August, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 16, 1863.
- Lange, Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Markart, Gustav, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1863, disab.
- Mark, Henry, e. Aug. 17, 1862.
- Martin, Henry J., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died St. Louis.
- Moss, E. M., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Monroe, F. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 12, 1862, disab.
- Merkel, Christian, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill, La., disd. July 14, 1865.
- Neupert, Jacob, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
- Othmer, August, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Pickelder, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Peturka, Franz, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. Pleasant Hill, La.
- Reeckenberg, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 14, 1862.
- Regenbogen, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Selma, Ala.
- Rank, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Rexroth, Lorenz, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Inv. Corps.
- Savelsberg, Lorenz, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Shafer, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Schomberg, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Spohn, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Schonker, F., e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill, died Nashville.
- Strutz, Chas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Vicksburg.
- Sauer, D., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Sibley, Albert, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Schmidt, H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Schmidt, Conrad, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Columbus, Ky.
- Schmidt, Herman, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Memphis.
- Schmelzer, Wm., e. Aug. 18, 1862, disd. March 18, 1863, disab.
- Schlegelmilch, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. Tupelo.
- Stauffer, Ulrich, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. April 8, 1863, disab.
- Teichman, R., e. July 22, 1864.
- Volberg, Peter, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
- Weiman, Geo., e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. March 18, 1863, disab.
- Weber, Frederick, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 4, 1864, disab.
- Wunderlich, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Muscatine.

Wunderlich, Jacob, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Wanak, Chas., e. Aug. 17, '62, wd. Tupelo,
 Miss., disd. May 23, 1865, disab.
 Young, Geo. Henry, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Company D.

Capt. W. A. Clark, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, printd. capt. June 7, 1864.
 First Lieut. Henry Hover, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, printd. 1st lieut. June 7, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Oscar F. Wright, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1862, com. 2d lieut. Dec. 9, 1864, wd. Pleasant Hill, La., m. o. as 1st sergt.
 First Sergt. George F. Greenhow, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Sergt. John Phillips, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Jackson, Miss.
 Sergt. Chas. N. Vore, e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. for promotion to lieut. col. inf.
 Sergt. Peter Ligson, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Old River Lake, Ark., trans. to V. R. C.
 Sergt. Henry Tshellard, e. July 17, 1862.
 Sergt. Jas. H. Greenwood, e. July 22, 1862, died at Selma, Ala.
 Corp. John E. Willetts, e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. for prm. to 64th U. S. Col. Inf.
 Corp. John G. Zahn, e. July 17, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Corp. Joseph W. Prouty, e. Aug. 10, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
 Corp. Lyman Wright, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Corp. Mathias Wilson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. May 30, 1865.
 Corp. Chas. W. Hine, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill.
 Corp. Wm. W. Berdine, e. Aug. 3, 1862, disd. Feb. 5, 1863, disab.
 Corp. David Worsham, e. July 16, 1862.
 Corp. John Johnson, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Rock Island, Ill.
 Corp. William L. Aylsworth, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Corp. Crawford Brackley, e. Aug. 15, '62, wd. at Old River Lake, Ark.
 Musn. Mathias Beckey, e. July 18, 1862.
 Musn. George B. Hill, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Muscatine.
 Wagoner Richard A. Warren, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Adams, John Q., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Alger, Jos. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Bodeman, R. T., e. July 14, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill.
 Bard, Louis, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. May 4, 1863, disab.
 Brayton, Chas. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. May 4, 1863, disab.
 Beatty, Stewart, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill.
 Bebush, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Bischer, George, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks.

Bowman, Rudolph, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Bowman, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Chapman, O. S., e. July 26, 1862.
 Cutcomb, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Chase, T. K., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Dicks, Joel, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. May 9, 1863.
 Dimmick, H. E., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Old River Lake, Ark.
 Dimmick, W. A., e. Feb. 12, 1864, died May 25, 1864.
 Drake, John O., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. June 10, 1863, disab.
 Eberhart, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Elliott, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 14, 1863, disab.
 Fay, Hamilton, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Gaellert, V., e. July 23, 1862.
 Groters, G. J., e. July 24, 1862, wd. Tupelo, and died there.
 Genrkink, G. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 16, 1863.
 Gardiner, Edw., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Hammer, Dennis, e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Hawkins, Chas. O., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Heath, Hiram, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Hill, F., e. Oct. 30, 1863, kld. at Bayou de Glatze.
 Johnson, Peter, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. May 28, 1863, disab.
 King, E. H., e. July 28, 1862, disd. Feb. 16, 1863, disab.
 Kirkpatrick, Mark, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Sept. 13, 1863, disab.
 Mee, Wm. J., e. July 18, 1862, disd. Aug. 18, 1863, disab.
 McCutcheon, Rufus, e. July 19, 1862.
 McKibett, James, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Metcalf, Lafayette, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill and Tupelo.
 Mackey, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 26, 1863, disab.
 Myers, H. M., e. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Meerdink, H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill.
 McCrary, Nathan, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Oct. 5, 1863, disab.
 Nichols, F. M., e. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Nichols, P. C., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died near Bear Creek, Miss.
 Poole, Ewalt, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at West Liberty.
 Phillips, Noah, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Parson, Peter, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. Pleasant Hill.
 Pray, Lewis, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Randall, H. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. May 9, 1863, disab.
 Ready, James, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Robinson, H. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Reid, Isaac M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La., disd. Dec. 26, 1864.
 Sedgwick, C. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Schnier, F. R., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Smith, M. K., e. Aug. 1, '62, died Keokuk.
 Schular, Geo. W., e. Aug. 5, 1862, dis. Feb. 17, 1863, disab.
 Swem, Jas. M., e. Aug. 1, '62, wd. Tupelo.
 Shaffleatzel, Nicholas, e. Aug. 7, 1862, kld. Pleasant Hill.
 Stocker, G., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Skofel, John W., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Thompson, John J., e. July 18, 1862.
 Tschillard, Louis, e. July 18, 1862, died Memphis.
 Terry, O. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Tyler, Corydon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died in regimental hospital.
 Thompson, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Winning, Harmon, e. July 19, 1862, died in regimental hospital.
 White, P. Z., e. Aug. 1, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill.
 Wright, E. R., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Waldie, Adam, e. Aug. 7, '62, wd. Pleasant Hill, died Alexandria.
 Wright, Chas. E., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Memphis.

Company E.

Capt. Felix W. Doran, com. Sept. 18, 1862, resd. Feb. 11, 1865.
 Capt. John A. McCormick, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 7, 1862, prmtd. capt. April 30, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 First Lieut. Wm. C. Kennedy, com. Sept. 18, 1862, disd. April 18, 1865.
 First Lieut. Edward R. Jorden, e. as sergt. Aug. 12, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 25, 1865, m. o. as sergt.
 Second Lieut. Patrick F. Anson, com. Sept. 18, 1862, resd. June 18, 1863.
 Sergt. Patrick Mylot, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Benton Barracks, Mo.
 Sergt. Thos. Doyle, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Sergt. Jas. P. Dunn, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Pleasant Hill, disd. Oct. 8, 1864.
 Sergt. John Foley, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Tupelo, Miss.
 Corp. Patrick Slattery, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. Old River Lake, Ark.
 Corp. Patrick T. Kelley, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Corp. Michael Purcell, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Corp. John Shea, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Corp. Jas. H. Cogley, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. John Price, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Corp. E. T. Doran, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died Jefferson Barracks.
 Musician Frank G. Bell, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Musician Richard Manuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Bayou de Glaiuze, La.
 Wagoner Philip Murphy, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Wagoner Edward Moylan, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Alexander, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Memphis.
 Boyle, Peter, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Burke, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Byrne, Sylvester, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Carey, Dennis, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Coffey, Anthony, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Coffey, Michael, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill.
 Connor, Bryan, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Comerford, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Courtney, Patrick, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Spanish Fort.
 Cook, Thomas, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Bear Creek, Miss.
 Coughlin, Richard, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Muscatine.
 Carpenter, Richard, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Middleton, Tenn.
 Carroll, Patrick, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Dean, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Demming, Chas., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Dixon, Geo., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Vicksburg.
 Dobson, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Dobson, Thomas, e. Aug. 19, 1862, drowned Grand Ecure, La.
 Downes, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Doyle, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Doyle, James, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Dunn, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died near Bear Creek, Miss.
 Fagen, Terence, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Fanning, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill and Old River Lake, Ark., died Memphis.
 Flanigan, R. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Fitzpatrick, M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Feren, L., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Flannery, M., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Hearn, Patrick, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Higgins, Edw., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
 Joslyn, O. V., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Keenan, Chas., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Keenan, Stephen, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Jackson, Miss.
 Keely, Michael, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. and capt. Pleasant Hill.
 Keenan, Patrick, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Kelly, Cornelius, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill, disd. June 1, 1865.
 Kelleher, Michael, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Lang, Peter, e. Aug. 22, 1862, dis. Dec. 18, 1863, disab.
 Lang, Jas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Loftus, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Ligan, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Mahr, Edw., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Memphis.
 McCoy, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 McElroy, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Old River Lake, Ark., died Memphis.
 McDonough, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. Old River Lake, Ark.
 Milliken, Robt., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Moylan, Edw., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 O'Malley, Michael, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Quinn, Michael, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Redmond, Patrick, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. Old River Lake, Ark.

Ryan, Lawrence, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Tupelo, disd. July 14, 1865.
 Ryan, Edw., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Robshaw, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Bear Creek, Miss.
 Reynolds, Stephen, e. Nov. 4, 1862.
 Sullivan, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sullivan, Patrick, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Old River Lake, Ark.
 Slattery, M., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Taylor, Thos., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Tupelo, disd. July 5, 1865.
 Valaningham, J. O., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 10, 1863, disab.
 Walsh, M., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Walsh, Jas. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Walsh, Jas., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Jefferson Barracks.
 Walton, Aug., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 White, M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Jeffersonville, Ind.
 Wilkes, Benj., e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Company F.

Capt. Abraham N. Snyder, com. Sept. 18, 1862.
 First Lieut. Geo. W. Baxter, com. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Geo. W. H. Lucas, com. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Sergt. Thomas M. Brown, e. Aug. 15, '62, wd. Spanish Fort.
 Sergt. William A. Dickirson, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Elias H. Laren, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Alonzo Garrison, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. for promotion to 69th Col. Inf.
 Corp. John B. Cross, e. Aug. 13, '62, disd. Feb. 1, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Thos. W. Purcell, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Corp. Richard McCoy, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. Fitzsimmons, e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. Monsure, La., died St. Louis.
 Andrew, Lord, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Benson, Jos. W., e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Bumgardner, John, Aug. 11, 1862, died Muscatine.
 Bretz, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Brookhart, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Barlow, N. V., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Brannan, T. J., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Brush, Samuel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Mound City, Ill.
 Bonham, B. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Bear Creek, Miss.
 Chown, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Bear Creek, Miss.
 Cross, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.
 Cross, Perry, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Edgington, D. S., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Mound City, Ill.
 Eichelberger, H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Everling, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Fullmer, Wm. P., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Frisbie, L., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Fitzsimmons, Thomas, e. Aug. 20, 1862.

Gates, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Tupelo, Miss., disd. May 6, 1865.
 Gore, C. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Selma, Ala.
 Hartman, Wm. J., e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 9, 1863, disab.
 Hitchcock, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Vicksburg.
 Hubbard, H. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Hesler, Henry, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Heiminger, Geo., e. Aug. 14, '62, disd. Feb. 23, 1863, disab.
 Jones, Jonas, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.
 Ingersoll, Jas. R., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 1, 1863, disab.
 Kirkpatrick, Wm. M., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Memphis.
 Kelley, Jas. S., e. Aug. 12, '62, wd. Tupelo, disd. July 5, 1865.
 Lucas, Wm. R., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.
 Long, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Memphis.
 McCoy, John H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Muscatine.
 Meek, Theo., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 McCullough, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 McBride, Jas., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Perry, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Reighley, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Rider, W. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Rummery, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Sheely, Michael, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Shellenburger, D. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Sweeney, Harrison, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Muscatine.
 Snyder, Samuel B., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Snyder, A. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 5, 1863.
 Stretch, Alfred, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 1, 1863, disab.
 Taylor, Harvey, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Duckport, La.
 Wesson, Daniel B., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Wallingsforth, L. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Duckport, La.
 Woods, Robert H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Weaver, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wagner, Levi, e. Feb. 4, 1864, died Memphis.
 Wagner, Henry, e. Feb. 4, 1864.

Company C.

First Lieut. Lewis F. Creitz, com. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Abram Shane, com. Sept. 18, 1862.
 First Sergt. J. W. Harris, e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 First Sergt. Geo. W. Wise, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Bayou de Glaize, La.
 Sergt. Robert P. Gilbreth, e. Aug. 2, '62, trans. for prom. 71st U. S. Col. Inf.
 Sergt. Evans P. Hoover, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Sergt. Jesse J. Norton, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Atalissa.

- Sergt. Linus S. Corey, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. J. C. Edgarton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Corp. John Ours, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Corp. Philip Patterson, e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Corp. Nathan Gaskill, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Corp. John Inman, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. S. P. Keller, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
 Corp. Benj. F. Lyons, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. Jan. 9, 1864, disab.
 Corp. S. B. Hanna, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. Jan. 9, 1865, disab.
 Corp. Wm. H. White, e. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Corp. David M. Baxley, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Middleton, Tenn.
 Corp. Levi B. Jennings, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Oct. 20, 1863, disab.
 Corp. W. O. Phipps, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd., died at Cairo, Ill.
 Corp. Cyrenus Parish, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wagoner Chas. Burgan, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Arnett, S. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Bayou de Glaize, La., disd. June 21, 1865.
 Barkhurst, Sam'l, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Burgan, Geo., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Bernett, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Bevington, Jos. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
 Byers, Jas. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Jackson, Miss., died at Atlanta.
 Brooker, E. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Barkalow, M. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Tupelo.
 Benton, D. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Currie, D. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, missing at Bayou de Glaize.
 Crogen, Davis, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Cooper, Alfred, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Clark, Theo. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
 Clark, Chas. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Columbus, Ky.
 Douglas, E. J., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Atalissa.
 Duncan, F. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Garber, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Keokuk.
 Griffith, Wm. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Jackson, Miss.
 Gallanar, Levi, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Harden, John H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Herr, Levi, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. April 13, 1863, disab.
 Harris, James S., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Hart, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Duck Port, La.
 Jelly, A. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Jones, Jos. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Jewell, H. B., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Jennings, Levi B., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Keller, W. S. P., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Kingsbury, Emmor, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Kyger, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Lampy, C. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Lambert, S. V., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Mott, Mamford, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 McCartney, I. R., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Wilton.
 Mayer, C. N., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 McQuillan, G., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 McCartney, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 17, 1863, disab.
 Mensch, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Bayou de Glaize, La.
 Neff, H. T., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died Tupelo.
 Overman, Wm. L., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
 Ponbeck, Wm. H., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Columbus, Ky.
 Palmer, Geo. A., e. Aug. 5, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Patterson, Paul, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Perry, Jas. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
 Parish, C., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Preston, Chas. N., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Rodebush, M. L., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Rayner, Theo., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Suas, Owen, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Sterns, Edgar H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Sterrell, Geo. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Aug. 11, 1863, disab.
 Turner, John H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Wright, W. H. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 6, 1863, disab.
 Worrall, Thos. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Keokuk.
 Wells, John V., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 White, E. L., e. Aug. 10, 1862, capt'd. at Middleton, Tenn.
 Ward, Robt. M., e. Dec. 4, 1863.
 Wilgus, Daniel R., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Wells, Jordon B., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Williams, T. E., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Indianapolis, Ind.
 Wallace, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 10, 1863, disab.
 Williamson, Elias D., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Baton Rouge.
 Wildasin, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Company H.**
- Musician Orange S. Terry, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Benton, Hiram, e. Oct. 11, 1862, disd. May 10, 1863.
 Beard, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Chaudoin, Jesse P., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Evans, Francis, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Estle, Wm. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Gruwell, Jas. C., e. Nov. 7, 1862.
 Hoffner, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Jacoby, John M., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Knox, Erastus, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Mahin, James, e. Sept. 27, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1865, disab.
 Moore, Geo. R., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Nason, R., e. Oct. 29, 1862, disd. Jan. 26, '63, disab.
 Rose, Levi, e. Aug. 10, 1862.

Rose, Foster, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. Dec. 25, 1862, disab.

Smith, A. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Wilcox, Wm. H., e. Nov. 8, 1862.

Company I.

Capt. Wm. D. Conn, com. 18, 1862.

First Lieut. Benj. F. Randall, com. 1862, resd. June 24, 1863.

First Lieut. Wm. T. Knight, e. as sergt. Aug. 9, 1862 prmtd. 2d lieut. June 22, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 30, 1865.

Sergt. Geo. A. Keller, e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Sergt. Benj. F. Linville, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Pleasant Hill, La.

Corp. James E. Marshall, e. Aug. 14, '62.

Corp. John Crabb, e. Aug. 10, 1862.

Corp. Walter L. Cornell, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corp.

Corp. Nelson Kidder, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Corp. Thomas Martin, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Keokuk.

Corp. Thomas Bone, e. Aug. 14, '62, capt'd. while foraging, wd. Tupelo, disd. Feb. 7, 1865.

Musician Geo. I. Fishburn, e. Aug. 9, '62.

Musician Geo. Frederick, e. July 22, 1862, wd. at Tupelo.

Baker, Alford, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 28, 1865.

Berry, J. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Bergerson, Lars W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Dec. 20, 1862.

Bagley, H. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Memphis.

Brussett, Peter, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. May 18, 1863, disab.

Chase, Ira, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Cox, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Cooper, Marshall, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Mound City, Ill.

Cargill, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Chambers, Wm. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Chase, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Crawford, John A., Aug. 15, 1862, wd. and died at Tupelo.

De-long, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Drake, Daniel T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Devore, Hiram, Aug. 15, 1862.

Drake, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. May 26, 1863, disab.

Evans, H. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Edwards, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 18, 1863, disab.

Farvell, Matthew, e. Aug. 12, 1862, capt'd. while foraging.

Foster, H. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1863, disab.

Fulton, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Hughes, Jas. M., a. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Oct. 15, 1862, disab.

Hatten, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Hall, John H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 25, 1863, disab.

Hackett, Wm. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Hemphill, Wm. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Hemphill, Thos. L., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Moscow.

Hess, Chas. R., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Hatten, Wm. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Higley, Alvin T., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Oct. 28, 1862.

Hutton, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Hawk, Lewis S., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Kissinger, Samuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 16, 1863, disab.

Knight, David R., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Lowe, N. M., e. Nov. 8, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Lewis, N. J., e. Oct. 2, 1862, disd. Nov. 20, 1862.

Leonard, Francis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab.

Merlin, Chas., e. Oct. 2, 1862.

Murphy, H. J., e. Aug. 2, 1862.

Miller, R. L., e. Oct. 18, 1862.

Marten, John W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Mathews, O. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died on steamer R. C. Woods.

Marten, Robt. M., e. June 2, 1863.

Parsons, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Vicksburg.

Pettie, T. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Roby, J. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Reed, Wm. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Camp Wood, Miss.

Ramsey, R. W., July 26, 1862.

Spitzer, Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863, disab.

Smith, H., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Stoneburner, Isaac, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at St. Louis.

Skiles, McArthur, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Nov. 21, —, disab.

Triplett, Wm. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Tharp, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. May 21, 1862, disab.

Tully, Amos, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Vicksburg.

Webster, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Company K.

Park, Daniel G., e. Nov. 19, 1862, disd. Oct. 4, 1864, disab.

Van Eps, John C., e. Nov. 19, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Wilkerson, Geo. W., e. Nov. 21, 1862.

Heller, Marcus, e. Nov. 27, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Brockway, Geo. A., e. Dec. 5, 1863.

Cone, Wm. D., e. Dec. 5, 1863.

Robshaw, Samson, e. Jan. 4, 1863.

Young, Wm. H. H., e. Dec. 9, 1863.

Klepper, Emanuel, e. Feb. 27, 1864.

Nitzel, Leonhart, e. March 25, 1864.

Romig, Conrad F., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Strohm, Wm. H., e. Feb. 26, 1864.

Scrutan, Edwin, e. Feb. 27, 1864.

White, Samuel, e. Feb. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This Regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa. Date not given in Adjutant General's Reports.]

Col. Geo. W. Kincaid, com. Sept. 17, 1862.
Adj. David H. Goodno, com. Nov. 4, '62.

Company B.

Capt. Jas. G. Wells, com. Dec. 15, 1862.
First Lieut. Samuel Farr, com. Dec. 15, 1862, resd. May 3, 1863.
First Lieut. Chas. H. King, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 20, '62, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 4, '63.
Second Lieut. Robert Mills, com. Dec. 15, 1862, resd. May 3, 1863.
Second Lieut. Jas. C. Stirlen, e. as priv. Sept. 10, '62, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 14, '63.
Sergt. Wm. Collins, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Sergt. Nash Wherry, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Sergt. Asa Petty, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Sergt. Wm. Patterson, e. Aug. 27, 1862, died Alton, Ill.
Corp. Lebert Torry, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Corp. Moses F. Gates, e. Oct. 7, 1862, disd. Nov. 5, 1863, disab.
Corp. David Washburn, e. Aug. 27, 1862.
Corp. Ira Miner, e. Oct. 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1865, disab.
Musician Theo. Hand, e. Nov. 1, 1862.
Musician Cyrus Lyon, e. Sept. 20, 1862.
Berger, John, e. Oct. 15, 1862.
Bowman, Jos., e. Oct. 9, 1862, disd. Nov. 5, 1863, disab.
Blank, D., e. Oct. 14, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.
Brunnon, H., e. Sept. 2, '62, died Atadissa.
Bradfield, Samuel, e. Sept. 27, 1862.
Brown, Richard, Oct. 1, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.
Blake, Robert, e. Nov. 28, 1862.
Croghan, Jas., e. Oct. 8, 1862, disd. Dec. 17, 1864, disab.
Cunningham, John, e. Sept. 2, 1862, disd. Feb. 2, 1865, disab.
Craig, Thos., e. Sept. 3, 1862, disd. Aug. 27, 1864, disab.
Crouch, Thos., e. Sept. 9, 1862, died in Muscatine Co.
Chase, Sam'l R., e. Sept. 29, 1862, disd. Jan. 1863, disab.
Denning, Jas., e. Sept. 22, 1862, disd. Nov. 22, 1864, disab.
Dix, John, e. Oct. 6, 1862.
Dorland, V., e. Nov. 19, 1862.
Embree, Jas., e. Sept. 10, 1862, disd. May 25, 1863, disab.
Evans, Thos., e. Oct. 4, '62, disd. May 25, '63.
Edwards, A., e. Aug. 27, 1862, died St. Louis.
Frederick, August, e. Dec. 4, 1862.
Gard, Wm., e. Sept. 18, 1862, disd. Nov. 22, 1864, disab.
Greenhow, Thos., e. Oct. 8, '62, disd. Aug. 27, 1863.
Griswold, John, e. Sept. 24, 1862.
Harrison, Peter, e. Sept. 25, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.
Hawley, Jas., e. Sept. 26, 1862, disd. Nov. 5, 1864, disab.

Hians, C., e. Sept. 11, 1862, disd. Nov. 10, 1864, disab.
Hucke, Jacob, e. Sept. 28, 1862.
Heritage, Chas., e. Nov. 24, 1862.
Inman, Hiram, e. Sept. 26, 1862.
Jones, John A., e. Dec. 2, 1862.
Jones, Enoch, e. Dec. 16, 1862.
Kennedy, John, e. Nov. 20, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863.
Kile, Wm., e. Dec. 20, 1862.
Kellogg, David, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Lefever, Daniel, e. Sept. 8, 1862, died St. Louis.
Lhuillur, Thos., e. Oct. 4, 1862.
McNall, Enos, e. Oct. 9, 1862, died St. Louis.
Marshall, Sam'l, e. Sept. 5, 1862.
Mullen, Thos., e. Aug. 30, 1862, died Alton, Ill.
McDonald, John, e. Sept. 8, 1862, died St. Louis.
Mockmore, Henry, e. Sept. 2, 1862, died at Fairport.
Martin, Adam, e. Oct. 6, 1862, disd. July 13, 1864, disab.
Ninohouse, Benj. Wm., e. Oct. 20, 1862, died St. Louis.
O'Shaughnessy, M., e. Sept. 1, 1862, disd. April 2, 1865.
Paschall Jos., e. Nov. 5, 1862, disd. Feb. 6, 1864, disab.
Rowland, Geo., e. Oct. 15, 1862.
Rickey, Jas. R., e. Sept. 20, 1862.
Reeves, John H., e. Dec. 4, 1862.
Smith, Jos., e. Sept. 23, 1862, disd. Dec. 17, 1864, disab.
Shott, John, e. Sept. 1, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.
Schmier, John, e. Sept. 20, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.
Shreeley, John, e. Sept. 2, 1862.
Tannehill, James, e. Nov. 18, 1862, died Feb. 24, 1863.
Tyler, Wm. K., e. Nov. 10, 1862, died at Alton, Ill.
Wilhelm, Samuel, e. Oct. 21, 1862, disd. Nov. 11, 1863, disab.
Wilkerson, Geo. W., e. Sept. 3, 1862, disd. Nov. 9, 1864, disab.
Wittenbergher, A., e. Oct. 2, 1862, disd. Nov. 9, 1864, disab.
Worrall, Geo., e. Sept. 3, 1862, disd. Jan. 7, 1865, disab.
Way, Jos., e. Nov. 25, 1862, disd. May 22, 1862, disab.

Company C.

Bemis, Geo. W., e. Nov. 20, 1862.
King, Curtis, e. Nov. 9, 1862.

Company D.

Musician Frank G. Busch, e. Nov. 18, 1862.
Crawford, Jas. R., e. Nov. 27, 1862.
Kreiger, Geo., e. Nov. 22, 1862.
Kakart, John K., e. Sept. 19, 1862.
Rollins, John, e. Nov. 1, 1862, disd. April 4, 1865, disability.

Company E.

Barnes, Geo. R., e. Dec. 16, 1863, died St. Louis.

Company H.

Groshong, Jno. B., e. Nov. 14, 1862
Kahart, Jno. H., e. Sept. 19, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.

Company F.

Doering, John, e. Nov. 26, 1862.
Gehring, Hermon, e. Nov. 22, 1862, dis. May 8, 1863, disab.
Jones, John T., e. Nov. 10, 1862.
McKinney, Robt., e. Nov. 29, 1862

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

one Hundred Days.

Note.—This regiment was mustered out at Liverpool, Sept. 13, 1871.

Adj. Evert F. Richman, com. May 27, 1861.

Company B.

Capt. Galbraith Bitzer, com. June 1, 1864.
First Lieut. Romulus Hawley, com. June 1, 1864.

Second Lieut. Fesdick B. McGill, com. June 1, 1864.

First. Sergt. Noah V. Griffin, e. May 13, 1864.

Sergt. B. S. Stone, e. May 4, 1864.
Sergt. John A. Wise, e. May 12, 1864
Sergt. John Mason, e. May 2, 1864.
Sergt. E. A. Crockett, e. May 5, 1864.
Corp. N. Cunningham, e. April 29, 1864.
Corp. Jonathan Hopkinson, e. May 7, '64.
Corp. J. F. G. Crame, e. May 1, 1864.
Corp. P. P. Rainwater, e. April 29, 1864.
Corp. F. Coover, e. May 5, 1864.
Corp. Washington Wall, e. May 2, 1864.
Corp. Amos Wylie, e. May 4, 1864.
Musician Wm. Eichelberger, e. May 4, '64.
Musician Franklin Freeman, e. May 14, 1864.

Wagoner John Koehler, e. May 3, 1864.

Aeton, David, e. May 19, 1864.
Bailey, W., e. May 2, 1864.
Baker, Geo. D., e. May 1, 1864
Barkhurst, Jos., e. May 16, 1864.
Bitzer, Adam, e. May 10, 1864.
Blizzard, Isaac, C., e. May 15, 1864
Bringham, F. J., e. May 11, 1864.
Chase, A. D., e. May 3, 1864.
Christy, John, e. May 14, 1864.
Connor, E. P., e. May 3, 1864.
Cook, Geo. B., e. May 2, 1864.
Coriell, Chas. O., e. May 7, 1864.
Darr, C. M., e. May 7, 1864.
Dobbs, Marion B., e. May 2, 1864
Draper, Robt. P., e. May 9, 1864.
Evans, Wm. F., e. May 9, 1864.
Foster, Jeremiah, e. May 2, 1864.
Foster, Wm. H., e. May 10, 1864.
Fry, Thomas, e. May 16, 1864.
Hall, John, e. May 27, 1864.
Hardy, Chas. C., e. May 18, 1864.
Hawley, Geo. R., e. May 2, 1864.

Hendrickson, John, e. May 10, 1864.
Hennings, Wm. N., e. May 4, 1864.
Horton, E. W., e. May 16, 1864.
Iddings, Chas. R., e. May 7, 1864.
Kiser, Reuben, e. May 9, 1864.
Marshall, Chas. M., e. May 1, 1864.
Kelly, Cyrus, e. April 29, 1864.
Matthews, G. C., e. May 12, 1864.
McCoy, N. A., e. May 2, 1864.
Miller, Geo. W., e. May 7, 1864.
Moore, Jehiel, e. May 4, 1864.
Moss, Levi S., e. May 5, 1864.
Nelson, David, e. April 29, 1864.
Palmer, Wm., e. May 31, 1864.
Ray, Jas. M., e. May 9, 1864.
Richman, F. F., e. May 13, 1864.
Ruckteschel, C., e. May 12, 1864.
Schutrum, Geo., e. May 20, 1864.
Smith, Owen, e. April 29, 1864.
Smith, Jacob, e. May 23, 1864.
Sullivan, E., e. May 4, 1864.
Townsend, Robt. D., e. May 10, 1864.
Wall, Geo. S., e. May 4, 1864.
Washburn, A. L., e. May 10, 1864.
Wherry, Jas., e. May 2, 1864.
Wiley, Wm. F., e. May 3, 1864.
Williams, John P., e. May 16, 1864.
Winn, John, e. May 10, 1864.
Woods, John W., e. April 29, 1864.
Ziegler, John, Jr., e. May 14, 1864.

Company D.

Bowlsby, Levi F., e. May 14, 1864.
Farnsworth, H. P., e. May 1, 1864.
Fenstermaker, B. F., e. May 14, 1864.
Marsh, Jas. T., e. May 4, 1864.
Marsh, Wm. M., e. May 4, 1864.
Schell, Jas. P., e. May 13, 1864.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Col. Ed. Hatch, com. maj. Sept. 5, 1861, prmtd. lieut. col. Sept. 12, 1861, prmtd. col. June 30, 1862, wd. Moscow, Tenn. brig. gen. U. S. V. April 27, maj. gen. by brevet Dec. 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. Chas. C. Horton, com. 2d lieut. Co. A Sept. 2, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 2, 1861, prmtd. capt. June 4, 1862, prmtd. maj. Sept. 29, 1863, prmtd. lieut. col. Nov. 27, 1864.

Q. M. Benj. F. Diefenbacher, e. as private Co. A, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 4, 1862, prmtd. Q. M. Oct. 1, '62, disd. Feb. 1, '64.
Bat. Q. M. Jas. Hannan, com. 2d lieut. Co. A Nov. 2, 1861, prmtd. Bat. Q. M. Jan. 1, 1862, m. o. April 26, 1862.

Second B. S. M. Lyman C. Loomis, e. Aug. 30, 1861, capt'd. Booneville, Miss., died at Annapolis, Md.

B. C. S. Chas. S. Millar, e. Aug. 30, 1861, Musician Geo. A. Funk, e. Dec. 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1862.

Company A.

Capt. Frank Hatch, com. Sept. 5, 1861, resd. June 3, 1862.

First Lieut. Thos. D. Smith, com. Sept. 2, 1861, resd. Oct. 26, 1861.

- First Sergt. Geo. H. Zeigler, e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Sergt. Amasa Kinman, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Q. M. Sergt. Edw. Hemmikee, e. Aug. 1, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Com. Sergt. Milton H. Sweet, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Sergt. Frederick L. Ayer, e. Aug. 1, 1861, kld. bat. Farmington.
 Sergt. L. I. Washburn, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. June 23, 1864, for promotion capt. 7th U. S. Art.
 Sergt. Wm. Lawrence, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. March 15, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. John B. Gaddis, e. Aug. 1, 1861, wd. at Farmington, died July 2, 1862.
 Sergt. Chas. Walton, e. Aug. 1, 1861, wd. at Coldwater, Miss.
 Sergt. John M. Terry, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Benj. Wagoner, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Corp. Jas. F. Dwigans, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Corp. John Q. Potter, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Corp. Edw. J. Stafford, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Corp. Albert W. Woodford, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died June 23, 1863.
 Corp. Ira Smith, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Corp. Birney McLean, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Corp. Wm. L. McNeil, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Corp. Thos. J. Anthony, e. Aug. 1, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Corp. Jacob H. Martin, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Corp. Daniel Thompson, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Bugler Jacob Scheller, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Oct. 28, 1863.
 Bugler Van B. Mills, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Bugler Chas. G. Petmacky, e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Bugler David N. Moyer, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Farrier M. G. Farrier, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Farrier Newman Eastman, e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Farrier Christian Baabe, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Saddler Lemmel Winslow, e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Saddler A. J. Burkett, e. Sept. 14, 1861.
 Wagoner Geo. Gabriel, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Wagoner Wm. M. Lowe, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Boyles, John H., e. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Barclay, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861, drowned at Hermantown, Tenn.
 Band, Oliver L., e. Aug. 1, '61, disd. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Beamer, Jacob, e. August 30, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Bernghart, M., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at La Grange, Tenn.
 Bickford, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Cullen, Frank, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Craddock, A. S., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Corinth.
 Corbutt, Jas., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Feb. 3, 1863.
 Cadle, Wm. L., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. March 9, 1864, for promotion to capt. 2d Miss. Art.
 Cadle, Chas. F., e. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Carter, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Chapman, G. S., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Cissler, W., e. Aug. 1, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Courtney, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Feb. 27, 1863.
 Dwigans, Wm. K., e. Aug. 1, 1861, wd. at Sackatonelic River, Miss.
 Dunn, Bernard, e. Dec. 9, 1861.
 Donnelly, Thos. L., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Dibble, Isel, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Aug. 1, 1862, disab.
 Dickinson, Levi D., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Esty, John T., e. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Finn, B. Frank, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died Jan. 17, 1862.
 Fox, Samuel B., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Geiger, Jas. M., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Gibbons, Geo., e. Aug. 1, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 George, Geo., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Graves, Geo., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died June 21, 1862.
 Hartinger, John W., e. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Heminger, A., e. Aug. 1, '61, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Hutchinson, Robert, e. Aug. 30, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864, died at Eastport, Miss.
 Hobby, Wm., e. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Hartman, Wm. G., e. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Idding, Samuel, e. Dec. 9, 1863.
 Jobes, W. H. H., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Jenkins, Benj. F., e. Aug. 1, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Johnson, A. I., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Johnson, John, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 King, Geo. W., e. Aug. 1, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Kelley, Edw., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Lawrence, I. N., e. Aug. 30, 1862, died at Holly Springs, Ark.
 Lawrence, John W., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Lynn, Hugh, e. Aug. 30, 1862, died Jan. 18, 1862.
 Legg, Otis, e. Aug. 30, 1862, wd. at Farmington.
 Leech, P. E., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Lucas, Wm., e. Aug. 30, 1862, disd. Dec. 12, 1862, disab.
 Mills, Amos C., e. August 21, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Morehead, Jas. A., e. Aug. 1, 1861, kld. at Memphis, accidentally.
 McLain, Byron, e. Oct. 31, 1863, wd. at Tupelo, died at St. Louis.
 Mowry, Jas. A., e. Aug. 21, 1861, died Feb. 10, 1863.
 Miller, Alex., e. Aug. 1, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Moore, Leslie, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Moore, Martin, e. Aug. 1, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 McWilson, Wm., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 McNeil, Jas. C., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Noble, Isaiah, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Nation, James W., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Perry, Mark E., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Pierson, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Parker, H. M., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Powers, Thos., e. Aug. 1, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.

- Root, Ferdinand, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Reynolds, Alex., e. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Reynolds, F. M., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Rienzi, Miss.
 Reynolds, I. W., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Ridgway, Geo., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died Memphis.
 Smith, Robt., e. Aug. 1, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Smith, Josiah, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died Nov. 22, 1861.
 Spencer, Griffith, e. Aug. 1, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
 Spencer, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. June 14, 1862.
 Straub, Chas., e. Sept. 14, 1861.
 Snyder, B. F., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Shoffer, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861, wd. Tupelo.
 Scudder, F. R., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. April 30, 1862, disab.
 Thompson, John R., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Terry, Wm. H., e. Oct. 10, 1861, disd. March 13, 1864, disab.
 Taylor, B. F., e. Aug. 1, 1861, wd. at Okona, Miss.
 Verrink, Wm. M., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Wright, John M., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Wallingsford, John O., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died Farmington, Miss.
 Wamsley, R., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Wallingford, Hugh B., e. Jan. 29, 1864.
- Company C.**
- Gordon, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Chilahoma, Miss.
- Company E.**
- Capt. Jas. P. Metcalf, e. as sergt. maj. Aug. 1, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Dec. 1, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. March 5, 1863, prmt'd. capt. May 3, 1864.
 Corp. John C. Branch, wd. Hatchie River, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Bahl, Wm., vet. March 1, 1864.
 Bahl, Henry, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Downey, Albert, e. Aug. 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 19, 1863, disab.
 Smith, Thos., e. Sept. 4, 1861.
- Company F.**
- First Lieut. Thos. G. Beaham, e. as com'y sergt. Aug. 12, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Dec. 1, 1861, bat. adj. Jan. 23, 1862, returned to Co. and A. D. C. U. S. Vols. Nov. 6, 1863.
- Company G.**
- Capt. Wm. Lundy, com. Sept. 14, 1861, wd. at Farmington, Miss., res. June 25, 1862.
 Capt. Jos. W. Eystra, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 14, 1861, prmt'd. capt. June 26, 1862, m. o. Oct. 3, 1861, term expired.
 First Lieut. Wm. Pickering, com. Sept. 14, 1861, res. April 14, 1862.
 Q. M. Sergt. Chas. Cope, e. Aug. 30, 1861, capt'd. Palo Alto, Miss., vet. March 1, 1864.
 Sergt. John M. Guild, e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Hanson B. Waters, e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Sergt. L. H. Waterman, e. Aug. 30, 1861, wd. Farmington and died.
 Sergt. James Kennedy, e. Aug. 30, 1861, capt'd. Booneville, Miss., vet. March 1, '64
 Corp. Jacob Haight, e. Aug. 30, 1861, wd. at Farmington, disd. Nov. 5, 1862.
 Corp. Philip Smith, e. Sept. 21, 1861, wd. and capt'd. at Coffeeville, died Dec. 15, 1862.
 Corp. John Montgomery, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Corp. Francis M. Evans, e. Aug. 30, 1861, disd. Sept. 16, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Wm. Palmer, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Corp. Geo. Ady, e. Aug. 30, 1861, wd. and capt'd. Coffeeville, Miss., vet. March 1, 1864, disd. July 1, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. W. Miller, e. Aug. 30, 1861, capt'd. at Corinth.
 Corp. Wm. Finley, e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Corp. C. J. Russell, e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Corp. David A. Reynolds, e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Corp. E. Henderson, e. Aug. 30, 1861, wd. Feb. 21, 1864, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Bugler Wm. Knox, e. Aug. 30, 1861, trans. to Brig. Band Cav., vet. March 1, 1864.
 Bugler Benj. E. Lilly, e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Bugler John J. Kurz, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Farrier John R. Higgins, e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. March 1, '64, died Memphis, Tenn.
 Farrier D. C. Ferguson, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Saddler Jas. Walter, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Wagoner Jacob Coble, e. Aug. 30, 1861, died Memphis.
 Teamster M. V. Corwin, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Teamster Wm. Martin, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Teamster Jacob Thompson, e. Aug. 1, '61, kld. Prairie Station.
 Avery, Nathan F., e. Aug. 30, 1861, disd. Feb. 11, 1862, disab.
 Avery, Luther, e. Sept. 21, 1861, died St. Louis.
 Barkalow, Benj. F., e. Aug. 30, '61, capt'd. Palo Alto, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Bedford, Jas., e. Aug. 30, 1861, missing Nov. 20, 1862.
 Brown, Edward, e. Aug. 30, 1861, died Feb. 4, 1862.
 Christy, T. B., e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Cramer, Wm. H., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Cochran, John, e. Aug. 30, 1861, disd. May 9, 1865.
 Cray, Z., e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Diffendarfer, Jacob, e. Aug. 30, '61, capt'd. Booneville, Miss., trans. to 40th Co. 1st Bat. Inv. Corps.
 Embree, B. J., e. Aug. 30, 1861, capt'd. Palo Alto, Miss.
 Ellis, John B., e. Aug. 30, 1861, capt'd. Booneville, Miss., vet. March 1, 1864.

Eves, C. C., e. Aug. 30, 1861, captd. Palo Alto, Miss., vet. March 1, 1864.
 Franzen, Geo., e. Oct. 14, 1861.
 Finley, Jas., e. Aug. 30, '61, captd. Booneville, Miss., vet. March 1, 1864.
 Hemperly, John F., e. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Henesee, M., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Hershely, John F., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Jones, Hampton, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Kephart, Benj., e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Kurz, John J., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Lambert, Geo., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Lee, John, e. Dec. 7, 1861.
 Ledger, Geo., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Mills, Lewis J., e. Dec. 9, 1863.
 Meslur, Wm., e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Millar, Chas. S., e. Aug. 30, 1861, prmtd. com. sergt. 2d Bat., ret'd. to company, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Marford, Jos., e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 McDonald, Alex., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Norton, Adelbert, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 O'Hearn, John, e. Aug. 13, 1863.
 Opel, Adam, e. Aug. 30, 1861, died Memphis.
 Pickett, Richard, e. Oct. 14, 1861.
 Petty, Josiah, e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Pond, Levi, e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Stauffer, Geo., e. Aug. 30, 1861.
 Stowe, Daniel L., e. March 1, 1864.
 Vandervort, John W., e. Aug. 1, '61, died Sept. 28, 1862.
 Wall, Rufus A., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. July 14, 1862.
 Walter, Jas., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Wigem, Hugh, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died Oct. 2, 1862.
 Williams, Edmond, e. Aug. 1, 1861, wd. Wall's Hills, Miss., and Prairie Station.
 Wright, John M., e. Aug. 1, 1861, wd. near West Point, Miss.
 Webb, Geo. W., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 23, 1862, disab.

Company H.

Saddler Geo. Alexander, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.

Company I.

Richardson, John, e. Jan. 4, 1864, captd. at Prairie Station, died Andersonville.

Company M.

Burner, H. H., e. March 1, 1864, died at Holly Springs, Miss.
 Bromer, H. H., e. Sept. 17, 1863.
 Richire, Chas. C., e. Aug. 30, 1863, disd. Sept. 10, 1863.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Beard, N. H., e. April 5, 1864.
 Bennett, Peter, e. Jan. 27, 1864.

Dorr, Frank, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Kaffenheimer, Urban, e. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Stuart, Samuel, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Thomas, Daniel N., e. Feb. 19, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865.*]

Company C.

Reed, John P., e. Aug. 20, 1863.

Company K.

First Lieut. James Horton, e. Sept. 3, '63, served two years in 11th Penn. Cav., kld. at Lovejoy's Station, Ga.
 Sergt. Rudolph Hoffmaster, e. Aug. 4, '63, wd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Sergt. Jas. M. Dolsen, e. Aug. 25, 1863, kld. at Chattahoochie River, Ga.
 Sergt. Harvey A. Bryant, e. Aug. 17, '63, captd. and murdered by guerrillas.
 Corp. Sam'l Craig, e. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Corp. John Williams, e. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Corp. V. L. Stevens, e. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Barrett, Jas., e. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Bawley, Wm., e. Aug. 27, 1863.
 Burgett, Chas., e. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Crais, Wm., e. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Dicks, Wm. H., e. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Dicks, Joel, e. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Dolsen, Geo. W., e. Aug. 27, 1863, captd. and wd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Dougherty, John, e. Aug. 8, 1863.
 Edwards, Wm. E., e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Farris, Wm. I., e. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Fritz, Geo., e. July 10, 1863.
 Gardner, H. D., e. Aug. 4, 1863.
 Hancus, Henry, Sept. 1, 1863.
 Kerr, W. H., e. Aug. 8, 1863, wd. and captd. Newnan, Ga., died at Macon.
 Lyon, Wm. P., e. July 29, 1863.
 Major, Wm. H., e. Aug. 26, 1863.
 Merrell, John W., e. Aug. 26, 1863.
 Raymond, A. H., e. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Richarz, Theo., e. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Sheets, Leveret, e. Aug. 22, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Standard, Geo. W., e. Aug. 31, 1863, kld. at Oxford Furnace, Ala.
 Turner, Josiah, e. Aug. 8, 1863.

NINTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Feb. 3, 1865.*]

Company A.

Capt. John G. Reed, com. Nov. 30, 1863.
 First Lieut. Samuel Pollock, com. Nov. 30, 1863, resd. June 7, 1865.
 First Lieut. David M. Coe, e. as 1st sergt. Oct. 12, '63, prmtd. 1st lieutenant, June 3, '65.
 Q. M. S. John Law, e. Sept. 12, 1863, disd. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Com. Sergt. Wm. A. Mathews, e. June 20, 1863.
 Sergt. Jas. M. Allen, e. Sept. 12, 1863.
 Sergt. Wm. T. James, e. Sept. 11, 1863, disd. Feb. 1, 1865, disab.

Sergt. Henry Richter, e. Oct. 6, 1863.
 Sergt. Wm. G. Moberly, e. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. Triggs, e. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Corp. John H. Cinnamon, e. Oct. 7, '63,
 trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Corp. Stephen Lyons, e. Sept. 22, 1863.
 Corp. Robert H. Cunningham, e. Sept. 22,
 1863.
 Teamster Geo. Davis, e. Oct. 2, 1863.
 Farrier Henry Hess, e. Sept. 21, 1863.
 Saddler Conrad Hucke, e. Sept. 24, 1863.
 Trumpeter Wm. C. Mason, e. Sept. 11, '63.
 Arrington, M. B., e. Aug. 7, 1863, disd.
 April 22, 1864, disab.
 Anderson, Jos., e. Sept. 18, 1863.
 Bullington, S. A., e. Oct. 14, 1863.
 Busket, Jacob, e. Oct. 10, 1863, trans. to
 172d Co., 2d Bat. V. R. C.
 Blair, N., e. Sept. 28, 1863, disd. Nov. 15,
 1864, disab.
 Baird, Geo. W., e. Sept. 25, 1863.
 Booth, John, e. Sept. 10, 1863.
 Bohren, R., e. Nov. 4, 1863.
 Binkle, Jacob, e. Nov. 27, 1863.
 Blizzard, R., e. Sept. 24, 1863.
 Crammer, C. E., e. Sept. 17, 1863.
 Carter, Alfred, e. Sept. 14, 1863.
 Davidson, John H., e. Oct. 2, 1863.
 Dusenbury, Jas., e. Oct. 10, 1863.
 Dellebar, Reamer, e. Sept. 7, 1863.
 Daniels, Wm. H., e. Sept. 4, 1863.
 Esley, J. M., e. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Fintel, F. C., e. Sept. 23, 1863, died Clarks-
 ville, Ala.
 Garian, E., e. Oct. 9, 1863.
 Greeley, Moses, e. Oct. 13, 1863, died at
 Duvall's Bluff, Ark.
 Gephart, Chas., e. Sept. 7, 1863.
 Gertenbach, John, e. Sept. 23, 1863, disd.
 July 28, 1865, disab.
 Howard, A., e. Oct. 16, 1863.
 Hyink, H., e. Sept. 14, 1863.
 Helberman, A., e. Sept. 25, 1863.
 Hazelnher, Geo., e. Sept. 17, 1863, died at
 Muscatine.
 Joy, Wm. I., e. Sept. 21, 1863.
 Jones, T. C., e. Oct. 3, 1863.
 Johnson, T. J., e. Nov. 15, 1863.
 Kilburn, Marcus, e. Oct. 24, 1863, died at
 Duvall's Bluff, Ark.
 Leech, L., e. Oct. 10, 1863.
 Mee, S., e. Oct. 7, 1863.
 Miller, B., e. Oct. 19, 1863, died Austin.
 Ovrick, John D., e. Sept. 23, 1863.
 Reed, John I., e. Sept. 10, 1863.
 Rickey, Geo. A., e. Sept. 22, 1863.
 Reeves, Wm., e. Sept. 25, 1863.
 Reynolds, Eli, e. Sept. 26, 1863.
 Shrader, August, e. Oct. 6, 1863.
 Smeltz, Jacob, e. Sept. 19, 1863, died Jef-
 ferson Barracks.
 Swift, Wm. D., e. Sept. 10, 1863, died at
 Bayou de Ark., Ark.
 Stewart, John, e. Sept. 5, 1863.
 Stanley, Alex., e. Sept. 9, 1863.
 Wendman, Wm., e. Oct. 7, 1863.
 Watkins, D. T., e. Sept. 17, 1863, died Du-
 vall's Bluff, Ark.

Wiley, Jos., e. Oct. 10, 1863, died Browns-
 ville, Ark.
 Walker, Hugh, e. Sept. 7, 1863.
 Weaver, Robt. B., e. Sept. 22, 1863.
 Wilson, Wm. R., e. Sept. 17, 1863.
 Wahl, Chas., e. Oct. 12, 1863.

Company E.

Blessing, Wm., e. Sept. 19, 1863.
 Blessing, Samuel, e. Sept. 20, 1863.
 Fisher, Wm., e. Sept. 19, 1863.
 Raffeasperger, Jos., e. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Shrope, Richard, e. Sept. 16, 1863.
 South, Chas., e. Sept. 19, 1863.
 Walton, Wm. H., e. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Wall, Wm. K., e. Oct. 17, 1863.

Company C.

Caldwell, Jesse, e. Sept. 16, '63, wd., disd
 Sept. 1, 1865.
 Howland, Geo. P., e. Oct. 7, 1863.
 Kerr, Chas., e. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Kimbrough, Andrew, e. Sept. 23, 1863.
 Lee, Chas. A., e. Sept. 25, 1863.
 Lewis, Wm., e. Sept. 14, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Second Infantry.

Corp. Andrew W. Nichols, e. April 20, '61,
 wd. Ft. Donelson, m. o. June, 1864.
 Corp. Frank W. Kaspar, e. April 24, 1861,
 wd. Ft. Donelson, m. o. June, 1864.
 Highley, Robt. e. April 24, 1861, m. o.
 June, 1864.
 Sergt. Wm. Brawner, e. May 1, '61, prmtd.
 sergt. maj., m. o. June, 1864.
 Funk, Samuel L., e. Sept. 9, 1861, disd.
 Nov. 28, 1861, disab.
 Myers, David W., e. Dec. 21, 1861, m. o.
 June, 1864.
 Estell, John B., e. May 5, 1861, disd. July
 18, 1861.

Second Veteran Infantry.

Park, Jas. C., e. Oct. 21, 1862, m. o. July
 12, 1865.
 Welty, Jos. H., e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. July
 12, 1865.
 Corp. David W. Myers, e. Dec. 21, 1861,
 vet. Dec. 23, 1863, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Fifth Infantry.

Corp. Lilburn W. Henderson, e. June 24,
 1861, m. o. Aug., 1864.
 Corp. Wm. C. Brook, e. June 24, 1861, m.
 o. Aug., 1864.
 Bryant, Harvey A., e. June 24, 1861, disd.
 Jan. 17, 1862, disab.
 Sharkey, Thomas, e. June 24, 1861, m. o.
 Aug., 1864.
 Wales, Thomas C., e. June 24, 1861, died
 Dec. 12, 1861.

Sixth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Markoe Cummins, capt. Co. A,
 1st Regt., m. o. by sen. mil. com.

Chaplain John Ufford, e. July, 1861, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Datenhoff, John, e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Green, Daniel W., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. near Atlanta, Ga., m. o. July 12, 1865.

Ninth Infantry.

Vaughn, Bailey, e. Feb. 30, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Bungardner, Samuel V., e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.

Tenth Infantry.

Sergt. Alcinas Y. Fording, e. Aug. 22, '61, died April 1, 1862, at Bird's Point, Mo.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Corp. David V. Hammer, e. Oct. 10, 1861, kld. bat. Atlanta.
 Atwood, James W., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. bat. Atlanta.
 Keller, C. F. C., e. Sept. 28, 1861, trans. to U. S. C. T.

Residuary Battalion Fourteenth Infantry.

Elwell, John S., e. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Adjt. Asst. Surg. Wm. D. Barclay, com. July 11, 1862, resd. Oct. 23, 1862.

Twentieth Infantry.

Hillweg, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Bennett, E. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. July 22, 1864, disab.
 Granfell, T. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, captd. Oct. 29, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Gardner, Chas. H., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Lindsay, A. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Oct. 18, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. Diffendaffer, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Bamford, Austin B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Gillespie, Milton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Henderson, N. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Lindsey, Chas. E., e. Aug. 15, 1865, trans.

Twenty-Fourth Infantry.

Corp. Elias Gabriel, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd., disd. Jan. 5, 1865, as sergt.
 Corp. Winfield S. Cotton, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863.
 Wagoner Jas. A. Rollins, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Blakely, Z., e. Aug. 2, 1862, corp., died Sept. 10, 1863.
 Carl, H. L., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Crisman, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1863, wd., disd. June 10, 1864.

Crisman, S. A., e. March 9, 1864, wd., disd. Dec. 16, 1864.

Crisman, F. A., e. March 9, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Slater, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 7, 1863, sick.
 Scott, H. W. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. April 8, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Brent, Theo. R., e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Millitt, George S., e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Neidig, Samuel, e. Oct. 6, 1862, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Twenty-Seventh Infantry.

Eddy, N. W., e. March 5, 1864, wd. at Tupelo, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.

Twenty-Eighth Infantry.

First Lieut. Carlisle Cassidy, e. as sergt. Aug. 6, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 31, 1863, resd. April 6, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Samuel J. Ketchum, e. as sergt. June 24, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 7, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Cassidy, Larue, e. August 6, 1862, wd. March 16, 1863, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Greaser, John, e. July 25, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Steffy, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Nov. 21, 1863, disab.

Thirty-first Infantry.

Asst. Surg. Abram B. Hershe, com. July 2, 1863, not mustered.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Asst. Surg. Robt. McNutt.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Chase, A. H., e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Holladay, Samuel, e. Aug. 6, 1862, captd. Parker's Cross Roads.

Fortieth Infantry.

Corp. Wm. M. Baker, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. Aug. 2, 1865.
 Baker, Geo. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. Aug. 2, 1865.
 Frits, Jacob, e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Aug. 2, 1865.
 Frits, Daniel, e. Feb. 26, 1864, died Oct. 20, 1864.
 Flack, John W., e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Aug. 2, 1865.
 Tule, Jos., e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Aug. 2, 1865.

Forty-first Infantry.

Sergt. Edw. L. Swem, e. Sept. 23, 1861, m. o. May 17, 1866.

First Cavalry.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865.]

Asst. Surg. Abram B. Hershe, com. Oct. 3, 1863, declined.

Limbocker, O. C., e. May 19, 1863, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Kay, John, e. July 18, 1861, kld. Osceola, May 29, 1862.

Madison, John W., e. Sept. 3, 1862, trans. to 8th Mo. Cav.

Brace, Jas. H., e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Third Cavalry.

Blackstone, Wm. C., e. Aug. 30, 1862, disd. March 19, 1863, disab.

Fifth Veteran Cavalry.

Wolf, Geo., e. Feb. 19, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

William, James, e. May 31, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Finker, Wm. K., e. March 15, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Bryan, John W., e. March 12, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Tones, C. C., e. March 12, 1861.

Ireland, Jas. S., e. May 9, 1864, died at Andersonville while prisoner Oct. 5, '64

Corp. Henry Matter, e. June 24, 1861, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Phillips, Thos., e. Feb. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Sixth Cavalry.

Aitekruse, Edward A., e. Nov. 24, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.

Beemer, D. R., e. Oct. 10, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.

Paul, August, e. Jan. 22, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.

Strait, Chas., e. Jan. 9, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.

Walker, Wm. H., e. Jan. 9, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.

Seventh Cavalry.

Frisbee, Wm. S., e. March 16, 1863, m. o. May 17, 1866.

Ayers, Geo., e. May 24, 1863, m. o. May 17, 1866.

Smith, Wm., e. April 26, 1863, m. o. May 17, 1866.

Thornton, F. M., e. May 21, 1863, m. o. May 17, 1866.

McKinney, Oscar, e. June 1, 1863, disd. July 30, 1863.

Com. Sergt. Edward L. Swem, e. Sept. 23, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, '64, m. o. June 22, '66.

Nichols, Allen R., e. Aug. 17, 1864, m. o. 1866.

First Infantry, A. D.

Anderson, John, e. Sept. 3, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Anderson, Geo., e. Aug. 28, '63, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Hanly, Albert, e. Sept. 4, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Johnson, John, e. Sept. 26, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

First Battalion Light Artillery.

Sr. First Lieut. Thos. A. Ijams, e. as 1st sergt., printd. jr. 2d lieut. Dec. 11, 1863,

printd. sr. 2d lieut. March 19, 1864, disd. for disab. Oct. 13, '64, and re-appointed sr. 1st lieut. Feb. 14, 1865.

Fess, Louis, e. Feb. 29, 1864, died Sept. 2, 1864.

Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

Kuapp, Edwin, vet. Feb. 1, 1864.

Eleventh Illinois Infantry.

Capt. Harrison C. Vore, com. Feb. 15, '62, term expd. Aug. 23, 1864.

Capt. Isaac D. Vose, com. 1st lieut. Dec. 21, 1863, printd. capt. Aug. 23, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.

Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Caldwell, Jesse H., e. May 24, 1861.

Nineteenth Illinois Infantry.

James, Wm. T., e. June 17, 1861, m. o. July 9, 1864.

Twenty-Second Illinois Infantry.

Farrell, Geo., e. June 11, 1861, kld. Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.

Thirty-Seventh Illinois Infantry.

Hunter, Jas. R., e. Sept. 1, 1861.

Fifty-Fifth Illinois Infantry.

Capt. Thos. B. Mackey, e. April 28, 1861. Second Lieut. Asahel C. Smith, e. Sept. 10, 1861.

Wing, Turner, e. Sept. 10, 1861.

Wardin, William, e. Sept. 10, 1861.

Fifty-Seventh Illinois Infantry.

Wabeser, Chas., e. Oct. 26, 1861, disd. July 11, 1862, disab.

One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry.

Allen, Wm., e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corp.

Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

Wagoner, Jacob, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.

Second Wisconsin Infantry.

Rowland, Chas., e. April 20, 1861.

Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry.

Brisbin, Wm. O., e. Oct. 30, 1861.

Third Missouri Infantry.

Cronert, Moritz, e. Sept. 16, 1863.

Storts, Jacob, e. Sept. 16, 1863.

Sixth Missouri Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Stephen M. Wood, e. Dec. 22, 1861, appointed Q. M.

Tenth Kansas Infantry.

Sergt. Eli H. Gregg, e. Aug. 23, 1861.

Miller, Chas. F., e. Oct. 28, 1861.

Wilson, Allen, e. Sept. 24, 1861.



S. Stein

THE NEWSPAPERS.

THE MUSCATINE JOURNAL.

The press of Muscatine ranks high among the papers of the State. The large and constantly increasing editions of the several publications, as well as the number of miscellaneous magazines and periodicals of all sorts taken here, proves conclusively that Muscatine is a county of readers. That being the fact, it is not surprising to find two daily newspapers in a city of from ten to twelve thousand. Each of the dailies has a weekly edition, and the *Journal* issues a tri-weekly, also. These several publications each reach a different class of readers, making the aggregate percentage of subscribers a large one for a county having 25,000 inhabitants.

The germ from which the papers of Muscatine sprang was called the *Iowa Standard*, a weekly paper, issued by Cram & Bailey, October 23, 1840. The prosperity of the institution could not have been marked, since the excitement arising over the location of the capital at Iowa City soon weaned the publishers from their purpose here.

In the spring of 1841, the *Standard* was borne to the new field of ambition and speculation. There it reared its head for a time, but soon grew weak from transplanting, and died.

The removal of the *Standard* did not deprive Bloomington of a paper, however, for the issuance of a sheet in those days acted like an infection, in many instances. So it was here. One week after the pioneer journal ventured into the world, another aspirant for favor appeared. The appearance of the rival organs of public sentiment was not consonant with their titles, as the second was called the *Bloomington Herald*. Usually the herald precedes the standard-bearer, but in this instance the order was disregarded. At all events, the *Herald* came out October 27, 1840, under the direction of Hughes & Russell.

The controlling spirit of the *Herald* was John Russell. He was a jolly, good-natured man, caring for scarcely anything but a living support for his paper and the enjoyment of the few personal pleasures available in the new town he had chosen as his home.

The methods of conducting a paper in those days are not comparable to those in vogue now, for the early papers were made up mostly of selected miscellany. A few editorials, on general topics, and occasionally a brief mention of home politics, were given; but no such department as the "local" of to-day was then understood. Nor, indeed, would it have been possible to maintain a paper dependent for news upon so uneventful localities as most Western places were then.

The *Herald* was a good paper, however, judged by the standard of excellence which obtained in 1840. The most absorbing theme of local interest which the editor was called upon to elaborate was a social party or a sleigh-ride. When election-time approached, there was always something to write about; but, locally, elections were governed by the better spirit of general good, and politics was rather one-sided during the early years. The paper did not seek to provoke political discussions, any more than it did to call Eastern attention to the new town. It appears to have been rather indifferent to the advancement of this region. It was published in the days of small things, and is not to be spoken of lightly now. It performed its mission, and gave more or less publicity to the fact that Bloomington was a most desirable place to settle in.

Of Mr. Hughes, the senior partner, little is said by the older settlers of to-day. He was of a retiring disposition, and filled his place honorably, but without creating any marked impression on the paper or town.

In 1845, Mr. Russell disposed of his interest in the *Herald* to Dr. Charles O. Waters, who became editor, and held that position until in 1846. The tone of the paper was decidedly improved under Dr. Waters' management, as he was both a scholarly and a forcible writer.

The next change occurred in 1846, when Mr. M. T. Emerson became the successor of Dr. Waters. Being a Whig in politics, Mr. Emerson changed the character of the journal to conform to his ideas of right, and threw into the labor of improving the paper his whole energies. He was a printer as well as writer, and made many noticeable alterations in the mechanical as well as editorial departments. The career which opened up so brightly was soon ended by the hand of death.

In 1846, the paper became the property of N. L. Stout and William P. Israel, the former assuming editorial charge. Mr. Stout was a strong partisan, and, during his *regime*, the columns abounded in vigorous denunciations of that great system which made the South the theater of civil war in later years. It required no slight courage to announce one's self as an Abolitionist in 1846, especially in a region bordering on the great thoroughfare which floated the commerce of the South. However, a fear of results did not deter the editor of the *Herald* from expressing his views on the subject of slavery, and the *Herald* became a noted sheet throughout the Northwest.

In November, 1847, John Mahin entered the office as an apprentice, at the age of thirteen years.

In the winter of 1848-49, F. A. C. Foreman came from New Boston, Ill., where he had published a paper with the singular name of *The Broadhorn*, and took possession of the *Herald*. Mr. Foreman was a man of evil habits. His appetite for drink not only ruined his business prospects, but also brought deep affliction upon his uncomplaining wife, who, day after day, would work faithfully at the case, setting type, and meanwhile rocking her infant's cradle which was, at such times placed beneath the rack on which the cases rested. Her husband was indifferent to this spectacle of heroic endeavor. After some four months of mismanagement, Foreman was obliged to succumb to financial pressure.

The *Herald* was then suspended for about six months, when Noah M. McCormick came from St. Louis, revived the paper and called it the *Muscatine Journal*. Although Mr. McCormick did not display much ability as a writer, he was, nevertheless, a good business manager, and succeeded in making a longer struggle than his predecessor was capable of.

In July, 1852, the *Journal* was sold to Jacob and John Mahin, father and son respectively. These gentlemen conducted the paper jointly until September, 1853, when they associated with them Mr. Orion Clemens, a brother of "Mark Twain." Mr. Clemens was a good printer, a sensible writer and an upright man. He maintained a high and dignified tone, while, at the same time, he infused a lively degree of spirit into the columns of the paper. In June, 1854, the tri-weekly edition of the *Journal* was established.

In January, 1855, J. Mahin & Son sold out the concern to Charles H. Wilson and Orion Clemens, who instituted the *Daily Journal* in June of that year. Mr. Clemens disposed of his interest, soon after that, to James W. Logan, and the firm of Logan & Wilson was continued until January, 1856, when D. S. Early bought out Mr. Wilson. The same year, Mr. Early's interest was

purchased by John Mahin and F. B. McGill. Messrs. Logan, Mahin & McGill conducted the paper until August, 1857. At that date, John Mahin assumed sole charge of it, and continued as manager without change of proprietors until January, 1866, when L. D. Ingersoll purchased a half interest and became editor. Mr. Ingersoll's connection lasted just two years, when John and James Mahin became owners of the *Journal*, under the firm name of Mahin Brothers. The death of the junior member of the firm, James Mahin, which occurred December 9, 1877, necessitated a change in the management. January 1, 1879, the name and style of the "Journal Printing Company" was adopted, with John Mahin, President; J. B. Lee, Treasurer, and A. W. Lee, Secretary. Incorporation is soon to be effected.

Of those who have been mentioned in connection with the *Journal* and its predecessor, the *Herald*, the following brief notice is preserved: John Russell died of cholera in Keokuk, during the visitation of the plague in 1850. Thomas Hughes removed to Iowa City. Dr. Waters removed to Chicago. N. L. Stout died in Kansas. William P. Israel died in Muscatine. Mr. Foreman removed to the Western part of the State, where he died. N. M. McCormick removed to California. Jacob Mahin died in Missouri in 1873. Orion Clemens removed to Lee County. Charles H. Wilson to Washington, in this State. J. W. Logan, to Waterloo. D. S. Early, to Pennsylvania, and L. D. Ingersoll, to Washington, D. C.

Several persons have been engaged as writers for the *Journal* whose names do not appear in the foregoing sketch. One of these was Mr. Hugh J. Campbell, who became a prominent politician in New Orleans. He contributed largely to its columns in 1860-61. W. F. Davis, now dead, wrote during the campaign of 1864. Both of these men were forcible writers and displayed decided ability. John Van Horne, now editor of the *Tribune*, was engaged a short time during 1860, and also in 1868. Mr. Van Horne is one of the best writers, who has ever been connected with Iowa journalism, being not only scholarly and well informed, but also graceful, easy of expression and agreeable in style. Judge J. Scott Richman was an occasional contributor to the paper. Mr. L. D. Ingersoll, the "Linkensale" of the Iowa press, is now well known by all newspaper readers as a trenchant writer. Among the local editors of the *Journal*, F. B. McGill, E. O. Upham, Frank Eichelberger, T. W. Eichelberger, D. A. Prosser, E. F. Richman, O. G. Jack and Frank Mahin are all remembered by those whose acquaintance with the paper extends back twenty years.

Mr. John Mahin, whose apprenticeship began in 1847, and whose life has been spent in the office of the *Journal*, is the oldest newspaper man, in point of service, in Iowa. There is but one who can claim a longer continuous term, but his does not begin until one year later than Mr. Mahin's. We refer to Mr. W. W. Junkin, of the *Fairfield Ledger*. Mr. Mahin was out of the office for one year, and, with that brief intermission, has been there since September, 1847. This is a rare and most remarkable record.

The *Journal* now publishes three regular editions, viz., daily, tri-weekly and weekly. The paper is conducted with marked ability and is a power in the ranks of Republican journalism.

THE MUSCATINE TRIBUNE.

In 1848, H. D. La Cossitt established the *Democratic Enquirer*, and remained as its head until 1853, when, for six months, W. B. Langridge administered its affairs. Mr. La Cossitt returned, and, in 1854, sold to Jerome Carskadden and T. Meason Williams. In 1855, the paper became the prop-

erty of Williams, Gibson & Co., with Judge Robert Williams as editor. The paper was conducted with vigor, and became an influential advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. Judge Williams informs the writer that he was the first editor in Iowa to advance the name of James Buchanan for the Presidency, in opposition to the Western idea of presenting Stephen A. Douglas. During his residence in Pennsylvania, his native State, the editor had formed a personal friendship for Mr. Buchanan, and his advocacy of that gentleman was upon personal grounds.

In January, 1856, the *Enquirer* passed into the hands of Daniel S. Biles and E. W. Clark: but the latter retired, after a few months, and was succeeded by Samuel McNutt, who became editor and half proprietor of the paper. This arrangement lasted but a short time, and Mr. Biles took charge of the office, continuing as its head until 1860. The paper was then suspended.

John Trainor King bought the office, and established the *Review*, which was published as a daily. In 1861, Edward H. Thayer succeeded Mr. King, and changed the name of the paper to the *Courier*. In 1864, Barnhart Brothers purchased the office, and subsequently associated with them W. W. Witmer. Under this arrangement, the *Courier* continued until 1872.

In 1870, the *Telegraph* was established, by E. O. Upham and Charles Sibley. This paper continued for about six months, when the name was changed to the *Weekly Tribune*, under the management of George W. Van Horne. In 1872, Mr. Van Horne purchased the *Courier*, and merged it into the *Tribune*. In 1873, Mr. Van Horne became associated with E. H. and William Betts, and in April, 1874, began the publication of the *Daily Tribune*, with a weekly edition. In April, 1877, Mr. Van Horne retired from the office, and the business is now under the sole management of the Betts Brothers.

The *Tribune* is one of the most enterprising and readable papers in the State. Its daily edition appears in the morning, and contains a record of the events of the times, given in entertaining form. Its local, as well as its editorial columns, are fresh and readable, and the paper is manifestly conducted by gentlemen of ability and of devotion to the profession of their choice.

OTHER PAPERS.

In 1860, a campaign paper, called the *Messenger*, in support of Bell and Everett as Presidential candidates, was published by Samuel C. Dunn. Since then, several other publications have appeared, such as the *Roarin' Ray*, by B. Neidig, an advertising sheet for his job office, but a spicy paper withal; the *New Era*, by Washburn & Whicheer, real estate dealers; the *Humming Bird*, by O. G. Jack: and a brief-lived paper called the *Democrat*.

The German press was represented by the *Zeitung*, established in 1857, by Charles Rotteck. This venture proved unprofitable, and the office was removed to Keokuk the following year.

The *Deutsche-Zeitung* was established in 1874, by J. W. Weippiert, and was continued with success. This spring, G. W. Weippiert succeeded his father in the proprietorship of the paper.

WILTON PRESS.

The Wilton *Chronicle* was the first paper published at Wilton, and was established in October, 1867, by Charles Baker and M. H. Thompson, editors and proprietors. It was a seven-column paper published entirely at home. In appearance it was very creditable, and the matter it contained was prepared with care, having reference chiefly to the affairs of the town. This first number

contained an interesting description of the business of the town, a history of the business men and their establishments. Of the first number there were 1,000 copies printed, and yet the demand exceeded the supply. Among the most extensive advertisers were Frank Bacon, E. E. Bacon, A. C. Blizzard, C. B. Strong and Addis & Strickland. The *Chronicle* was neutral in politics, but was well edited and newsy, and was attended with as good a degree of prosperity as usually falls to the lot of embryo country journals. In March, 1868, the name of C. D. Eaton appeared as associate editor. At this time, there were employed in the office S. J. Mathes, Giles O. Pearce and Jesse Markee. During the ensuing season, the paper was conducted with great vigor—the Presidential canvass between Grant and Colfax and Seymour and Blair. The billows of party politics ran high, and the publishers of the *Chronicle*, desiring to soar above a neutral position, communicated their intention to make their paper “fearlessly and implacably Republican.” Accordingly, about the 1st of June, it took the position indicated, and, amid varied vicissitudes and changes, maintained it to the close of its career. In the autumn of that year, after election, Mr. Thompson withdrew from the firm, and the firm of Baker & Eaton continued the publication of the *Chronicle* till the spring of 1869, in the mean time starting the *West Liberty Enterprise*. In May of this year, while the firm remained the same, the two members divided their labors, Mr. Baker remaining with the *Chronicle*, while Mr. Eaton gave his time to the *Enterprise*. In September, 1869, the firm of Baker & Eaton was dissolved—Mr. Baker being left sole editor and proprietor. Early in the winter, Mr. Baker sold the office to Henry C. Ashbaugh, who conducted the *Chronicle* as editor and publisher for nearly a year. In the mean time—June, 1870—Mr. Eaton returned and commenced the publication of a second paper, which he called *The True Republican*. Mr. Eaton succeeded tolerably well in this enterprise, and in January, 1871, he purchased of Mr. Ashbaugh the subscription-list and good-will of the *Chronicle*. The two papers were consolidated by Mr. Eaton as the *Republican and Chronicle* until May of that year, when he sold the entire establishment to C. E. Cheesbro, who reduced the size of the paper and rechristened it the *Wilton Chronicle*. Early in the fall of that year, the paper was again sold to Mr. Baker, and in the following winter, Mr. Baker took as a partner H. J. Vail, who continued about a year, when he withdrew, and Mr. Baker was sole owner again until August, 1873, when he leased the office to Messrs. G. O. and G. B. Pearce for one year. In July, 1874, they changed the name from *Chronicle* to *Herald*. During the administration of the Pearce Brothers, valuable additions were made to the material of the office—so much that when Mr. Baker took his away they had sufficient for every purpose. When their term of lease expired, they purchased the subscription-list and good-will and continued the publication until November 23, 1874, when they sold to J. E. Stevenson. In the month of August, 1874, J. M. Rider & Co. established a second paper, called the *Wilton Exponent*, the first number of which appeared Friday, August 21, the next day after the great fire. Both papers continued publication until March 10, 1876, when they were consolidated, and the names *Herald* and *Exponent* were merged into the *Review*, edited and published by Rider & Stevenson. March 10, 1877, Mr. Stevenson retired, and the paper was published by J. M. Rider until April 20, same year, when Mr. William Lee, of Tipton, became a half-partner, and the firm was styled Rider & Lee. The paper has been continued under this management, with J. N. Rider as editor, since that date.

WEST LIBERTY ENTERPRISE.

The Enterprise was established in April, 1868, by Mr. Baker, of Wilton, Iowa, and edited by Exune Saint, of West Liberty. In the fall of the same year, the paper was sold to C. D. Eaton and George Trumbo. The following year, 1869, Mr. Trumbo became sole proprietor; subsequently, he formed a partnership, in 1873, with A. R. Fuller; but in January, 1874, again the same was dissolved, and, in February of that year, the material and good will were sold to J. W. McElravy, who is the present owner and editor of the paper, which, under his management, has been made a success. He has changed and enlarged it to a six-column quarto, and reduced its price. The circulation of the *Enterprise* has been at least doubled since McElravy purchased the same. Having taken hold of the paper without any previous experience in journalism, he is all the more deserving of credit for the results achieved.

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 contemporaneous with their own dwellings, they began the building of such schoolhouses 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 schoolhouses 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 those 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 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 his 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.

These are the picturesque features of 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 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? 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 interest 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 schoolma'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-book, 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 road 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 timed classes, at the 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 put 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 alms-houses 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 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 schoolhouses, 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.

The following statement is compiled from last general report of the County Superintendent of Schools:

Number of district townships.....	10
Number of independent districts.....	27
Number of subdistricts.....	65
Number of ungraded schools.....	86
Number of graded schools.....	5
Total number of teachers employed.....	205
Total number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years.....	7,845
Total enrollment.....	5,540
Average attendance.....	3,355
Number of schoolhouses.....	85
Valuation of schoolhouses and property.....	\$128,255

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Previous to the passage of the revised school law in 1858, the office of County Superintendent had no existence in Iowa. A part of the duties devolving on the County Superintendent were performed by the County School Fund Commissioner.

The revised school law of 1858 created the office of County Superintendent. Previous to that date, the county school officer was known as the School Fund Commissioner. His duties were in part the same as that of the County Superintendent; such as distributing blanks and making reports to the State Superintendent; but his principal duties were that of taking charge of the school funds of the county, arising from the sale of the school lands; that is, his duties were more that of a financial agent than of Superintendent of Schools.

The first election of County Superintendent was in April, 1858. William F. Brannan, a lawyer, was the first County Superintendent, and held the office until January 1, 1860. His successor was Rev. Charles Woodhouse, Universalist, whose term expired on January 1, 1862. D. H. Goodno, teacher, succeeded Mr. Woodhouse, and, on the 1st of October, 1862, Mr. Goodno resigned to accept the position of Major in the Gray-Beard Regiment, as it was called, under Col. Kincaid, and the Board of County Supervisors appointed George B. Denison, teacher, as Mr. Goodno's successor, who held the office during the remainder of Mr. Goodno's term, and, in October, 1863, was elected for the full term, and was succeeded, January 1, 1866, by R. H. McCampbell, teacher. Mr. McCampbell was re-elected in 1867, and, on the 1st of January, 1869, resigned, to accept the office of County Auditor; and the Board of Supervisors appointed Frank Gilbert, teacher, to fill out the unexpired term. In October, 1869, Charles Hamilton, teacher, was elected, and held the office from January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1872, when he was succeeded by Thomas Brown, teacher, who was re-elected and held the office till January 1, 1876. The present incumbent, R. W. Leverich, teacher, was elected in October, 1875, and re-elected in 1877. His term of office will expire January 1, 1880.

POST OFFICES.

The post offices in the county are as follows: Adams, Atalissa, Conesville, Fairport, Melpine, Moscow, Muscatine, Nichol Station, Pine Mills, Pleasant Prairie, Stockton, Summit Ridge, Sweetland Centre, West Liberty and Wilton Junction.

MUSCATINE.

During the summer of 1833, Maj. George Davenport, who was trading with the Indians at Rock Island, sent a man named Farnham and two assistants to erect a log trading-post at "Sandstone Bluffs," or "Grindstone Bluffs," as some are disposed to call them, the present site of Muscatine. A two-roomed log building was erected by those men, and, some time later, a small stock of goods was opened for sale by Farnham, under Davenport's direction.

In 1834, according to the statement of Mr. McGrew, who passed over the site of the city in that year, while prospecting, there was no other building than the trading-house.

The house was built on the river-bank, just above where Iowa avenue now touches the shore. Mr. Farnham continued to sell goods there until the fall of 1835, at which time he died, in Stephenson, now Rock Island, Ill.

During the winter of 1836, John Vanater, who had prospected this region at a much earlier date, negotiated with Maj. Davenport for the claim and trading-post at this point. On the 20th day of February, 1836, quitclaim deeds were issued by Davenport in favor of Col. Vanater and Capt. Benjamin Clark, for \$200.

The size of the "claim" was one-half mile square, running one-quarter of a mile each way up and down the river, from the house, and half a mile inland. The line extended about sixty feet beyond what is now called Eighth street.

In May, 1836, the proprietors employed Maj. William Gordon, then a resident of Rock Island, to survey a town on their claim. When the first plat was made, the name of "Newburg" was given the town; but before the work had progressed very far that title was discarded, and the name of

BLOOMINGTON

was bestowed upon the new aspirant for notice and fame, which designation was retained for about twelve years. Owing to the proximity of Bloomington, Ill., mail-matter was frequently sent astray, and to avoid that difficulty the name was changed to correspond with that of the county; the township, however, still retains the name of Bloomington. In these pages we shall speak of Bloomington and Muscatine according as the town was styled during the period then written about.

In 1836, the original proprietors began to sell undivided interests in the town. In August of that year, Dr. John H. Foster and Suel Foster paid \$500 for a one-sixth interest. This was purchased of Capt. Clark, and was his last remaining portion. He resided at that time at Clark's Ferry, which now is called Buffalo.

Other parties bought claims in the property at about that date. Among the number whose names are now recalled were Moses Couch, Charles H. Fish, T. M. Isett, Adam Funck, Henry Funck, Robert C. Kinney, William St. John, G. H. Hight, B. White, William Devoe and J. W. Neally.

September 28, 1836, William Gordon (who was no relation of Maj. William Gordon, the original surveyor, by the way) landed at this place, and, the following day, began work on the

FIRST FRAME BUILDING

in Bloomington. It was designed as a hotel, and was used for that purpose for many years. In 1879, its remains are still standing. The building was

erected for R. C. Kinney. At that time there were but two buildings in the place.

Mr. Gordon says he found the following persons in the village when he came: William St. John, Giles and Jonathan Pettibone, J. Craig, John Champ, Norman Fullington, Moses Couch, Lyman C. Hine, Suel Foster, John Vanater, James W. Casey, Adam Ogilvie, T. M. Isett, Mr. Norton and wife and R. C. Kinney and wife.

The year previous to this, as is shown in the general history of the county, in May, 1835, James M. Casey (or Kasey, as it is sometimes spelled in the records) made a claim just down the river from Vanater & Clark's, and called his place "Casey's Landing," or "Newburg." It was from that name the first plat derived its temporary designation. The original limits did not include Casey's claim in the town survey. As that is now a part of Muscatine, it is proper to say that the first proprietors were J. W. Casey, Edward E. Fay, William St. John, Norman Fullington, H. Reece, Jonathan Pettibone, L. C. Hine, H. H. Hine, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, J. E. Fletcher, Breese & Higginbotham, Abijah Whiting, W. D. Abernathy, A. Smith and others. This claim was one mile square, including the territory occupied by the cemetery, by Butlerville, and down to the slough.

The winter of 1836-37 was an exceeding cold one. The river froze over very early, there was plenty of snow and the mercury went down to 32° below zero one day. For five days and nights the mercury remained below zero. Flour was sold at \$25 per barrel, and salt sold at \$6 per bushel. Supplies had to be carried by team from St. Louis. This intense cold has been equaled but once since that date. On the 10th of February, 1868, the mercury reached 32° below zero.

The second frame building erected in Bloomington, and which for many years was the best building in the place, was erected in the spring of 1837, for John Vanater, by William Gordon, assisted by Henry Reece, John Reece, James Reece, Jonathan Pettibone, L. C. Hine and James Craig. These men boarded at the "Iowa House," Kinney's famous hostelry, at the time they were thus engaged. The frame of the building then in process of erection was made of timbers cut from near the site of the structure, and was of oak. No pine lumber was obtainable in those days. Even the weather-boards were of oak. The town pointed with pride to this building for several years. Vanater opened a tavern therein as soon as it was completed, and he was succeeded by John Coleman, the first resident Justice.

The first marriage that took place in the county was solemnized in the "parlors" of the hotel, by Esquire Coleman. The contracting parties were Washington A. Rigby and Lydia Barr. Josiah Parvin soon became manager of the hotel. Some say that Mr. Mitchell kept the house for a time, but that statement is pronounced erroneous by others, who say that Miss Mitchell was, for a time, the ruling spirit under other management. The house stood on the corner of Iowa avenue and Second street, but was moved to Third street, to make room for Silverman & Bro.'s building.

In 1837, Adam Ogilvie opened the second store in Bloomington, counting the trading-house as the first.

Joseph Bridgman began the dry goods business in 1837, the first house of the kind in town, and still continues in trade—the oldest merchant in the county.

William Gordon, Henry Reece and H. H. Hine had carpenter-shops in the place in 1837.

A terrible accident occurred on the river about seven miles below Bloomington, August 18, 1837. The steamer "Dubuque" exploded its boiler, killing twenty-two persons. Capt. Smoker was in command of the ill-fated craft. Seventeen of the victims were brought to the town and interred where Schoolhouse No. 1 now stands. William Gordon performed the sad duties of undertaker on that occasion. The records of the Commissioners' Court show that he was allowed \$136, for his services and for the seventeen coffins furnished by him. The remains of the dead were removed when the schoolhouse was erected, and re-interred in the cemetery.

J. A. Parvin landed April 18, 1839. In May, he leased a small cabin on the hill and opened the first school in the county. He paid \$8 rent for the building, and his school was very small. In 1839-40, he moved to a building near the Court House Square, and, in the spring, moved into the "town house," on Iowa Avenue.

In 1840, J. A. Parvin bought out Adam Ogilvie's stock of goods and commenced his mercantile career.

THE FIRST THREE YEARS.

While credit is given Col. Vanater for being the first resident on the plat of Bloomington, it is true that the first settler on the present plat (1879) was J. W. Casey, who built his cabin in the fall of 1835, on a claim immediately south of the claim made by Davenport.

In locating towns on the Mississippi, the great object was to find a sufficient depth of water to float a steamboat near the shore, so that landing could be effected. Mr. Casey had sounded the water along the shore, and found that the deepest point was opposite the high bluff, extending down nearly to the head of Muscatine Island. He, therefore, made claim to the land south of Farnham's claim. Mr. Casey was an active, energetic man.

When Mr. Vanater succeeded to the proprietorship of the trading-house, positive competition sprang up between the two men as to which place was the more desirable location for a town. Vanater asserted the superiority of his land, and Casey urged with equal vehemence the advantages of his landing. In time, both claims grew in value, and then a dispute arose as the boundary-line between the claims. To settle that controversy, Maj. William Gordon, who had a claim adjoining Benjamin Nye's, near Pine River, but who was living at that time at Rock Island, was called upon to survey the town into lots. Gordon was a graduate of West Point, and was a civil engineer as well as a military man, although not then in commission. Vanater's claim extended a quarter of a mile up and down the river from the trading-house, but as the cabin was a double log building, thirty-two feet long, it was necessary for the surveyor to have some definite point to begin at. Vanater told the surveyor that the outside of the stick-chimney, on the west end of the cabin, was the proper point to start the measurement from. The Major ran the lines accordingly, and Vanater's town site was made to encroach about twenty feet on Casey's claim. Soon after this, the claim laws were established, and the matter was submitted to arbitration.

In the fall of 1836, Mr. Casey died and was buried on the high land where Schoolhouse No. 2 was erected years afterward. This was the first adult death in the county.

In November, 1837, a child was born in the family of a Mr. Barelw, and in that month, or in December following, a young daughter of Mr. Barelw was buried.

Charles H. Fish laid off the upper addition to the city at about this time, and a cemetery was marked out upon the plat. Numerous interments were made therein during the succeeding ten years.

Mr. Fish moved to Bloomington in 1837, with his wife, son and two daughters—William, Emeline and Caroline.

Mr. Moses Couch, who came in 1836, was joined by his wife in 1837. Mrs. Reece and her sons—Henry, John, James and Joseph, came in 1837.

During the early years, that curse of Western settlements—fever and ague—made this locality a desolate one, to a great extent. The ladies referred to here were among the most efficient and self-sacrificing in their care of the sufferers, and deserve lasting tribute.

In 1836, as has been stated, R. C. Kinney opened the first tavern. The original part was 16x30 feet in size, divided into three rooms below and three above. This was the first frame building in Bloomington. It is a great pity that no record of the events which transpired in that house was preserved.

In 1837-38, Mr. Barton kept boarders in a log cabin which stood on the ground between Mr. Bridgeman's store and his dwelling. John Vanater built the second hotel in the spring of 1838, where the *Tribune* building stands. The building was afterward moved to Third street.

The first brick building was erected in 1839, by Matthew Matthews, on Lot 5, Block 13, on Water street. The mason-work was done by his brother Hiram Mathews, who came to the town that year.

The Court House was begun in 1839, as is shown elsewhere.

John Coleman, one of the first Justices of the Peace in this county, kept his office for a year or so in the old Vanater Hotel. Among the cases that were tried before him were several for the crime of Sabbath-breaking. Three men were one day sentenced to pay \$3 each for making a pig-trough on Sunday. Joe Leverieh, a man famous for his connection with a band of notorious men, was once fined heavily for blasphemy. He carried his ease to the District Court and there created immense sport for Judge Williams and the bar.

ANECDOTES OF INDIANS.

The existence of the trading-post here made this point a famous one for the Indians during the first few years after the whites settled in Muscatine County. Hundreds of Indians would come to the slough, or some other convenient place, and pitch their temporary tents. Poweshiek, the chieftain, had his village on the Iowa River further up, and the camps made on the Mississippi after the year 1836 were but transient abodes. Many of the white settlers became very friendly with certain of the Indians, but the general characteristic of the red men is silence and dogged reserve. Some of the subchiefs were more disposed to be friendly than the Indians usually were because of their more frequent intercourse with the whites. Kishkekosh, who is spoken of at considerable length in the foregoing pages, was the central figure in a lively social scene in Bloomington in 1839. The incident is related by Suel Foster as follows:

"In the spring of 1839, Stephen Whicher gave a large social party, which event for those days was of a novel kind. His guests were composed of the entire elite of the town, and about twenty Indians with their squaws, who came dressed in calico breeches, roundabouts, moccasins ornamented with beads, and trinkets of various kinds attached to their persons. The Indians were also rigged out in their best for the party, with painted faces, gay blankets, buckskin breeches, and fantastic wammises ornamented with their war trophies, jewels in their ears and noses, brass bands on their arms, long ornamented pipes, weasel

and skunk skin tobacco pouches, war clubs trimmed with feathers, bears' claws and tusks, and strings of highly ornamented wampum. This was probably the most peculiarly constructed social gathering that ever met in the State. The first thing on the programme of the evening was a war-dance by the Indians. The large front room being cleared, and nothing lacking but music, Mrs. W. brought out some tin pans, a fire-shovel and tongs, which with a few sticks made ample music. Kishkekosh, the noble chief, first stepped on the floor alone, divested of nearly all his garments, and presenting a fine, well-formed and powerful form, led the dance in a majestic, savage style. Soon one and another of the men joined, until the floor was nearly filled, the whole circling around in all sorts of savage and fantastic shapes and forms of attitude, keeping time with the din of the pans and tongs, at the same time uttering low guttural sounds—*hew-wa-wa-hew-ha-wa-we-ho-hew-ha-woo*—which increased in loudness and tone until it became a savage howl, and then charged at each other until the ladies were greatly frightened. The doors being closely guarded so as to allow no one to escape, the tumult soon became general. As the dance subsided one of the painted warriors suddenly sprang at and kissed one of the fairest of the fair white ladies, who, not appreciating the honor done her, screamed a scream more piercing and frightful than the howling of the Indians. As a return for this extraordinary entertainment, the Indians insisted that the whites, especially the "white squaws," should have a dance. A violin was accordingly procured, and several dances were performed in the most elegant frontier style, which appeared to delight the Indians as much as their performance had the whites. The entertainment was kept up until the wee small hours, when the parties dispersed to their respective homes and wigwams, thus ending one of the most brilliant and social entertainments in the history of Iowa."

A good story is told by Suel Foster of an Indian scare which occurred in the winter of 1836-37. There was a man of the name of Maine then living on the island some two miles below Muscatine, who kept a barrel of whisky for traffic with the Indians, who were very fond of that article. On one noted occasion, when there had been a new arrival in his family, this old man having taken a little too much himself, was troubled by several Indians who, having already drunk enough to make them feel quarrelsome, insisted upon having more whisky, which he refused. The Indians, determined not to be refused, threatened him to such an extent that he started toward town to secure help. As he left, an Indian fired—at the whisky-barrel, and tapped it in the head. The crack of the rifle brought a neighbor woman who was helping in the house to the door, and finding the Indians sucking at the bullet-vent in the whisky-barrel, she resolutely caught up a hoe, drove the Indians off, and set the barrel on end. But the affrighted Maine, when he heard the rifle, imagined that his family and the woman there were being murdered, and he alone would escape to tell of their fate. The nearer town he got the faster he ran, and the more piteous were his cries for help. The villagers were alarmed, and as soon as he could get breath to utter an audible word, he said: "The Indians have murdered all my family, and as I ran they fired at me, but I have outrun 'em. Go down! go down!" There was a hasty gathering of guns and what means of defense could be found, and guards were placed to protect the village. The "landlord," R. C. Kinney, who is said to have been the fattest, laziest, quietest, can't-run-man in the town, exclaimed: "God of Heaven, what *shall* we do! John Champ, take my horse and go to Moscow and give the alarm; tell them that the Indians have killed all the folks on the island, and that we will run in that direction, and they must come and meet us." The braves who charged on the whisky-barrel got so

shot with the fire-water that they set fire to the rank grass, discharged their guns, and, after screaming and yelling at a fearful rate for a while, quietly entered their canoes and left for Cowmack Island.

THE BLOOMINGTON & CEDAR RIVER CANAL COMPANY.

During the early years of settlement in this Territory, the ambitious men turned their thoughts to the development of schemes for water transportation. Railroads were then in their infancy, and the most daring speculators did not even dream of securing Congressional aid for such methods of communication. In 1838-39, the country west of Bloomington was mainly tributary to that town: but the only means of reaching the Mississippi was by team. The valley of the Cedar supplied a large amount of trade to Bloomington, a point more accessible to the settlers of that fertile region than any other on the river. As a natural result of the advantages of location, Bloomington held the traffic for some time undisturbed, but, with the growth of rival river-towns, came also a realization of the necessity of inducing a continuance of the patronage. The prevailing mania was for the improvement of water-courses, during the period of which we write, and, as an inevitable outcome, a company of Bloomington men conceived the idea of uniting the Cedar with the Mississippi River, by digging a canal from Bloomington to the Cedar, and by that means diverting the trade of the valley to the growing town. The Cedar, during certain seasons of the year, was navigable as high up as Cedar Rapids, and a most extensive territory would be rendered accessible if such a project as that of the proposed canal was carried out.

The gentlemen who appear as incorporators of the enterprise were Joseph Williams, John Vanater, Adam Ogilvie, Charles Alexander Warfield, Suel Foster, William Gordon, Harvey Gillett, William D. Viele, Stephen Tony, James W. Talman and John D. Foy. They secured the passage of a bill incorporating the "Bloomington & Cedar River Canal Company," which was approved January 12, 1839. The provisions of the charter were as follows: The above-named gentlemen were styled Commissioners of the Company; they were endowed with all the usual corporate rights; the capital stock of the Company was \$200,000; shares of stock were placed at \$10; the canal was to extend from the Mississippi River at Bloomington to the mouth of Rock Creek, where it emptied into the Cedar River; the Company had the right to take such lands as were needed to develop their work, by appointing appraisers and allowing a fair valuation for property thus seized, provided no mill-sites were destroyed; in short, all possible contingencies were provided for in the terms of the charter.

Besides the supposed advantages to trade, it was also argued that the canal would furnish power for factories, and thereby serve a double purpose. Mr. Foster, whose name is given as one of the incorporators, was opposed to the scheme, from the first, and wrote several articles to prove the absurdity of the undertaking. His name was used without authority. When he heard of the project to produce power in this way, he at once said that the elevation between Bloomington and the Cedar River was at least eighty feet, and could not be overcome. Subsequent exploration proved that the highest point was eighty-four feet above the Mississippi, and it is needless to add that the scheme was never carried out. In 1865, the project of constructing a canal from Muscatine to Moscow was revived, with the view of securing a water-power; but the scheme failed of success.

SECOND SURVEY.

The survey of the town of Bloomington, after the purchase was made, in 1840, by George Bumgardner, and the plat is now framed in the County Recorder's office.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SLOUGH.

In 1845, another company was formed, for the purpose of damming the slough and reclaiming the lands annually overflowed. The dam was constructed and proved beneficial, improving many thousand acres; but the secondary object in view—that of supplying power—was not achieved. The present occupation of the fertile “island” is largely owing to this improvement. The improvements of recent date are both extensive and permanent, and a large industry has grown up in the immediate vicinity.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

The town of Bloomington was incorporated by act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 23, 1839. The original description was “all that part or tract of land in Township 76 north, Range 2 west, and Township 77 north, Range 2 west, which has been surveyed and laid off into town lots for commercial purposes,” then known as Bloomington. The bill was merely the usual form of incorporating acts, and need not be reproduced. It may be found on page 248, statute laws of the Territory of Iowa, 1839, known as the “Blue Book.”

At the time of its incorporation, the town contained a population of seventy-one souls, and boasted of thirty-three buildings.

Early in 1839, or late the preceding year (the record does not show which), John Vanater, Aaron Usher and Err Thornton, County Commissioners, selected the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 77, Range 2 west, under the act of Congress donating to each county a quarter section of land for the purpose of erecting county buildings. They assessed the quarter (which now lies nearly in the center of the city) at \$18,000, and taxed the lots therein to that amount. The other divisions of the present town plat, viz., a fractional part of the northeast quarter of Section 35; also a fractional part of the southwest quarter of Section 36, called Warfield's Division; a fractional part of the northwest quarter of the same section, known as Smalley's Division; a fractional part of the southwest quarter of Section 35, known as St. John's Division, together with what there is of the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 76, Range 2 west, styled Foster's Division; the east half of the northwest quarter of the same section, known as Higginbotham's “Float,” and the west half of the same quarter, known as Williams' Division—were entered about the same time by the individuals whose names they bear, as trustees or the claimants of lots in their several divisions. The following is a specimen of the bonds entered into by the parties concerned:

AGREEMENT made and concluded by and between Thomas M. Isett, Jesse Williams and Niles Higginbotham (a committee appointed by the holders and rightful owners of lots within that part or portion of the town of Bloomington, in the county of Muscatine and Territory of Iowa, on the Mississippi River, called and known by the citizens of said town as the “Upper Town,” or part of said town, as described in the following resolution, adopted by the claimants of lots in said town, at a meeting held at Burlington, Nov. 27th. 1838 (viz.: RESOLVED, the boundaries of the upper addition to the town of Bloomington, be the lines as agreed to and marked by John Vanater and Farrington Barricklow, of the one part, and Charles A. Warfield, of the county aforesaid, of the other part), viz.:

IT IS HEREBY AGREED by the said Charles A. Warfield, on his part, that he will officiate as the bidder or representative, of the proper and rightful owners or claimants of each and every the lots

within that part of the said town of Bloomington, called and known as the Upper Town, and described as aforesaid, at the land-sales now holding and progressing at the city of Burlington in said Territory, when and at the times such lands upon which said lots are, or said upper town is, laid out or located; and that he, the said Warfield, will well and truly bid in and purchase the said land from the United States, or so much of the said land as has not been sold by the Government of the United States to the Commissioners of Muscatine County, so that all the lots within the plat of the said described town called Upper Town shall be bought and purchased by him, the said Warfield, in trust for and to the use of each and every of the bona-fide and rightful claimants of said lots. And it is further agreed, on the part of said Warfield, that so soon, or as conveniently after the said sale and purchase of the said lots in the manner aforesaid, as may be, he will well and truly release or convey, by such deed as shall be good and valid in law, all and every of the said lots in said portion or part of the said town as aforesaid described, to each and every the proper owners or claimants of the same, in fee simple, so as that the said claimants shall forever possess and have the same to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of themselves, their heirs and assigns—all which said stipulations he will faithfully keep and perform. And on behalf of the said lot-holders, it is agreed by the said committee, for them, that they, the said lot-holders or claimants, shall, by themselves or agents, pay or cause to be paid unto the said Warfield, their trustee aforesaid, 25 cents for each lot so as aforesaid bought in for them, for his trouble in and about the purchase of the said land at the land office; and also to pay to the said Warfield the cost or expenses of purchase of the said land from the United States for them, the said lot-holders, at the land-sale aforesaid, and the said owners or claimants, each and every of them, shall prepare and furnish, free of expense, to the said Warfield, the deed or deeds for his or their own lot or lots. It is also covenanted, agreed and understood, by and between the aforesaid parties, to this agreement that all the land or ground constituting the landing fronting the said described part or portion of Bloomington, from the line of the town survey or plat on the street adjoining or next to the Mississippi River, is to be hidden off and purchased by the said Warfield to and for the use of the public, and by him to be conveyed in fee simple to Thomas M. Isett, Jesse Williams and Niles Higginbotham, in trust for the town of Bloomington, when it shall hereafter become incorporated, and to be for the citizens of said town for public use until said town shall become legally incorporated. It is also understood and agreed, That the said Charles A. Warfield is to bid in all the land or ground laid out according to the said town plat for streets and alleys, in trust for the public use, and after the same is so bid in or purchased by deeds, or other assurance good in law, to make and deliver to the said committee, in trust for the citizens or the town of Bloomington, now and after the same shall be incorporated, to the said town forever. And it is furthermore agreed to, by and between the parties aforesaid, That all the claimants of lots who shall fail to make payment, or fail to comply with the requisitions of this agreement, to the said Warfield, within six months from the date of purchase of the said lands and lots at the land-sales aforesaid, then the said owners or claimants so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit his or their lot or lots; and the lot or lots so forfeited shall be sold at public sale for the benefit of the town of Bloomington, as aforesaid; Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be the duty of the said Warfield to give public notice in one or more newspapers of the Territory of Iowa for at least four weeks successively next preceding the expiration of the term of six months, as aforesaid.

And the said Warfield furthermore covenants and agrees, That so much of the said land, or parcels of land, as may be purchased by him at the land-sales aforesaid, owned or claimed by A. Smalley, adjoining the town of Bloomington aforesaid, shall be conveyed by him, the said Warfield, to the said Smalley, his heirs or assigns, by a good and sufficient deed in fee simple—the said Smalley paying to the said Warfield the purchase money paid to the Government of the United States, or their agents, at the land-sales aforesaid, by the said Warfield.

And for the faithful and true performance of all and every the agreements and stipulations mentioned and contained in the foregoing agreement, the said Thomas M. Isett, Jesse Williams, and Niles Higginbotham, for and in behalf of the lot-holders or claimants aforesaid, and the said Charles A. Warfield, bind themselves each to the other in the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this, the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

CHAS. A. WARFIELD, [L. s.]
 THOMAS M. ISETT, [L. s.]
 JESSE WILLIAMS. [L. s.]

In presence of

CHARLES H. FISH,
 GEO. W. FITCH.

In 1841, the first brick hotel was built by Josiah Parvin. It still stands as the National House.

In 1843, the first saw-mill was erected and run by C. Cadle. It stood where Chambers' old mill stands.

In 1840, the citizens of Bloomington appointed Suel Foster a committee to purchase, from the Government, the land on which a part of the town is located. The land was to be purchased in trust for such persons as might be able to present a certificate of an equitable claim therefor, paying him the original cost and his expenses. If any property remained unclaimed after the expiration of six months from the date of his purchase, such parcels were to become forfeited to the town of Bloomington. Mr. Foster entered the land, as agreed, paying therefor \$39,22½. The area was 31.38 acres, and extended along the river from the mouth of Pappoose Creek nearly to Broadway. In 1843, the city, by its attorney, demanded of Mr. Foster a deed for the unclaimed lands, but he claimed as his own a strip of ground of indefinite width, between Water street and the river, after allowing sixty feet for the latter thoroughfare. Suit was brought against Mr. Foster in the District Court, in 1844, in chancery. The case was decided against Mr. Foster, who carried it on appeal to the Supreme Court. That tribunal affirmed the decision of the lower court in 1851. The matter created considerable excitement at the time, but we deem it worthy of mention here merely because it affected the title to public property. Those who desire to learn of the several points raised can satisfy themselves by examining the Supreme Court reports of 1851.

In 1846, or ten years after its first settlement, Bloomington had a population of 1,600.

In 1848, Joseph Bennett erected a steam flour-mill. The building was five stories high, 50x85 feet, and run five buhrs. The capacity was 500 barrels of flour per day.

The first telegraph message was received in Bloomington August 23, 1848. O. H. Kelley was the operator who took the dispatch from the instrument.

The first book store was established by Hinds & Humphrey, in 1848.

In 1849, the name of Bloomington was changed to that of Muscatine, by order of the District Court.

A GLANCE AT MUSCATINE IN 1855.

One bright afternoon, in the summer of 1855, a distinguished-looking gentleman stepped from the deck of a packet to the unpretentious wharf of Muscatine. The leading citizens of the city paid their respects to the stranger and presented him to the people. He whom the people delighted to honor was none other than the famous English statesman, Richard Cobden.

As the traveler gazed about him at the bold and rugged bluffs, he observed: "When the boat came around that point above, and the amphitheater of your town appeared in view, with the sight of those beautiful residences suspended by the high bluff above the river, I thought the picturesque Rhine had not the equal of that picture." The traveler saw none of the harsher and cruder features of the place. The lavish hand of nature had bestowed charms which even the "improvements" of man had not and could not efface. Surely the similarity between the castellated Rhine and the Mississippi in its wildness ceased when the visitor permitted his fancy to be overcome by a sense of the actual attempt to implant the germs of civilization. The rude streets, uncompleted and terminating abruptly in the towering walls which nature had silted up; the temporary and unpicturesque remains of the buildings which the early settlers were compelled to call their homes; and the evidences of newness which were to be seen on every hand, surely these marks of infancy in the life of the Western towns would effectually dispel the idea of poetic comparison which even the wildest flight of imagination might for a moment create.

But all that atmosphere of newness has disappeared, and those who see the beautiful city of Muscatine to-day join heartily with Prof. Swing in pronouncing this the most lovely scene on the Upper Mississippi.

August 18, 1857, the city was first lighted with gas; a grand celebration marked the event.

TOWN RECORDS.

The original records of the town of Bloomington are preserved in good form. The first entry is as follows:

At a corporation election held at the house of R. C. Kinney, in the town of Bloomington, on Monday, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1839, the following persons received the number of votes opposite their respective names:

	Votes.
FOR PRESIDENT.	
Honorable Joseph Williams.....	38
Arthur Washburn.....	1
Lyman C. Hine.....	1
FOR TRUSTEES.	
Arthur Washburn.....	38
Henry Reece.....	21
B. P. Howland.....	20
Suel Foster.....	15
Charles H. Fish.....	13
Lyman C. Hine.....	8
William Gordon.....	7
Jonathan Pettibone.....	2
Thomas M. Isett.....	2
FOR RECORDER.	
Moses Couch.....	29
James G. Morrow.....	10
FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.	
Giles Pettibone.....	10

The returns were approved and certified to by Moses Couch and Arthur Washburn, Judges, and John Marble, Clerk.

The first meeting of the Board was held at the office of Arthur Washburn May 10, 1839, when the officers were sworn in and took their offices as follows: Joseph Williams, President; Arthur Washburn, B. P. Howland and Henry Reece, Trustees, and Moses Couch, Recorder.

On the 16th of May, Moses Couch was appointed City Treasurer. John Marble was appointed Marshal; John J. Reece, Street Commissioner, in lieu of Mr. Pettibone, resigned, and Charles H. Fish, Assessor.

The first ordinance adopted was in relation to the sale of spirituous liquors. The second one was for the "preservation of good order."

No further business was transacted during the first year. As the official roster is given in full elsewhere, we make no further special mention of elections. During the first year, the Board had no regular place of meeting, but convened in offices, shops, etc., as the case required.

The session of May 19, 1840, was held at the post office, and the Board voted to call a meeting at the schoolhouse for the purpose of voting on the amount of corporation tax to be levied. The schoolhouse referred to stood on Iowa avenue, and was a building used for public purposes generally. The vote was duly taken May 23, and a majority of the electors decided one quarter of one per cent on the town valuation as the proper thing.

During the summer of 1840, the Board was mainly occupied in superintending the construction of a culvert over Pappoose Creek, at Second street. The first order on the Treasurer was issued July 21, of that year, to C. B. Leavitt, for work on that culvert.

In those days, liquor stores were politely termed "groceries," and licenses at the rate of \$25 per year were required to conduct them.

Frequent allowances were made to men, who have since become identified with the progress of the town, for "removing stumps from the streets."

In 1878, W. F. Braunan, Esq., revised and arranged the city ordinances, and under his supervision they were published in convenient form. That fact obviates the necessity of this work's entering into a review of the city operations. The charter and revised ordinances are to be seen at the Recorder's office.

CITY OFFICIAL ROSTER.

List of officers of the town of Bloomington, from March, 1839, to March, 1851:

1839—Joseph Williams, President; Arthur Washburn, Henry Reece, Benj. P. Howland, Trustees; Moses Couch, Recorder; Giles Pettibone, Street Commissioner.

1840—John Lilly, President; Henry Reece, John W. Richman, R. P. Lowe, Trustees; E. E. Fay, Recorder; Matthew Matthews, Street Commissioner; Hiram Matthews, Marshal; D. J. Snyder, Treasurer.

1841—Thomas Darlington, President; John S. Lakin, Edward Ballard, Suel Foster, Trustees; Arthur Washburn, Recorder; William St. John, Street Commissioner; John W. Weller, Treasurer; John Marble, Marshal.

1842—David Clark, President; William Frye, Hiram Wilson, William St. John, Trustees; Arthur Washburn, Recorder; Daniel Mauck, Street Commissioner; Lyman C. Hine, Treasurer.

1843—John A. Parvin, President; William Frye, J. J. Hoopes, L. C. Hine, Trustees; Pliny Fay, Recorder; Daniel Mauck, Street Commissioner; John Zeigler, Treasurer; William Parvin, Marshal.

1844—Stephen L. Foss, President; A. J. Fimple, A. M. Hare, J. R. Bennett, Trustees; Thomas Crandol, Recorder; Daniel Mauck, Street Commissioner; William Leffingwell, Treasurer; Hiram Matthews, Marshal.

1845—Charles Evans, President; John M. Kane, William Leffingwell, A. J. Fimple, Trustees; John Lilly, Recorder; Hiram Matthews, Street Commissioner; William Parvin, Treasurer and Marshal; John Seiler, Sexton. Mr. Seiler has served in this office continuously since 1845.

1846—Stephen L. Foss, President; Hezekiah Musgrove, Joseph P. Freeman, Alexander Jackson, Trustees; Douglas Dunsmore, Recorder; Hiram Matthews, Street Commissioner; William Parvin, Treasurer and Marshal.

1847—J. M. Barlow, President; J. L. Cummins, Harris H. Hine, Edward Olmstead, Trustees; Richard Cadle, Recorder; Hiram Matthews, Street Commissioner; John M. Kane, Treasurer and Marshal.

1848—Thomas M. Isett, President; E. H. Albee, John M. McCormick, Pliny Fay, Trustees; Richard Cadle, Recorder; David Freeman, Street Commissioner; John M. Kane, Treasurer and Marshal.

1849—Elias Overman, President; J. G. Gordon, Jacob Butler, G. S. Branham, Trustees; Richard Cadle, Recorder; Charles Browning, Street Commissioner; William Parvin, Treasurer and Marshal. This year the corporate name was changed to Muscatine, by the District Court, at its June session.

1850—William D. Ament, President; G. W. Hunt, Alfred Purcell, Ansel Humphreys, Trustees; Thomas Crandol, Recorder; Charles Browning, Street Commissioner; William A. Drury, Treasurer and Marshal.

In 1851, by act of the State Legislature, a special city charter was granted Muscatine. From March of that year to the present time, the city officers have been as follows:

1851—Zephaniah Washburn (resigned), Aulay Macaulay, Mayor; Henry Reece, J. B. Dougherty, Absalom Fisher, John C. Irwin, H. D. Lacosett, B. Bartholomew, Aldermen; G. S. Branham, Marshal; C. F. Browning, Wharfmaster; Thomas Crandol, Recorder; William D. Ament, Treasurer; L. C. Hine, Assessor; C. G. Heilenberg, City Engineer.

1852—Thomas M. Isett, Mayor; Henry Reece, J. B. Dougherty, Absalom Fisher, George C. Stone, William St. John, Samuel Bamford, Aldermen; Alexander Jackson, Marshal; Thomas M. Williams, Recorder; S. B. Crane, Wharfmaster; John I. Reece, Assessor; William D. Ament, Treasurer.

1853—John G. Stine, Mayor; George C. Stone, William St. John, Samuel Bamford, Marx Block, A. M. Hare, Jacob Hershe, Aldermen; Charles F. Browning, Marshal; Henry C. Lamb, Recorder; William D. Ament, Treasurer; L. C. Hine, Assessor; S. B. Crane, Wharfmaster.

1854—John A. Parvin, Mayor; Marx Block, A. M. Hare, Jacob Hershe, Jacob Butler, Charles Nealley, William Young, Aldermen; Abial Fry, Marshal; D. P. Johnson, Recorder; M. Berkshire, Assessor; Edward Hoch, City Measurer.

1855—J. H. Wallace, Mayor; Jacob Butler, Charles Nealley, William Young, F. S. Phelps, D. C. Cloud, C. Cadle, Aldermen; Jacob Israel, Marshal; J. B. Dougherty, Treasurer; William L. Browning, Wharfmaster.

1856—William Leffingwell, Mayor; F. S. Phelps, D. C. Cloud, C. Cadle, I. R. Mauck, A. M. Hare, B. W. Thompson, Aldermen; John A. McCormick, Marshal; D. P. Johnson, Recorder; J. B. Dougherty, Treasurer; A. J. Fimple, Assessor; L. C. Bailey, City Engineer.

1857—John J. Stine, Mayor; I. R. Mauck, A. M. Hare, B. W. Thompson, Edward Hoch, J. R. Nisley, A. Fisher, Aldermen; Elias Unger, Marshal; D. P. Johnson, Recorder; H. Lofland, Treasurer; William Leffingwell, Assessor; Samuel Tarr, Street Commissioner; Marx Block, Wharfmaster.

1858—George Meason, Mayor; Edward Hoch, J. R. Nisley, A. Fisher, S. G. Hill, J. P. Freeman, C. Hershe, Aldermen; Elias Unger, Marshal; D. P. Johnson, Recorder; H. Lofland, Treasurer; Peter Jackson, Assessor; Romulus Hawley, Street Commissioner; John Bartholomew, Wharfmaster.

1859—George Meason, Mayor; S. G. Hill, J. P. Freeman, C. Hershe, W. C. Kennedy, Henry Funck, Robert Williams, Aldermen; J. R. Nisley, Recorder; R. R. Lauther (resigned), Abel F. Adams, Treasurer; Z. Washburn, Assessor; Romulus Hawley, Street Commissioner.

1860—George Meason, Mayor; W. C. Kennedy, Henry Funck, Robert Williams, S. G. Stein, Henry Molis, C. Hershe, Aldermen; William Dill, Marshal; R. T. Wallace, Recorder; A. F. Adams, Treasurer; R. T. Wallace, Wharfmaster.

1861—George Meason, Mayor; S. G. Stein, Henry Molis, C. Hershe, Luke Sells, F. Thurston, Abraham Johns, Aldermen; William Dill, Marshal; Hugh J. Campbell, Recorder; John Wiley, Assessor; Romulus Hawley, Street Commissioner; R. T. Wallace, Wharfmaster.

1862—George Meason, Mayor; Isaac R. Mauck, Henry Molis, Richard Musser, Luke Sells, F. Thurston, A. Johns,* J. S. Patten, Aldermen; William Dill,* T. B. James, Marshal; E. O. Upham,* L. H. Washburn, Recorder; John Wiley, Treasurer; Charles S. Porter,* Abial Fry, Collector; William

*These gentlemen resigned their respective offices to enlist in the army, when their places were filled by appointment.

Dill, Assessor; Marx Block, Wharfmaster; Romulus Hawley,* Cyrus Hawley, Street Commissioner; Cornelius Cadle, City Measurer.

1863—Henry Funck, Mayor; Philip Stein, R. T. Wallace, Benjamin Middleton, Isaac R. Mauck, Henry Molis, Richard Musser, Aldermen; T. B. James, Marshal; D. S. Biles, Recorder; John Wiley, Treasurer; William Leffingwell, Collector; L. T. Goldsberry, Assessor; Marx Block, Wharfmaster; William A. Thayer, Street Commissioner; Joseph S. Mulford, City Measurer.

1864—S. D. Viele, Mayor; Henry W. Moore, Ferdinand Kaufmann, W. H. Simpson, Philip Stein, R. T. Wallace, Benjamin Middleton, Aldermen; T. B. James, Marshal; D. S. Biles, Recorder; A. F. Demorest, Treasurer; William Leffingwell, Collector; T. B. James, Assessor; Marx Block, Wharf Master; William A. Thayer, Street Commissioner; John Chambers, City Measurer.

1865—Benjamin Hershey, Mayor; Philip Stein, S. B. Crane (died in office), George Schneider, L. H. Washburn, Henry W. Moore, Ferdinand Kaufman, W. H. Simpson, Aldermen; T. B. James, Marshal; D. S. Biles, Recorder; John Wiley, Treasurer; William Leffingwell, Collector; William Gordon, Assessor; Daniel Sterneman, Wharfmaster; William A. Thayer, Street Commissioner; Edward Hoch, City Measurer.

1866—Benjamin Hershey, Mayor; F. Wienker, J. A. Reuling, C. F. Kessler, Philip Stein, L. H. Washburn, Noah Green, Aldermen; T. B. James, Marshal; D. S. Biles, Recorder; Henry Molis, Treasurer; William Leffingwell, Collector; William Gordon, Assessor; George Schneider, Wharfmaster; Michael Murphy, Street Commissioner.

1867—George Meason, Mayor; C. E. Kent, Alpheus Palmer, L. H. Washburn, F. Wienker, J. A. Reuling, C. F. Kessler, Aldermen; J. G. Wells, Marshal; John H. Munroe, Recorder; A. F. Demorest, Treasurer; William Dill, Collector; Lewis Coe, Assessor for county purposes; J. P. Freeman, Assessor for city purposes; William H. Snyder, Wharfmaster; Romulus Hawley, Street Commissioner; Cornelius Cadle, City Measurer.

1868—E. Klein, Mayor; William Spring, V. Chambers, John Cackler, C. E. Kent, C. Cadle (to succeed Palmer, removed from city), L. H. Washburn, Aldermen; John K. Scott, Marshal; John H. Munroe, Recorder; William Leffingwell, Treasurer; O. W. Brown, Collector; William Gordon, Assessor for county purposes; Lewis Coe, Assessor for city purposes; Marx Block, Wharfmaster; James S. Patten, Street Commissioner.

1869—William B. Keeler, Mayor; Joseph Bridgman, C. U. Hatch, J. B. Dougherty, William Spring, V. Chambers, John Cackler, Aldermen; John K. Scott, Marshal; John H. Munroe, Recorder; C. E. Kent, Treasurer; P. A. Brumfield, Assessor for county purposes; P. A. Brumfield, Assessor for city purposes; George R. White, Wharfmaster; James S. Patten, Street Commissioner; Cornelius Cadle, City Measurer.

1870—S. G. Stein, Mayor; Henry Funck, Henry Molis, John Cackler, Joseph Bridgman, C. U. Hatch, J. B. Dougherty, Aldermen; Robert Williams, Police Judge; Galbraith Bitzer, Marshal; John H. Munroe, Recorder; C. E. Kent, Treasurer; P. A. Brumfield, Assessor for county purposes; P. A. Brumfield, Assessor for city purposes; W. G. Block, Wharfmaster; John Beard, Street Commissioner.

1871—S. G. Stein, Mayor; Michael Murphy, John Daiber, A. F. Adams, Henry Funck, Henry Molis, John Cackler, Aldermen; Robert Williams, Police

*This gentleman resigned his office to enlist in the army, when his place was filled by appointment.

Judge: D. L. Ewing, Marshal; Robert Williams, Recorder; C. E. Kent, Treasurer; P. A. Brumfield, Assessor for county purposes; D. P. Johnson, Assessor for city purposes; W. G. Block, Wharfmaster; Patrick Murphy, Street Commissioner.

1872—J. P. Ament, Mayor; Jacob Dold, I. L. Graham, Galbraith Bitzer, Michael Murphy, John Daiber, A. F. Adams, Aldermen; Robert Williams, Police Judge; D. L. Ewing, Marshal; Robert Williams, Recorder; C. E. Kent, Treasurer; P. A. Brumfield, Assessor for county purposes; P. A. Brumfield, Assessor for city purposes; W. G. Block, Wharfmaster; B. H. Eversmeyer, Street Commissioner.

1873—J. P. Ament, Mayor; M. Murphy, O. P. Watters, John Lantz, Jacob Dold, I. L. Graham, Galbraith Bitzer, Aldermen; Robert Williams, Police Judge; D. L. Ewing, Marshal; Robert Williams, Recorder; William Leffingwell, Treasurer; D. P. Johnson, Assessor for county purposes; D. P. Johnson, Assessor for city purposes; W. G. Block, Wharfmaster; William Calder, Street Commissioner.

1874—Richard Musser, Mayor; Alexander Jackson, J. J. Hoopes, M. Benham, Michael Murphy, Jacob Fisch (to succeed Watter, resigned), John Lantz, Aldermen; Robert Williams, Police Judge; D. L. Ewing, Marshal; Robert Williams, Recorder; William Leffingwell, Treasurer; D. P. Johnson, Assessor for county purposes; George Wiley, Assessor for city purposes; W. G. Block, Wharfmaster; R. H. Eversmeyer, Street Commissioner.

1875—Henry Molis, Mayor; Frank Moran, Jacob Fisch, T. R. Fitzgerald, Alexander Jackson, J. J. Hoopes, John Lantz (to succeed Benham, resigned), Aldermen; Robert Williams, Police Judge; D. L. Ewing, Marshal; Robert Williams, Recorder; William Leffingwell, Treasurer; D. P. Johnson, Assessor for county purposes; D. P. Johnson, Assessor for city purposes; George F. Funck, Wharfmaster; Michael Purcell, Street Commissioner.

1876—J. P. Ament, Mayor; George W. Dillaway, John Byrne, Maurice Neidig, Frank Moran, Jacob Fisch, T. K. Fitzgerald, Aldermen; Robert Williams, Police Judge; D. L. Ewing, Marshal; Robert Williams, Recorder; William Leffingwell, Treasurer; D. P. Johnson, Assessor for county purposes; George Wiley, Assessor for city purposes; George B. Funck, Wharfmaster; Michael Purcell, Street Commissioner.

1877—T. R. Fitzgerald, Mayor; Edward Hoch, John Knopp, Galbraith Bitzer, George W. Dillaway, John Byrne, Maurice O. Neidig, Aldermen; Robert Williams, Police Judge; D. L. Ewing, Marshal; Robert Williams, Recorder; Henry Molis, Treasurer; D. P. Johnson, Assessor for county purposes; D. P. Johnson, Assessor for city purposes; George F. Funck, Wharfmaster; Michael Purcell, Street Commissioner.

1878—Richard Musser, Mayor; John Hahn, Samuel Cohn, J. B. Mark, Edward Hoch, John Knopp, Galbraith Bitzer, Aldermen; Robert Williams, Police Judge; J. A. Eaton, Marshal; Robert Williams, Recorder; James Jackson, Treasurer; D. P. Johnson, Assessor for county purposes; George R. White, Assessor for city purposes; George F. Funck, Wharfmaster; Romulus Hawley, Street Commissioner; George Schneider, Steamboat Register.

1879—George W. Dillaway, Mayor; John Hahn, H. J. Lauder, Samuel Cohn, F. Huttig, J. B. Mark, G. Sparks, Aldermen; Robert Williams, Police Judge; R. T. Wallace, Marshal; Robert Williams, Recorder; James Jackson, Treasurer; D. P. Johnson, Assessor; George F. Funck, Wharfmaster; Romulus Hawley, Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The city owns a substantial building on Third street, corner of Sycamore, which was purchased of the German Presbyterian Church Society, in 1876, for \$2,500. The edifice was originally used as a church, but has been remodeled to suit its present uses. The upper floor is now divided in a spacious hall, with a Council-chamber and a Police Court or Recorder's room in the front. These rooms are ample in size, and the requirements of the several departments are fully served. In the lower portion of the building, the Central Fire Department is stationed, where a well-stocked hose-cart and hook-and-ladder truck are kept.

The city owns no Jail, but makes use of the County Jail. Prior to the purchase of this building, the Council met in leased rooms in the Winn Building and in the Tremont House Building.

Although the Court House did not properly come under the head of city buildings, it is, nevertheless, an edifice which gives additional character to the structures of the city. Placed in the midst of a fine square, in a locality somewhat retired and free from the noise of the principal business thoroughfares, but still easy of access, the building forms a conspicuous object in the view as seen from many of the surrounding points of eminence. The Court House was rebuilt in 1864-65, and is now a satisfactory and creditable building. The spacious park is adorned with numerous fine trees. The noble monument which commemorates the deeds of those who fell in defense of the Union, stands in the foreground.

The Jail is located immediately in the rear of the Court House, but across Fourth street. This building was recently remodeled and made secure, by the addition of better cell arrangements, and is now a substantial structure. Joseph Mulford and H. H. Hine were the contractors who reconstructed the Jail.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police of the city are under the charge of a Marshal, who is annually chosen by the Council. At present, that responsible office is filled by R. T. Wallace. There are the following policemen now on service: Thomas S. Berry, Newton M. Brown, John Kerwick and George W. King, the latter having charge of the stone-yard at the Jail, where the unwelcome tramps are placed at work.

POLICE COURT.

Judge Robert Williams is the present Police Judge, and has held the office since the institution of the Court, in 1870. The powers and jurisdiction of the tribunal is co-ordinate with that of Justice of the Peace, and has additional powers in some directions, to fit the case.

Judge Williams is also Recorder of the city, a position filled by appointment of the Council, and has both offices in the City Building.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Muscataine can rightfully boast of its Fire Department. It is composed of young men who take great pride in their connection with their several companies. Although some efforts were made in quite early times to establish companies, and those efforts were successful to a greater or less degree, it is but right to date the present system only from the time when the companies now in existence originated. The Department is in possession of no data which go back of those which are here recorded. As in many other places, there

were, doubtless, bucket-brigades and volunteer companies, but no evidence of their existence is in the hands of the Chief of the present system. We join with those who give amplest praise to the citizen-firemen, who risk life and limb in times of danger, with no other motive or purpose than the relief of imperiled humanity. Since the institution of the Department, in 1876, Joseph Morrison has been Chief, and H. F. Bodman, Assistant Chief thereof.

Champion Hose Company No. 1 was organized January 7, 1875, at which time a number of German citizens met at the Mayor's office for the purpose of establishing a regular system. Mr. Gus Schmidt was the leading spirit in this commendable enterprise, and has since been an efficient member of the company. The officers elected in 1875 were as follows: Foreman, M. Saal; First Assistant, B. Schmidt; Second Assistant, C. Henkel; President, Gus Schmidt; Secretary, D. Mayer; Treasurer, H. F. Bodman. The original membership was forty-eight. On the 27th of February following the organization, this company received from the city a Champion Chemical Engine, and a number of buckets, hooks, ladders, etc. The name adopted was that of the "Champion Fire Company." The election of officers in 1876 resulted in the choice of Gus Schmidt for Foreman; H. F. Bodman, First Assistant; John Neupert, Second Assistant; Sam Cohn, President; B. Schmidt, Secretary; Joseph Fessler, Treasurer. A Standing Committee was chosen, as follows: C. Ruckeleschel, John Koehler, Joseph Friedrichs. May 31, 1876, the city placed a hose-cart with hose at the service of the company, and the name was thereupon changed to that of "Champion Hose Company No. 1." Since then, the officers have been: 1877—Foreman, Gus Schmidt; First Assistant, B. Juettner; Second Assistant, C. Hetzel; President, C. Bierman; Secretary, B. Schmidt; Treasurer, James Fessler; Standing Committee, J. Friedrichs, C. Ruckeleschel and John Koehler; 1878—Foreman, Gus Schmidt; First Assistant, C. Hacker; Second Assistant, Gus George; President, B. Juettner; Secretary, B. Schmidt; Treasurer, J. Fessler; Standing Committee, A. P. Hess, H. F. Bodman, John Hartmann; 1879—Foreman, Gus Schmidt; First Assistant, C. Hacker; Second Assistant, John Neupert; Treasurer, Joseph Fessler; Secretary, B. Schmidt; Standing Committee, C. F. Bodman, A. P. Hess, John Hartmann. Membership, forty-six men.

Rescue Hose-Company No. 2 was organized April 27, 1878, with a membership of thirty men. The original officers were: G. Bitzer, Captain; A. B. Hampton, First Lieutenant; Joseph Morrison, Second Lieutenant; C. G. Whipple, Secretary; J. A. Pickler, Treasurer. In June, Joseph Morrison was elected Chief of Fire Department, and William Fisher was chosen Second Lieutenant. Mr. Whipple resigned August 17, and William C. Betts was elected to the vacant place of Secretary. Mr. Hampton resigned March 1, 1877, and William Fisher was elected First Lieutenant. Frank Ashcraft was elected Second Lieutenant May 3. In 1877, the official roll stood: G. Bitzer, Captain; William Fisher, First Lieutenant; John Ellis, Second Lieutenant; Charles F. Garlock, Secretary; John Berry, Treasurer. In June, 1878, the election resulted in the choice of G. Bitzer, Captain; William Fisher, First Lieutenant; John Berry, Second Lieutenant; Charles F. Garlock, Secretary; John Berry, Treasurer. The membership, March 25, 1879, is forty-five.

Excelsior Hose Company No. 3 was organized in June, 1876, with twenty-four members. Its motto is, "Always reliable." Herewith is given the official roll: 1876—Foreman, F. Moran; First Assistant, P. Ryan; Second Assistant, D. Burke; Secretary, J. H. Cosgrove; Treasurer, F. P. Anson; 1877—Foreman, P. Toohey; First Assistant, D. Burke; Second Assistant,

M. J. Fahey ; Secretary, J. H. Cosgrove ; Treasurer F. P. Anson ; 1878—Foreman, P. Murphy ; First Assistant, D. Burke ; Second Assistant, M. J. Fahey ; Secretary, C. P. Neff ; Treasurer, F. P. Anson ; 1879—Foreman, P. Murphy ; First Assistant, D. Burke ; Second Assistant, J. Pfeiffer ; Secretary, C. P. Neff ; Treasurer, J. W. O'Brien. Present membership, forty-two.

Relief Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.—This Company was organized April 12, 1877, with a membership of twenty-eight, and went into active service on the arrival of their truck, the 1st of May. The officers of the Company, to April 1, 1878, were: Foreman, Lyman Banks ; Assistant Foreman, W. S. Halstead ; Recording Secretary, A. N. Garlock ; Financial Secretary, W. C. Kegel ; Treasurer, J. E. Coe ; Steward, R. C. Williams ; Standing Committee, James Mayes, F. W. Swan and Julius Molis. Officers to April 1, 1879: Foreman, Lyman Banks, First Assistant Foreman, H. W. Hanson ; Second Assistant Foreman, F. W. Swan ; Recording Secretary, A. N. Garlock ; Financial Secretary, W. L. Mull ; Treasurer, J. E. Coe ; Steward, C. C. Smith ; Standing Committee, H. J. Lauder, F. W. Swan, J. H. St. John. The membership at present is forty-five. Company quarters, rear room, under City Hall. Truck first-class ; made by G. W. Hannis, Chicago.

Muscatine has, happily, escaped, thus far, from serious loss by fire. The most extensive one which has occurred was August 23, 1851, at which time Joseph Bennett's sash and blind factory was destroyed, with several adjoining cheaper buildings. The loss was estimated at about \$40,000. Other minor fires have occurred, as might naturally be expected.

WATER-WORKS.

The admirable system of water-works now in operation in this city was first suggested by Mr. William C. Wier, now deceased. That gentleman visited Muscatine, in the summer of 1875, with the view of enlisting the capitalists in such an enterprise. In the fall of that year, a stock company was organized, and in December the Muscatine Water Works Company was authorized by the City Council to become incorporated under the laws of the State. The leading men in the undertaking were J. A. Bishop, G. W. Dillaway, S. and L. Cohn, W. W. Webster, W. S. Robertson, R. M. Burnett, W. C. Wier, R. Musser, R. M. Baker, J. T. Kreke, S. G. Stein, L. W. Olds, H. Funck, J. Ruëlmann, and P. Stein. The charter was for twenty-five years, and covered all points essential to the completion of the works. On the 6th day of November, 1875, the Company was organized, and, on the 12th of that month, the following provisional Board of Directors was chosen: G. W. Dillaway, R. Musser, J. A. Bishop, A. Jackson, H. W. Moore, R. M. Burnett, J. Carskadden, G. A. Garrettson and W. S. Robertson. In 1876, the Board chose G. W. Dillaway, President: R. Musser, Vice President: H. W. Moore, Treasurer; J. Carskadden, Secretary.

In order to give a sketch of the detailed progress of the work, we here insert the Secretary's report to the corporation, submitted May 2, 1876. Mr. Carskadden said:

" To the Stockholders of the Muscatine Water Works Company :

" The Provisional Board of Directors of said company respectfully submit the following report: On the 3d of December, 1875, and shortly after the organization of this company, an ordinance was passed by the City Council of Muscatine, granting to this company the exclusive right to construct and maintain water works for protection from fire, and domestic use, and containing

guards, provisions and restrictions, which were deemed necessary for the preservation alike of the rights of the city and company. The ordinance was formally accepted by the company on the 6th of December, 1875, and by its terms became a contract between the parties.

It was considered advisable by the directors, and by the stockholders, and the public generally, that the works should be commenced and pushed to completion as soon as possible, and in order to gain some practical knowledge of the subject, a committee of the Board visited the works at Davenport, Rock Island, Lyons and Clinton. This committee was very favorably impressed with the style and operation of the works at Clinton, and especially with the merits of the pumping machinery there used: and it was finally determined to model our own on a similar though greatly cheaper plan.

On the 22d of December, 1875, a meeting of the Board was held for the purpose of considering bids and propositions for the construction of the works. Several propositions were submitted and considered, but that of William C. Wier, the engineer who had drawn various plans and speculations for the works, was deemed the best, and it was also the lowest bid submitted for the construction of the entire works without the reservoir: and the contract was awarded to him, the contract price being \$31,138, provided piston-pumps were used, and \$32,138, if plunger-pumps were selected. The plunger-pump was decided to be preferable, and the latter adopted at the contract price. Subsequently, the contract was executed between the company and Messrs. William C. Wier and T. Cowell, as contractors, the latter-named gentleman being associated with Mr. Wier, and joining in the contract subsequent to the letting. The contract bears date, December 29, 1875, and the contractors executed a bond for the faithful performance of their contract, in the penal sum of \$5,000, with Mr. J. R. Maxwell, of the Cope & Maxwell Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, as surety.

The contract provides, in brief, for the sinking and anchoring in the bed of the Mississippi River, for a distance of 700 feet from the shore between the elevator and Northern Line warehouse, of a wooden conduit similar to that adopted at Clinton, to convey the water from the channel of the river, and where, it is believed, the water will be free from the impurities of the shore, to the works—the construction of a water-tight well directly at the shore, in which a filter is to be placed, and into which water will be drawn from the conduit, and from which the water will be drawn to the pumps—the construction of a pumping-house and smoke-stack on the levee about eighty feet from the shore with the necessary pumps, boilers and machinery therein, and the laying of a twelve-inch street-main or water-pipe from the pumping-house across the levee and up Chestnut to Second street, and there connecting with the circuit of street-mains which extends from Broadway on the west to Oak street on the east, and includes main lines on Second and Fifth streets, and the necessary connections by cross streets, and the setting of a hydrant for fire purposes at each street-crossing, with several valves or gates by means of which the water can be shut off from any given section of the pipe for purpose of tapping, repairs, etc.: in short, the contract covers and includes all the main work and material necessary for furnishing water by direct pressure, and by its terms the contractors undertook to furnish all the material and do the work.

The work of trenching and laying the pipe was begun immediately after the execution of the contract and was pushed forward as fast as the frequent rains and storms of the past winter would permit. Some delay in that respect,

and also in setting hydrants, was caused by the non-arrival of material at as early a date as it was expected.

"The open winter, which in some respects interfered with the progress of the work, enabled the contractors to build the brick pumping-house and smoke-stack sooner than was anticipated.

"The continuous high water prevented the placing of the filter in the pump well, and the same cause, with the additional fact that the river was not frozen over during the winter, made it impossible to lay a great part of the conduit; neither of these things could be properly done until low water in the river.

"The street mains and special castings were furnished by the celebrated iron house of Dennis Long & Co., of Louisville, Ky., and are believed to be of excellent quality. The fire hydrants and valves are from the house of S. Cummings & Son, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who have a well established reputation as manufacturers of these articles. The boilers were made by John Baker & Co., of Muscatine, and that is believed to be a sufficient guaranty of their quality.

"The pumping machinery was built, placed in position and connected with the pipes, ready for use, by the Cope & Maxwell Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, Ohio. The pumps are similar to those of the Clinton Water Works, and are beautiful specimens of that class of machinery. Having a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

"The public test and trial of the works had on the 12th of April, demonstrated the entire efficiency of the pumping machinery, the strength of the pipes and the thoroughness of the manner in which all the work has been done. Upon the strength of that test, the pumping machinery was formally accepted by the Directors.

"In order that the city might be ready to avail itself of the benefit of the Water Works at as early a moment as possible, the City Council has provided hose and carts, and at the public test before mentioned, a powerful stream of water, sufficient for all ordinary fire purposes, was thrown through 1,050 feet of hose affixed to a hydrant on the east end of Fifth street, being the hydrant farthest from the pumping-house. This stream was played on the roof and tower of Schoolhouse No. 1, on the west side of Seventh street, and on a high elevation of ground. This severe test convinced all who witnessed it that the territorial extent of the protection afforded by the works is limited only by the length and strength of the hose in use.

"The throwing of two, three and four streams simultaneously, at the same trial, proved the ability of the works to concentrate a great mass of water at the same time upon any one point, and that the protection from fire which our citizens have been so anxious to obtain for years, has at last been accomplished.

"At a special meeting of the City Council, held on the 15th of April, the Council was formally notified by the Board that the Water Works were so far completed as to enable the company to afford the necessary fire protection, and that the rental of fire hydrants, as provided by the city ordinance should begin at that date. This communication was referred to the Council as a committee of the whole, and at a subsequent meeting was approved and assented to. The rental here referred to is the sum of \$4,000 per year for the hydrants on the present line of pipe, being thirty in all.

"The works have not yet been accepted from the contractors, for the contract is still unfinished. About five hundred feet of the conduit is yet to be laid in the river; the filter is to be made and placed in the well, and some work remains to be done on the streets in back-filling the trenches and repla-

cing the macadam along the line in Second street. With these exceptions, the work of the contractors is substantially performed.

"In the progress of work, some additions have been made to the original plan, and these have, of course, increased the cost of construction. Two hydrants have been set in addition to the number called for by the contract; the addition of a mud-settler was made to the boilers, and an arrangement of pipes, by which the water can be forced back in order to scour the conduit, in case it should be obstructed by sand; the size and capacity of the smoke-stack were increased, and various minor changes and modifications of the original plans.

"The subscriptions to the capital stock of this company amount, in round numbers, to \$44,000. The Directors have made four calls or assessments upon the stock—one of 10 per cent and three of 20 per cent, making 70 per cent called for in all.

"With but few exceptions, the calls have been met by the stockholders with commendable promptness, as appears by the report of H. W. Moore, Esq., Treasurer of the company, made to the Board April 29, 1876, there had been collected in cash on the stock subscriptions to that date the sum of \$24,504.75, and expended in cash the sum of \$24,493.01.

"The system of water works contemplated by this organization includes the construction of a reservoir capable of holding 1,000,000 gallons, upon the westerly hill of the city—either on the public square or on property to be purchased or condemned for that purpose—the pressure from which shall be sufficient to afford fire protection and supply for domestic use to all lower parts of the town without the aid of direct pressure from the pumps, and, when this is done, the cost of maintaining and running the works will be greatly lessened, as it will not then be necessary to keep up steam constantly.

"In conclusion, the Board beg leave to congratulate you and your fellow-citizens generally upon the fact that this important enterprise has been carried so far toward completion, and with so little delay and loss. When you called upon us to do this work, we knew absolutely nothing about it, and were compelled to rely upon conclusions drawn by hasty observation of other works, and upon such information as we could gather from outside sources. We had to depend, in a great measure, upon the advice and suggestions of the contractors, and especially of Mr. Wier, at and before the commencement of the work, and it is but justice to them to say that they have (as we believe) fairly and honorably given us and you and the city the benefit of their knowledge and experience. We should also remind you that this is a work that cannot be built and then let alone, like a house, until time and the elements make repairs necessary. It will not run itself. It requires now, and always will require, constant and careful supervision, and economy and thoroughness in its management and future extension to make it either creditable or profitable to the Company. But we feel confident that the same liberality and enterprise which led to the construction of our Water Works, will sustain and extend them in the future."

In the summer of 1876, the reservoir was completed, with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. It is located on the public square on the southeast part of town. From 1876 to 1879, there were several extensions to main pipe laid, making in all three and a half miles of pipe now in use. Other improvements were made, including the grading, fencing, sodding and planting of trees and shrubbery on the public square, making it one of the finest pleasure resorts in the city. The reservoir is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the pumping works and at a height of 185 feet from pumps, giving the city a

pressure of sixty-five to eighty pounds, which is used for all domestic and fire purposes. The company has located on the line forty double-discharge hydrants for fire purposes. The supply of water is obtained from the Mississippi River through an eighteen-inch cast iron pipe, running into the river 700 feet. The quality of water is as good as any in the State. The engine-house has been inclosed within a yard 130x75 feet, trees and shrubbery planted, and a beautiful fountain in the center.

The present Directors of the company, elected in May, 1878, consist of G. W. Dillaway, J. A. Bishop, H. W. Moore, A. Jackson, J. Carskadden, R. Musser, G. A. Garrettson, Samuel Cohn and L. W. Olds, with the following officers: G. W. Dillaway, President; J. A. Bishop, Vice President; H. W. Moore, Treasurer; J. Carskadden, Secretary; William Molis, Engineer and General Superintendent; Charles Molis, Assistant.

THE POST OFFICE.

The first post office in the limits of Muscatine County was established in 1836, with Arthur Washburn as Postmaster. The office was called Iowa. The second post office was at Geneva, in 1838. The name then used was Vanderpool and S. C. Comstock, father of Mrs. W. A. Drury, was the official in charge. Amos Walton, father of J. P. Walton, was Deputy, and, subsequently, Postmaster. The name was then changed to Geneva.

Although Bloomington claimed to be a town in 1836, no post office was established until 1839 at this point. The settlers of "town" and "county" were compelled to go to Geneva for their mail. The first commission was issued to a Postmaster at Bloomington, in 1839, but a most unaccountable spirit animated the man who was honored by the appointment, Mr. Stowell, for, before the commission arrived, he left the village for parts unknown. He may have been appalled at the thought of acquiring wealth so suddenly, for, at that time, the office was worth about \$4 a year. At all events, he retired from view, and the citizens discussed the merits of those who were more staid, with a view to selecting an officer. Finally, Edward E. Fay was induced to accept the trust, and his name was duly enrolled on the list of appointments. Mr. Fay was not trammelled with any of the modern ideas of a Postmaster's duties. The citizens did not wait about the general delivery and clamor for their mail, or grumble when he was five minutes too long in distributing the same. The reason was obvious: Mr. Fay carried his office in his hat! It was not an extraordinary hat, either. It had no lock-boxes or numbered drawers; but it created a system which has since been abandoned in this city—the carrier system.

Mr. Fay died in 1840, and was succeeded in office by his brother, Pliny Fay, who removed to California. The latter held office under the Harrison regime. During most of that time, the office was in a small frame building on Second street, where Union Block stands. The business had so increased as to require a local office.

When Polk's administration came in, the policy of the Government was one of change, and, in 1844, George Earll became Postmaster. He established his office in a small frame building, on the site of the old Tremont Hall. Mr. Earll soon died of consumption, and his daughter Lucy became first the Deputy and then the appointed officer in charge. Miss Earll became a general favorite, through her efficient and agreeable management. She subsequently married Mr. O. H. Kelly, of National Grange fame, and died in 1850, in Minnesota.

Taylor's election to the Presidency again worked change. In 1849, Nathan L. Stout was appointed Postmaster. At that time, he was editor of the *Bloomington Herald*. He removed the office to a new frame building which stood on the site of A. M. Winn's store. The quarters were more commodious than ever before; but Mr. Stout was, unfortunately, a poor business manager, and, in less than a year, his affairs became so complicated that a change was made by the Department, and Richard Cadle took the office. He served acceptably during the remainder of the term, moving the office to the lower room in Freeman's Block, at Pappoose Creek Bridge, on Second street.

In 1853, President Pierce appointed Henry Reece Postmaster. A portion of the time, Mr. Reece retained the rooms in which he found the office, but finally moved to the Boston House (now Scott House), on Iowa avenue. Mr. Reece opposed the Nebraska bill, and was removed from office after three years of service.

John A. McCormick succeeded to the place, and removed the office to the east end of Second street.

In 1860, Robert Williams was appointed by President Buchanan; but the change in administration, one year later, caused a change also in office.

John Mahin became Postmaster in 1861. In the spring of that year, he removed the office to Iowa avenue.

In 1869, R. W. H. Brent was appointed to the office by President Grant. The office was removed to Butler's Block, Iowa avenue.

In 1873, John Mahin was re-appointed, and, under his administration, the office was established in the spacious quarters still occupied on Second street, between Iowa avenue and Chestnut street, called Stein's Building, or, more latterly, the Post-Office Building. It is one of the finest offices in the State.

In 1878, B. Beach was appointed Postmaster, and is still serving in that capacity.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

Both the city and county of Muscatine have played a conspicuous part in the great railroad drama of the West. Liberality on the part of the people was not met by a commensurate degree of success during the years of fierce scramble for power which preceded the war. Muscatine ought to have been the leading railroad town on the Mississippi; and it was through no fault of the citizens that such a grand accomplishment did not result from the efforts put forth. The county voted a large sum of money in aid of railroads, and the city was equally public-spirited. Fate conspired to defeat the measures introduced, however, and to-day the county has but just freed itself of a large debt, while the city has still a burden to carry, growing out of the issuance of railroad bonds to an unsuccessful and now extinct corporation. Whatever may have been the past, however, the future is more encouraging. Muscatine is now open to the markets of the North, South, East and West, by the lines running to the city; while the county is peculiarly fortunate in the numerousness of its roads. The city is now one of the most important points upon the great Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, which unites the city of Chicago with the city of Leavenworth, Kan., and connects Atchison, by means of a branch, with those centers of trade. The entire system of railways throughout the Southwest is thus opened up and brought into close relationship with the line upon which Muscatine stands. Texas and the Gulf border regions, by the Southern Pacific, and the vast treasure of mine and field there lying undeveloped, will some day find an outlet through the connections of which the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is a part.

Although the city of Muscatine is upon the branch, the main line runs through the northern tier of townships in the county, by which means this section can boast of two trunk lines within its limits, for the Southwestern is practically a main line. The east and west road passes through Stockton, Wilton, Moscow, Atalissa and West Liberty, and calls to those several towns the trade of contiguous territory in adjoining counties. At Wilton the Southwestern intersects the main line, and runs nearly south until it reaches Muscatine, thence it diverges to the southwest. Muscatine is the only town, except a mere station called Summit, on this branch, within the county.

The western tier of townships find markets upon the great north and south thoroughfare—the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. While the corporation so named controls the road no further south than Burlington, that road and its connections unite St. Paul with St. Louis. West Liberty profits by being located at the junction of the northern with eastern roads, and is a favorable marketing point for all staples produced in the magnificent region which surrounds it on all sides. The stations on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road are Nichols, Conesville and Port Allen.

But these roads are not the only ones. A line extends westward from Muscatine, which is called the Muscatine Western, tapping the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road at Nichols, and pushing onward toward the coal-fields. During the coming summer, this road will be built several miles beyond its present temporary terminus, in Johnson County. Ultimately this road will become a great through line to Council Bluffs.

It is always better to consider the good that may be realized, than to repine over the results of past mistakes. If the city of Muscatine failed to secure one of the main trunk lines at any early day, there is no reason for despairing of her being more fortunate in the future. The growing demands of rapid transit, between sea-board and sea-board will, sooner or later, compel the construction of a road to the Missouri River upon as nearly an air line as is practicable. Such a road would have to cross the Mississippi at Muscatine. The completion of the Western would serve as a stimulant to such an enterprise, as its route contemplates just such a project. It would become a mighty link in the chain, and the freights of the Pacific would find cheap passage-way through this city.

It is also possible that a road may be built along the river, from Clinton to Burlington, and open up another north and south highway.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

The business done by the packet lines—of which there are two—is quite an important feature in the aggregate of that transacted in the city, but the era of railroading eclipses that of steamboating. Considerable grain is purchased here, and shipped from the elevator on the levee. This is the only elevator in town.

A FERRY

is maintained between Muscatine and the opposite shore, whereby the farmers of the southern portion of Rock Island and the northern portion of Mercer Counties are enabled to trade with Muscatine merchants.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The First M. E. Church of Muscatine came into active existence, and finally was created a regularly organized religious institution, in the manner hereafter cited. During the fall of 1837 and summer of 1838, Norris Hobert preached here. About the same time, Barton H. Cartwright, Methodist, held

services and preached to audiences in the bar-room of the Iowa House. In the spring of 1839, Rev. Brace was sent by the Rock River Conference, as a missionary, to a mission which included Bloomington (now Muscatine). The place then contained about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, among them a few professors of religion.

Although meeting with great opposition, Rev. Brace fearlessly and boldly preached the word of everlasting life. Hon. J. A. Parvin states that the first time he heard him preach, it was in a small building, just inclosed, without plaster or floor, unless loose boards thrown across the sleepers could be called a floor. He stood in the door, as a number were around the house, and while he was explaining the "way of life," a distinguished citizen, to show his contempt for the preacher and religion, sat near him, reading a newspaper. Yet this conduct did not disturb the man of God. He acted as one who was commanded to "stand on the walls of Zion," and when he saw danger, give the alarm, and thus clear his skirts of the blood of sinners.

In the month of July, 1839, a class was formed, consisting of seven members, viz., George Bumgardner and Sarah Bumgardner, Thomas and Sarah Morford, J. A. Parvin and Hannah D. Parvin and Miss Mary Williams.

The next session of the Rock River Conference being in the fall of 1839, returned Mr. Brace, and sent the Rev. Barton Cartwright as his colleague, and made a four-weeks circuit, which embraced all of Muscatine and part of Scott and Louisa Counties. They preached the word faithfully, but met with many discouragements; seeing but little fruit of their labors, scarcely receiving a compensation sufficient to keep them from going ragged, traveling from day to day over the unsettled prairies, preaching in log cabins to a congregation of ten or twelve persons, they faithfully performed their duties. Among the additions to the membership this year were William and Hannah Parvin and Mary Williams, wife of Hon. Joseph Williams.

A Sunday school was commenced in May, 1839, which was, for several years, a union school, until the different denominations became able to support a school of their own. Since 1844, a Sunday school has existed and been liberally supported by the Church.

The Rock River Conference, at its session in 1840, made some alterations in the circuit, and appointed Rev. Henry Somers, Presiding Elder, and Nathan Jewett, preacher in charge.

The first Quarterly Meeting there is any record of was held at Bloomington, October 3, 1840. The members of that Quarterly Conference, besides the Elders and preacher, were: Micajah Reeder, Local Preacher; George Bumgardner, Exhorter; John Lilly, Gabriel Walling, William Reeder and Joseph Jeans, Class-Leaders. The following were appointed Stewards: J. A. Parvin, Recording Steward; Charles A. Warfield, District Steward, and Joseph Williams, Thomas S. Battelle and Robert Benfiel, Stewards. George Bumgardner was licensed to preach as a local preacher.

Joseph Williams and some others joined Church during this Quarterly Meeting.

The next Quarterly Conference was held January 2, 1841, at Bloomington. From this time on, the Church progressed gradually, increasing in membership and accomplishing much good work in the community. At the annual Conference in 1845, a Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of the following members, viz.: J. Williams, G. Bumgarden, T. S. Battelle, T. Morford, John Lilly, George Earle, J. A. Parvin, Z. Washburn and S. C. Hastings, and measures were taken which ultimately resulted in the building of a meeting-house.

In 1840, the citizens built a house for school and religious purposes, on Iowa avenue, between Second and Third streets, which was used alternately by the Methodists and Presbyterians until 1846, when the former society obtained exclusive control of it. It was abandoned in 1851.

The old church-building now occupied by the city offices was dedicated the same year, and the present commodious church edifice was erected under the supervision of Rev. W. F. Cowles, in 1860.

The following is a list of the Pastors to the present date, in regular succession: 1840, Nathan Jewett; 1841, Joseph Kirkpatrick; 1842, James L. Tompson; 1843-44, E. S. Norris; 1845-46, David Worthington; 1846, J. B. Hardy; 1847-48, John Harris; 1849, L. B. Dennis; 1851, H. C. Dean and L. S. Ashbaugh; 1852, Joseph Brooks; 1853-54, James H. White; 1855, John Harris; 1856, J. W. Sullivan; 1857, John Harris; 1858-59, David Worthington; 1860, Emory Miller, Assistant; 1860-61, F. W. Evans; 1862-63, J. H. Power; 1864, W. P. Watkins; 1865-66, G. N. Power; 1867-70, W. F. Cowles; 1870-73, J. B. Blakeney; 1873-76, J. W. McDonald; 1876-78, G. N. Power; 1878-79, Dennis Murphy. The Present membership of the congregation is 400.

Connected with the Church is a large and flourishing Sunday school, a Lyceum, holding sessions twice a month, and a Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

The Musserville M. E. Church was erected during the year 1875, previous to any church organization. In the fall of the same year, it was dedicated, and became what is known as Muscatine Circuit M. E. Church. At the time of the dedication, Rev. A. V. Francis had been appointed to the pastorate, which relation he sustained for three years, during which time the Church was very prosperous. Its membership increased from three to about one hundred. Its constituent members were Thornton Nichols, Emily Nichols and Frank Holcomb. Its first officers or Board of Trustees were Peter Musser, W. H. Stewart, Thornton Nichols, William Newkirk, F. R. Holcomb, Peter Musser, H. V. Howard, Frank Coover and Samuel Miller. The Church has a present membership of eighty. Its present Board of Trustees consists of George Stinchfield, T. Nichols, W. H. Hoopes, S. Miller, J. Kendig, C. O. Hurd and F. R. Holcomb. Rev. John B. Hill presides over the Church as Pastor. It has three appointments outside of the city limits, constituting the pastoral charge known as Muscatine Circuit: also supports a flourishing Sabbath school, under the superintendence of W. H. Hoopes, with an average of one hundred scholars.

The German Methodist Church was organized by Revs. Henry Fiegenbaum and John Plank. During the years 1850, 1851 and 1852, the first house of worship was built, at a cost of \$1,050. The first Sabbath school included two teachers and eight scholars. In 1871, the Church property was sold, and May 30, 1872, the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid; the building was completed on the 25th of August, 1872, and dedicated to the service of the Trinity of Almighty God. The cost of this church was \$7,000. At first, Iowa City, Wapello, Wilton and Illinois City were included in this mission, which places, however, all have regular independent organizations now. Connected with this Church is a Sunday school, with an average attendance of 145 scholars and 20 teachers. Rev. Phil. Kuhl is the present Presiding Elder, and Rev. Phil. Nauman, the Pastor.

The African M. E. Church.—June 21, 1848, a lot, located on Seventh street, was purchased from Adam Ogilvie by Daniel Anderson, Morgan Lowrey

and Alexander Clark, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal (African) Educational and Church Society, which had its organization on the date of said purchase. The Society referred to transferred by deed the property in question to Benjamin Mathews, T. C. Motts, Isaac Manning, Ed. Mathews and Jacob Pritchard, Trustees of the African M. E. Church, which was organized the day of the transfer, October 10, 1849, by Rev. William Dove, who appointed Rev. William Jackson local preacher in charge of the Church until the annual meeting of the Conference, which appointed Rev. William H. Jones the first regular preacher of this congregation. The first officers were: Daniel Anderson, Steward, Class-Leader and Local Preacher; Benjamin J. Mathews, Steward and Class-Leader; Alexander Clark, Recording Steward and Superintendent of Sabbath school.

The following are the names of the first or constituent members: Daniel Anderson, Ellen Anderson, Jane Mathews, Anna Young, Hannah Mathews, Catherine Clark, Robert Young, William Clark, Rev. William Jackson, George Manly, George Hooper, Peter Manning, Alexander Clark, Deborah Pritchard, Mary Clark, Sarah Davidson, Eliza Watkins, H. Simons, Julia Manly, Elizabeth Jackson, Ed. Mathews, James Ruff, Benjamin Mathews, Jane Mott, Rosana Reno, Isaiah Simons, Caroline Manin, Sarah Stubbins, M. Manin, Elizabeth Jackson, Hulda Ruff, Archie Clark, Mahala Simons and Margaret Fuller. Connected with the Church is a Sunday school, with an average attendance of fifty scholars, five officers, five teachers, and one Superintendent. In the latter capacity, Alexander Clark has officiated for the past twenty-five years. The congregation has a library of 200 volumes, and a fine organ. The Church property, including the parsonage, is valued at \$1,200. The present membership of the Church is sixty-seven, and its Pastor is Rev. William R. Alexander.

First Presbyterian Church (Old School).—On the 6th of July, 1839, Rev. John Stocker, a Congregationalist, from Vermont, afterward a member of the Old-School Presbytery of Logansport, Ind., removed to Bloomington and organized "The First Presbyterian Church of Muscatine County, Iowa Territory," which was for several years supported by the American Home Missionary Society. In the formation of this Church, the intention was declared to be connected, in case of a division of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, with that part, which united in excising the Synod of Geneva and others in 1837. The Church thus organized continued under Mr. Stocker's ministry, without forming any connection with either Assembly, until the winter of 1841-42, when Mr. Stocker, insisting that the question should be decided, a majority, including both Elders, voted for a New-School connection, whilst a minority of eleven determined on joining the Old-School body. These without any formal re-organization, claiming the succession, chose new officers, and perpetuated the Church, which now bears the name of the "First Presbyterian Church of Muscatine, Iowa." In 1843, a portion of this Church united with others in organizing the Congregational, by which the New-School Presbyterian was absorbed. The First Presbyterian Church, after disposing of their original house of worship, erected a commodious one on the corner of Fourth street and Iowa avenue. The congregation numbers about one hundred and seventy-five members; its property is valued at \$22,000. Rev. Joseph H. Barnard is the present minister, and the last officers elected are: S. G. Stein, W. W. Webster and G. A. Garrettson, Trustees. Connected with the Church, is a prosperous Sunday school, with an average attendance of 250.

The First German Presbyterian Church.—Previous to any regular church organization, the members, who afterward established this congregation, held religious singing and prayer meetings in various localities, but soon became desirous to have some one to preach to them, and consequently called Rev. Paul Mais. Their services were held in the church of the English-speaking people of the same denomination. After the sale of the church-building in question, the Germans rented a room on Second street. The church was finally organized June 1, 1855, by a committee of the Presbytery of Cedar, Iowa, composed of Rev. A. Van Vliet, of Dubuque, Rev. Samuel Baird and Elder I. S. Horten, of Muscatine; Bernhard Naeve and Friedrich Haeker were then elected Elders and John Schmidt and Ernst Kudobe were chosen Deacons. At a meeting held March 30, 1857, by the congregation, Rev. Jacob Kolb was elected the first regular Pastor. The original members of the organization were, Bernhard and Johana Naeve, F. Haeker and wife, Elizabeth Lowre, Heinrich Linke, John Schmidt and wife, Mary Reis, Wilhelmina Otto, Catharine Otto, William Jacob and wife, Ernst Kudobe, Mary Meis, George Schweinsberg and wife, Conrad G. Schweinsberg, Agatha Closer, Bernhard Kemper, Joseph and Margaret Looser, Johana Sywasnik and Elizabeth Briedenstein. At a meeting held May, 1857, it was decided to buy a lot and build a house of worship. To this end John Schmidt and F. Haeker were elected Trustees. The church was incorporated by Rev. Jacob Kolb, Bernhard Kemper, John W. Sywasnik, Henry Linke and Joseph Looser July 3, 1857. The congregation came into possession, by trade, of the old Methodist Church on Third street, which they afterward sold to the city and eventually built their present meeting-house on Cemetery street. The congregation is composed of Germans and Hollanders, and to accommodate both nationalities, services are held in the German language in the morning and in the Holland tongue in the evening. The church property is valued at \$2,000. The present membership is twenty-six; the present pastor is K. Smits.

The First Baptist Church.—Agreeable to previous notice, the brethren and sisters of the Baptist denomination, in Bloomington and vicinity, met, October 2, 1841, in order to take into consideration the propriety of becoming a constituted church, and after mature deliberation unanimously resolved to request a council, and appointed a committee to draft a Constitution, Covenant and Articles of Faith and report to the next meeting. A. L. Beatty was Secretary of this meeting. October 17, 1841, the brethren and sisters met according to arrangement at previous meeting, with S. Headly as Moderator. The Committee appointed to draft Articles of Faith reported that they had the matter under consideration, and recommended the adoption of those articles held by the Ninth Street Baptist Church at Cincinnati, Ohio, which report was accepted, and after reading, the articles referred to were adopted as the Confession of Faith for the contemplated church. On motion it was resolved to invite Elder E. Fisher, and such other material aid as might be procured for the occasion. October 30, 1841, agreeable to adjournment, the Baptist brethren and sisters of Bloomington convened at the house of Robert C. Kinney. The meeting was opened by prayer, with Elder E. Smith as Moderator. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Elder E. Smith, an ordained minister from Davenport, sat in council, whereupon the following brethren and sisters presented letters, which were read, to wit: Albert L. Beatty, Stephen Headly, Julia C. Deweber, Margaret Musgrave, Betsy Ingalls and Nancy Bear, all of which proved satisfactory, and were accepted and pronounced by the Council the First Baptist Church of Bloomington, Muscatine

County, Iowa Territory. On motion it was resolved that the Articles of Faith, Discipline and Covenant of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, of Cincinnati, Ohio, be adopted. On motion, the Church voted to elect one deacon, in pursuance of which Stephen Headly was appointed. On motion, it was resolved that the Church call Elder E. Fisher to preach once a month, commencing the last Sabbath of October, 1841; and further that they agree to raise \$100 per year for his support. This resolution was made known to Elder Fisher, and he accepted the call. At a business meeting held January 14, 1843, it was resolved to solicit Elder E. Fisher to move to Bloomington, and devote one-half of his time to the service of the Church, for which they agreed to give him \$100 per year in addition to his former salary. May 21, 1842, Elder Fisher and Stephen Headly were appointed delegates to represent this Church in the Baptist Convention to be held at Iowa City, on the 5th day of June, 1842. July 23, 1842, Brethren Perrin, Fisher, Headly, Beatty and Deweber were appointed delegates to the Baptist Convention to be held at Davenport September 2, 1842. December 27, 1842, the following officers were elected: Stephen Headly and Lyman Carpenter, Deacons; A. L. Beatty, Clerk, and W. F. Deweber, Treasurer. January 10, 1843, Elder E. Fisher was engaged as Pastor of the Church for the ensuing year, commencing January 1, 1843. Until February, 1843, all meetings were held in private houses, but afterward the congregation, which had in the mean time largely increased, worshipped in the Court House. February 24, 1844, the Church voted to send Brother Seely to Ohio and Kentucky for the purpose of raising a subscription to build a meeting-house in Bloomington. June 8, 1844, the Church met, reconsidered their Articles of Faith, and adopted new articles in their stead. At the same meeting, the Church voted to become a corporate body, also resolved to establish and support a Sabbath school, with four Superintendents, who would direct said school alternately in each month. Brothers Headly, Carpenter, Reynolds and Cooper were chosen Superintendents. In December, 1844, the schoolroom of Mr. Hines was rented as a place of worship. The regular house of worship of this Church was completed in 1850, although it was occupied for some time before it was finished. Its location was on Cedar street, between Second and Third streets. Many changes had been made in the pastors up to 1848; and from February until December, 1848, the Church was without a minister, when Rev. John Cummins, of Edgerton, Ill., was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry December 2, 1858, by a Council consisting of Brothers Burnett, Ketcham and Davis, of Muscatine, formerly Bloomington; J. and C. Shoemaker, of Holland; Edwin Miles, of Fulton; Cogshell and Chase, of Wapello; Collins, White, Folwell and Powell, of Davenport. In the cemetery at Muscatine are deposited the remains of Rev. G. I. Miles, who died December 10, 1857, while Pastor of the Church. February 4, 1859, a delegation of seven brethren, consisting of the Pastor, three Deacons, H. Lofland, A. Chambers and W. Prosser were appointed to attend a Council to organize a German Baptist Church in this city. June 3, 1860, fifteen members of this congregation were dismissed to form a new Church at McCloud's Schoolhouse in this county. March 8, 1860, a special meeting was held to consider the want of a new church-building, as the accommodations were not equal to the need. A committee, consisting of Brothers Fisher, Burnett, Ketcham, Barrus, Chambers, Lofland and the Pastor were appointed to see what use could be made of the lot and building they then occupied. August 10, 1860, the Pastor, Brothers Burnett and Chambers were appointed a committee to negotiate for the purchase of the remainder of the lot on which stands the old meeting-house, and for

which the committee bargained the same month, at a cost of \$1,000. At a meeting held November 15, 1863, it was resolved to send Rev. T. L. Burnham forth among Baptist Churches to collect funds to build a new meeting-house. Brothers R. M. Burnett, William Chambers and G. W. Dillaway were appointed a Building Committee, to which Brothers E. Covington and John Munson were subsequently added; and upon Mr. Munson's departure from the city, John Barnard was appointed in his place. The new church edifice was completed early in November, 1868, and on Sunday, November 8, 1868, it was dedicated, the services being conducted by Revs. C. H. Remington, Ed. Miles and A. Eberhart—Rev. Remington preached in the morning, Rev. Eberhart, the dedication sermon in the afternoon, and Ed. Miles, in the evening. Rev. Ed. Eaton, D. D., was the first Pastor in the new church. The old church was sold, and possession given July 1, 1865, to St. Paul's Evangelical Church. October 17, 1878, Rev. D. T. Richards was unanimously called to the charge of this Church, and preached his first sermon as its Pastor November 3, 1878, in which capacity he still serves the congregation. The present officers of the Church are: Deacons, R. M. Burnett, John Barnard, A. K. Raff and L. H. Washburn; Trustees, R. W. Durkee, George W. Dillaway, A. K. Raff, Thomas B. Prosser and Lewis Knowles; A. S. Knowles, Treasurer; Robert Thomas, Collector, and L. H. Washburn, Clerk. The present membership is about two hundred and twenty-six, and the Church property is valued at about \$14,000.

Connected with the Baptist Church is the Ninth Street Mission School, organized April 17, 1864, with G. W. Dillaway as Superintendent, which he has since remained. They own a corner lot and commodious school-building.

The German Baptist Church.—In January, 1859, the German members of the Holland Baptist Church dissolved their connection with the latter, and, with new-comers from Europe, organized the German Baptist Church February 20, 1859, with an original membership of thirty. Rev. John Henry Sauder was the first minister. The newly-organized church was recognized by a council of delegates of the English and Holland Baptist Churches April 10, 1859. Until October, 1864, the congregation worshiped in a schoolhouse located in South Muscatine and owned by Joseph Bennett. A house of worship was erected the same year and dedicated the third Sunday of September, Rev. J. S. Gubelmann, of St. Louis, Mo., preaching the sermon. In 1870, the congregation was, on account of the grading of the streets, obliged to make extensive repairs on their meeting-house, and, in doing so, enlarged the building in such a manner as to obtain a comfortable dwelling-place for their minister. The present membership is 179, including three mission stations. The present Pastor is Rev. August Transchel.

Congregational Church.—In the year 1839, a church named "The First Presbyterian Church of Muscatine County, Iowa Territory," was organized. It was made a part of the record of this organization that it should be what is called "New-School Presbyterian" in its ecclesiastical connection. This Church was assisted in the support of its minister for several years by the American Home Missionary Society, and was dissolved by vote of the Presbytery of Yellow Springs, to which it belonged, in 1845. In the year 1841-42, another Presbyterian Church connected, ecclesiastically, with the "Old-School" branch existed. There were several members of Congregational Churches residing in the county not connected with either branch of the Presbyterian Church. The Congregational Church was the result of an effort, desired with great unanimity, by all three parties to unite in one church. It was organized

on the 29th of November, 1843, with articles of faith, covenant and by-laws accordant to the Congregational order. Then there were twenty-six members included in its organization, viz.: Pliny Fay, Adelia Fay, Samuel Lucas, Nancy K. Lucas, William Brownell, Lucy Brownell, Isaac Magoon, Hannah Magoon, C. G. Austin, Harriet Austin, H. I. Jennison, Mary B. Jennison, Harvey Gillett, Elizabeth Fay, Nathan Price, Eliza C. Robbins, Azel Farnsworth, Mary E. Whicher, Edward E. Fay, Louisa Gillett, Charles Shuggs, Mary A. Allen, Giles Pettibone, Asenathe Pettibone, Maria Wheeler and Letta M. Day. The first officers were: Deacons, Pliny Fay and Samuel Lucas; Harvey Gillett, Clerk; H. I. Jennison, C. J. Austin and Nathan Price, Business Committee. The Rev. A. B. Robbins, of Salem, Mass., a missionary of the A. H. M. S., served the Church as Acting Pastor till January, 1853, and was then installed Pastor. This relation continues at the present time, March, 1879. There have been received into the communion of this Church 507. The present membership is 247. This Church erected the first house of worship, properly so called, *dedicated* to this purpose, in the town of Bloomington, now Muscatine, in the year 1843-44. It is now using its third house of worship erected in 1857, and valued at \$12,000, and preparing for its fourth. It has a home and mission Sunday schools of about three hundred attendants. It has two missionary societies and an organization for Christian work. Its contributions to the various benevolent causes amount, as recorded on the books of the clerk, to the sum of \$35,864.41 since 1851—twenty-seven years, an average of \$1,328.68 per annum. It has ever been radical in its opposition to the system of American slavery, and honored for many years with the name of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It has also been prominent in the advocacy of the principles of total abstinence from the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks. Its present house of worship is on Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets. Its present officers are: Alden B. Robbins, Pastor; Cornelius Cadle, Suel Foster and Henry Hoover, Deacons; W. H. Woodward, D. C. Richmond and I. Graham, Business Committee; A. B. Robbins, Clerk; J. Kulp, Chorister; T. M. Salmon, Organist. Its Sunday-school officers are: E. E. Holmes and Charles C. Smith, Superintendents; O. Terry, Chorister Q.; Nellie A. Bishop, Organist Q. S. S.

The German Congregational Church was organized in 1854. Its first officers were Conrad Schaefer and Henry Blumer, Deacons. Its first Pastor was Christian Veitz. The congregation erected a house of worship in 1855. The Church supports a Sunday school, and is connected with the German Minor Congregational Association of Iowa, and that again with the General Association of Iowa. Deacons Jacob Schafuetzell and William Hine are the present officers, while Rev. Henry Hetzler fills the pulpit. The present membership is forty-nine, and the church property is valued at \$1,000.

Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church was organized in 1839, and, in 1841, built a house of worship in connection with the Masonic fraternity, which used the upper story of it for a lodge-room. The society now worship in a stone church, built in Gothic style, in 1852, and enlarged into a cruciform building in 1855, located on Second, between Walnut and Mulberry streets. April 13, 1844, the congregation was incorporated according to the laws of the State for religious societies. The first officers under the incorporation were J. S. Larkin, Senior Warden; Ansel Humphreys, Junior Warden; Hiram Mathews, J. S. Richman and Charles Mattoon, Vestrymen. The present officers are H. W. Moore, J. Carskadden, Thomas Brown, William H. Van Nostrand, Thomas N. Brown, George R. White and F. R. Lewis, Vestrymen; G. R. White, Senior

Warden; F. R. Lewis, Junior Warden. The present Rector is Rev. W. A. Gallagher, and the membership numbers seventy-eight. The first church edifice, built by this society, was furnished with black-walnut seats; but that variety of lumber was not deemed suitable for such purposes, and in order to make the wood-work look as much like pine as possible, the seats and chancel were painted white.

St. Mathias Roman Catholic Church.—The first edifice in which the Catholics of Muscatine County worshiped was a frame house, 20x30 feet, made in Prairie du Chien, Wis., by order of Bishop Mathias Loras, of Dubuque, and rafted down the Mississippi River to Bloomington, Iowa, where it was erected in 1842, on the corner of Second and Cedar streets. This church soon became too small, and was added to at different periods, but the number of members increasing more and more, and the place proving inadequate, it was sold, building and lot, in 1856, for \$650, and out of the proceeds of the sale a block was bought of Reece Hooper, on Eighth, between Pine and Chestnut streets, and a building erected 80x40 feet, and 72 feet high in the clear. Up to 1851, the congregation was under the charge of missionary priests, who visited it occasionally from Dubuque, Davenport and Iowa City. In 1851, the first resident priest, Rev. P. T. McCormick was sent here, but remained only a few months. In November, of the same year, the Rev. P. Laurent took charge of the congregation, and is yet at the same post. The school attached to the church was founded in 1862, and is under the charge of nine Sisters of Charity, of the Order of the Blessed Virgin. The average number of scholars is 300, divided into four class-rooms, including the select school. All branches of a common English education are taught in this school, together with the German language and the higher branches in the select school. The congregation of Mathias was an assemblage of people of many nations and languages, the English predominating. The Germans were to the Irish as one is to three. In 1854, the church of St. Malachy, in Township 76, was built by this congregation; in 1857, the first Catholic Church at Wilton was built by the same means; and finally, in 1875, the church at Nichols was built by the people of that place. In 1876, St. Mary's Church was erected by the people of St. Mathias congregation, and given to the Germans. Notwithstanding these different branches, the Church of St. Mathias still numbers 200 families of Irish, Americans, French and Germans. The language of the church is English. St. Mathias Church, though rather unprepossessing outwardly, is a gem inside, and reminds one of the Annunciado of Genoa. Its situation on one of Muscatine's most romantic hills is unsurpassed, save, perhaps, by that of St. Mary's, in this city. St. Mathias stands unrivaled for its paintings, its fine organ and music, and its general arrangement and taste.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. During the spring of 1875, Rev. Father P. Laurent purchased of G. Schultz, of St. Louis, Mo., five acres of land, for the sum of \$2,000, which he deeded to the German-American Beneficial Society of Muscatine, with the understanding that in case of the sale of a portion of the ground, they make a deed to the purchaser according to the former's directions. Eventually, some two acres of the land were sold to John and George A. Schaefer, of this city for \$1,945. The remaining ground was deeded to the Right Rev. Bishop John Hennessey, of Dubuque. During the same year, Father Laurent obtained permission from the Bishop to build a church on the premises referred to. A subscription was subsequently taken up, added to the amount realized on the sale of the two acres, and, in 1876, the erection of the church edifice was commenced, being completed in 1877. The building

stood idle until January, 1879, when Rev. Father J. I. Greiser was appointed by the Bishop to preside over the Church, and during the same month the congregation was regularly organized, with a membership of over one hundred families. The church property is valued at about \$15,000.

The German Independent Lutheran Church was organized in 1848. Among the constituent members were John Huber, Friederich Hacker, Henry Molis, Friederich Hofmeyer, Henry Stahl, Henry Funk, Theodore Krehe. Rev. Conrad Rico performed the first ministerial duties, while Henry Molis and Henry Stahl filled the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. As the membership increased yearly, the congregation was enabled to build a brick church in 1860, to take the place of a small frame building formerly occupied. The membership now numbers 100. A Sunday school is connected with the church, which has an average attendance of 140 scholars. The present officers are John Nietzel, President; John Dietrich, Secretary; Adam Ruling, Treasurer; Juettner and John Hahn, Trustees. Rev. Ulrich Thomas is the present Pastor. The church property is valued at \$4,000.

St. Paul's Evangelical Church was organized in 1865. The first minister was Rev. Wm. Kampmeyer, now residing at Pekin, Ill. The original organization consisted of forty members. Rev. Kampmeyer was the first Pastor sent by the Evangelical Synod of North America, to which the Church belongs. The house of worship was purchased of the Baptists. The present membership consists of about forty families, but some sixty families worship here. The present Pastor is Rev. Charles Bonekamper. Connected with the Church is a flourishing Sunday school of about fifty scholars and eight teachers; also a Ladies' Benevolent Society. The church property is valued at \$2,000.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized in 1850. J. Hershe, S. Frantz, Isaac Neilig, Trustees, were its first officers; Rev. George Miller served as its first Pastor. The church edifice of this congregation was erected in 1851. J. Hershe, W. B. Ament, J. Erb and M. Bitzer serve at present as Trustees, and Rev. R. E. Williams officiates as Pastor. A Sabbath school was organized in 1852, and has been in successful operation to the present time. Recently a Women's Missionary Society was started, with Mrs. Williams as President. The church property, including the parsonage, is valued at about \$5,500.

The Society of Friends.—A branch of the Iowa Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends was established at Muscatine in 1852. Indulged Meetings had been held through the summer by the families of this Society for some time, and, in September of the year mentioned, the Preparative Meeting was started, which was held in private houses, until 1856, at which time a regular house of worship was erected. Mrs. Emelia Darling was the first minister to the Muscatine Meeting, which, at the present writing, has no recommended minister; the last ministers were: Sarah Jane Jepson, Mr. and Mrs. Tibbitts. The present membership consists of about one hundred families. The value of property owned by the society is \$2,000. The last officers elected are: Mrs. Edith Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Cattell, Elders; the same ladies and gentleman, with the addition of Levy Reader, act as Overseers. Eli Cook and Miss Amelda Painter are Clerks.

The Evangelical German Association, familiarly known in Muscatine as Albright's Church, has a house of worship, where services are held, but the Church has no resident minister. Rev. John Abrams, of Wilton, visits this congregation.

The Holland Baptists also have an organization and a church-building here, but no resident minister.

The Y. M. C. A. of Muscatine was organized at a meeting held in the First M. E. Church, March 5, 1877, with L. H. Washburn, Chairman, and E. E. Holmes, Secretary. The first officers, elected at this meeting, were, D. C. Buchman, President; P. M. Musser, Vice President; William H. Woodward, Corresponding Secretary; William E. Betts, Recording Secretary; A. K. Raff, Treasurer.

The present officers are: L. H. Washburn, President; F. O. Cliner, Recording Secretary; Plinay Fay, General Secretary; W. Parkins, Treasurer. The Association meets at the corner of Iowa avenue and Second street, has a present membership of eighty-four, and holds Sunday meetings at Butleville, the Poorhouse, South Muscatine, the County Jail, Adams Station and Kalarama.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in this county was under the direction of J. A. Parvin, who rented a small cabin for \$8, in May, 1839, and founded the educational interests of Muscatine. Mr. Parvin was a gentleman well suited to professional duties of that character, and he succeeded in doing good work, although the region was an uncultivated one in every sense. The young teacher had no occasion to complain of the spoiling of his territory by former efforts. The soil he broke about the roots of the tree of knowledge was virgin soil, and susceptible to the influences of a skillful hand and mind. The little flock of children who attended this primitive school was no different, probably, from many another class in the Western wilds, and by slow degrees the patient labors of the teacher began to reap reward, and the interest of the rapidly-growing settlement centered more and more decidedly in the unpretentious school. The only compensation received by Mr. Parvin was such as parents paid him directly. The stipend was regulated by the teacher and the parents, whose purse was never so well filled as to warrant extravagant outlays in that direction. The early settlers in this locality were more intelligent than in many other regions of this State, but, as a general rule, they were poor in worldly goods.

During the eleven years which succeeded the establishment of the first school, there were several private schools, of greater or less importance, a record of which has not been preserved.

The earliest concerted action of the people, in regard to schools, dates from 1848. The writer, in his efforts to secure an accurate history of those first movements, ascertained the prominent part taken in the matter by Mr. G. B. Denison. Upon applying to him for information, Mr. Denison kindly consented to furnish all he was possessed of in that direction, stipulating merely that he should "tell his story in his own way." We gladly complied with that provision, although it is a most unusual request for a man to ask that responsibility be thrown upon his shoulders. We generally find men anxious to express opinions at the expense of other parties.

Mr. Denison's recital covers the period between 1848 and 1863, and is here given over his own signature :

MUSCATINE, IOWA, April 8, 1879.

WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY :

Gentlemen: In compliance with your request to furnish you with the statistics of the public schools of Muscatine from 1850 to 1863, I thought it best to do so over my own signature, in the form of a communication. This will relieve you of all responsibility in the matter, and will enable me to express myself in my own language. Muscatine having built the first large

schoolhouse and established the first graded school in Iowa, and I having been selected as Principal of said school, and as I also had considerable to do with shaping the school laws of the State during the first ten years of my residence here, I prefer to tell my own story in my own way.

Under the provisions of the school laws of Iowa, up to 1858, the formation of school districts was left entirely with the School Fund Commissioner; and for some unexplained reason, Muscatine was early divided into two school districts. District No. 1 occupied all that part of the original town east of Sycamore street, and No. 2 all west of said street. Nothing could induce them to unite the two districts until the passage of the revised school law, March 12, 1858, when they were consolidated, *volens volens*.

In 1848, District No. 2 commenced the agitation of building a schoolhouse. Up to that time, there were no schoolhouses in either district. While there were, in many of the country districts, schoolhouses that would have been considered creditable to old Massachusetts, yet, in the towns of Iowa, very little had been done toward providing suitable schoolhouses. Dubuque had built two small brick houses, with two rooms each, but no other town of any importance in the State could boast of any public schoolhouse whatever. After much canvassing by about a dozen friends, a public meeting of the electors of District No. 2 was called at the old Methodist Church, standing on the ground now occupied by the Muscatine *Journal* printing office, and a vote was taken, which was in favor of building a schoolhouse. At this meeting, a tax was voted, and the School Board were instructed to procure a site and build a suitable schoolhouse, sufficient to accommodate the wants of the district. The lots where the First Ward Schoolhouse now stands were selected, and a contract was entered into for building a schoolhouse; but the project soon met with a set-back unlooked for. While the collector was on his route, collecting the tax, Mr. John H. Wallace refused to pay his tax, claiming that the district was not legally organized. So the matter went to the Court, and the decision was against the district. This put a stop to the enterprise. As soon as people recovered from the shock, the necessary steps were taken to re-organize the district, making sure that no flaws could be found in the organization this time. All that they had done up to that time had to be done over again. Another meeting was called, and this time they made sure work of it. Not only that, but they determined to build a much larger house than was at first contemplated; and another tax was voted larger than the first, new plans were drawn up and the work commenced in right good earnest. But they had been set back a full year in their work, and the house was not completed, ready for occupation, until May, 1851.

District No. 1, not relishing the idea of being outdone, in 1850, voted to build a larger house than the one in No. 2. They levied a tax and secured the lots where the present Third Ward Schoolhouse now stands, and, in the spring of 1851, commenced a two-story brick house 46x60 feet, while the house in No. 2 was only 40x45 feet. The house was completed and the school commenced March 7, 1853, with D. Franklin Wells, a graduate of the State Normal School, at Albany, N. Y., as Principal; Miss Margaret M. Lyon, a graduate of the same school, as First Assistant; Miss Malinda Davidson, Second Assistant, and Miss Emeline Fisher, Third Assistant. At the commencement of the second term, the teachers were as follows: D. F. Wells, Principal, salary, \$500; Miss M. M. Lyon, First Assistant, salary, \$250; Miss Kate Foster, Second Assistant, salary, \$200; Miss M. Davidson, Third Assistant, salary, \$200; Miss Henriette Mikesell, Fourth Assistant, salary, \$150.

In 1850, District No. 1 elected John A. Parvin, President; Ansel Humphreys, Secretary, and Absalom Fisher, Treasurer. There was no election of Directors in 1851, so these officers held over, and had the sole charge of building the schoolhouse. At the time of commencing the school in 1853, the district adopted the new school law, and elected Theodore S. Parvin, President; Arthur Washburn, Secretary, and Absalom Fisher, Treasurer. Mr. Wells continued as Principal of the school until the close of the school year in 1856, when he was appointed by the Trustees of the State University as Principal of the State Normal School, at Iowa City, and entered upon the duties at the commencement of the school year in September, 1856. Miss Lyon and Mr. Wells left at the same time. I can't recall Mr. Wells' successor, but he only taught for a few weeks, and was succeeded by Thomas Beaham, and Mr. Beaham by D. H. Goodno, which takes us up to 1863.

I landed in Muscatine, May 4, 1851, and, on the 12th, opened the school on the hill in the First Ward, known as No. 2. The School Board at that time consisted of N. L. Stout, President; Henry O'Connor, Secretary, and Pliny Fay, Treasurer. My salary was to be \$500. The Board employed two female assistants, to wit: Miss Lydia E. Denison, First Assistant, at a salary of \$250; Miss Mary A. Stiles, Second Assistant, at a salary of \$225. The school year consisted of ten months, divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each. As will be seen by the above, the School Board had contracted to pay as teachers' wages, \$975, about one-third of which they would receive from the apportionment of the school fund, but the balance was set down as an unknown quantity. Where it was to come from or just how they were to obtain it, were questions they were unable to solve. It was enough, that they had engaged the teachers for a year, and a part of the Board, at least, borrowed no trouble about the question of pay. That question must take care of itself when the time came. As there was no provision in the school law at that time whereby the money could be raised by tax or rate bill, Mr. Fay felt

troubled in his conscience that he had been a party to a contract of which he did not see clearly how he was going to fulfill his part. So he came to me and asked me if I could not devise a plan to relieve the Board of their embarrassment; in short, he wanted me to act as a "committee of *ways and means*."

Being largely interested personally, I took the matter under thoughtful consideration. I ascertained what the district would probably receive from the apportionment of the school fund, and the balance I determined to raise by rate bill. Though the law made no provisions for raising anything by rate bill, here was an actual necessity; the balance of the teachers' wages must be raised, or the school must be closed. So, under my advice, the Board assessed the pupils as follows, to wit: The primary department, \$1.50; the intermediate department, \$1.75, and the higher department, \$2 per term, which was an average of 12½ cents per week. And they also adopted a rule not to admit any one to the school whose parents refused to pay this assessment. District No. 1 adopted the same schedule of tuition, but being less rigid in the enforcement of collecting the tuition than No. 2, they ran behind, while No. 2 accumulated funds.

But I foresaw we would be likely to have trouble in collecting these assessments in the future, so I drew up an amendment to the school law consisting of eight sections, entitled "an act to extend the powers of school districts," which was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, January 22, 1853. (See edition of the School Laws for 1853, and subsequent years.) This act left it optional with each district to organize under it or not; it established the legality of the rate-bill system; the Directors were increased from three to six, optional with the electors, and were elected for three years instead of one; it also made the school district permanent and not subject to alteration by the School Fund Commissioner. This law was universally adopted by the towns throughout the State, and by many of the county districts, also. It was while I was in Iowa City, during the session of the Legislature of 1853, that I made the acquaintance of Gov. Grimes, who was a member of the lower house, and I intrusted my bill to his care. The Legislature passed the bill as I had drawn it, without any alterations, and it remained unchanged until repealed by the passage of the Revised School Law, March 12, 1858.

District No. 2 adopted it in the spring of 1853, and elected six Directors, as follows: Rev. A. B. Robbins, President; Joseph Bridgman, Secretary; James S. Hatch, Treasurer; Jacob Butler, Joseph P. Freeman and Franklin Thurston, Directors. The new Board made a change in the teachers, dismissing Misses Denison and Stiles, and putting in their places Miss Emeline Lincoln and Miss Charity N. Merrill.

This was the first graded school established in the State, and the old No. 2 was the first large and commodious schoolhouse built in Iowa. The State Superintendent, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., in his report for 1850, gives Muscatine credit for taking the lead in public school matters in the State. My private record shows that "the Muscatine School," as it was then known, attracted much attention abroad. We received calls from many eminent persons from all parts of the State as well as elsewhere. Among them are the names of James Grant and Prof. Bullen, of Iowa College, Davenport; the State Superintendent, Thomas H. Benton; W. Penn Clark, of Iowa City; Gov. R. P. Lowe, Glen Wood and Edward Kilbourn, of Keokuk, and many others.

But it was evident soon after the re-organization of the district, and the election of the new School Board under the law which I had prepared, that a revolution was contemplated by the ruling spirit of the Board. The President and I differed in regard to the manner of conducting the school, and our difference was of such a nature, there was no room for a compromise. He was unyielding, and I was equally stubborn in my opinions, and the result was a collision.

There were at that time, many children of Catholic parents attending the school, as they had a right to do, and the course which he proposed to pursue they looked upon as an infringement of their conscientious religious scruples. In short, they would be compelled to yield their religious convictions or leave the school. I claimed that the public schools, being supported by public funds, should be entirely free from sectarian influences; that they should be so conducted, that people of all shades of religious opinion could meet on one common platform, where the children of all sects and creeds could study the same text-books and recite in the same classes under the same teachers. That would make them as I believed, what the law contemplated, "public schools, free to all." The matter was submitted to the electors of the district at the annual meeting in 1854, and the voice of the district was against the Board and they all resigned and a new Board was elected, consisting of S. G. Stein, Henry Reece, J. P. Freeman, S. B. Hill, Alexander Dunsmore and Alfred Purcell. Mr. Alva Tuttle was appointed Principal of the school, but he only remained with the school two terms when the Board re-appointed me. At the close of the school year, I resigned to engage in other business. Mr. Nathan Hoag was appointed my successor, which position he held but one year, when Samuel McNutt took his place, and Moses Ingalls succeeded Mr. McNutt. In 1860, the School Board dispensed with all the male teachers except Mr. D. H. Goodno, who acted in the capacity of City Superintendent. Mr. Goodno held this position as well as that of County Superintendent, till the formation of the Gray-Beard Regiment, in October, 1862, when he

resigned to accept the position of Major in that regiment. This left the schools without a male teacher, and in January, 1863, the School Board requested me to take Mr. Goodno's place at the head of the schools, which I did, but at the close of the school year, I suggested to the Board that the work was not satisfactory to me, and requested them to appoint male Principals for the two large schools. The Board appointed Mr. Thomas Brown, Principal of No. 2, and I took charge of No. 1, which position I held till the close of the school year in 1864. Mr. Brown remained as Principal of No. 2 till January, 1864, when he resigned, and Mr. F. M. Witter, a graduate of the State Normal School, at Iowa City, was appointed as his successor.

I remain, yours respectfully,

G. B. DENISON.

The following summary of the school history since 1862 is taken from official sources :

In 1863, Prof. F. M. Witter came to Muscatine and accepted the Principalship of the school in the First Ward. At that time, not only were the two schools in the First and Third Wards independent of each other, but even the several rooms in the buildings were, in a measure, operated upon distinct plans relative to studies and government. There was no recognized head of the schools. In the spring of 1864, certain extraneous influences created a change in the character of the School Board in the city, and the outgrowth of that change was the invitation of Mr. Witter to act as Superintendent of both schools. It was also proposed that Mr. Witter establish a high school, of which he was to be Principal. The proposals so cordially extended were accepted by Mr. Witter, and the labor of grading the schools was undertaken in the spring of 1864. During the previous year, the Professor had succeeded in classifying the First Ward School and greatly enhancing its usefulness. It was upon the strength of that work that the Board based its calculations of the gentleman's efficiency as an organizer. During the early part of 1864, Mr. Witter visited several places which were noted for the excellence of their schools, and received valuable suggestions concerning the best methods of grading and arranging the courses of study. August, 1864, the Board adopted the plans and rules of government submitted as the result of such investigations. The rules were published in pamphlet form. This was the first pamphlet ever issued by the Board under the graded system. From it is taken the following plan of organization :

"The schools of the city of Muscatine shall be organized with the following general grades, viz., Primary Schools, Grammar Schools and High School. The Primary Schools shall be divided into two grades, viz., First and Second, the first grade being the lowest. Each of these grades shall be organized into at least three classes, known as A, B and C, C being the lowest. The two grades shall contain at least six classes, and, if necessity requires, additional classes may be formed; but in no case must they change the grade. Each Primary School shall be under the immediate control of a Principal, who shall have as many assistants as the school may require.

"The Grammar Schools shall be composed of at least four classes, known as A, B, C and D, D being the lowest. Additional classes may be formed, if required, but they shall in no case change the grade. Each Grammar School shall be under the immediate control of a Principal, who shall also have general supervision of the Primary School in the same building. There shall be as many assistants in the Grammar Schools as are needed for the prosperity of the schools.

"The High School shall embrace three classes, A, B and C, C being the lowest. It shall include a course of study ordinarily requiring three years to complete. The High School shall be in charge of a Principal and as many assistants as the work demands."

The first corps of teachers employed under the new system was as follows : Prof. F. M. Witter, Superintendent and Principal of the High School ; Miss A. H. Reed, Assistant in High School ; E. Cleveland, Principal, and Misses A. B. Raymond, E. Williams, Assistants, School No. 1 ; William Hoopes, Principal, and Misses M. C. Mitchell, Minnie Morrison, Assistants, School No. 2, Grammar Department ; Misses Marietta Bentley, Anna Johnson, S. M. Mitchell, N. Martein and B. Van Buren, teachers in the Primary Department ; Miss M. H. Washburn, teacher in the African school.

The Board of Directors, at that time, was composed of the following gentlemen : H. W. Moore, President ; J. H. Wallace, Secretary ; M. Block, Treasurer ; J. A. Dougherty, G. A. Garrettson, S. Smalley and Charles Page.

The first examination of applicants for admission to the High School was made in September, 1864. Probably one hundred pupils presented themselves. Of that number, nearly 90 per cent were accepted and two classes were formed, in order that one class might graduate in two years' time. The more advanced scholars, of course, were placed in the first division.

This formation of classes was in anticipation of the erection of a suitable building for a high school, and to supply the deficiency the Board leased a frame building which stood on the corner of Fifth street and Iowa avenue, which had been built for school purposes by a stock company, a few years previously, and had been known as the Greenwood Academy, but which was no longer in use, through the abandonment of the enterprise. The High School remained there until 1865.

During the year 1864, from school reports it appeared there were about seven hundred children in the public schools.

In 1865, the Board leased rooms in the Scott House, on Iowa avenue, and fitted them up for high-school purposes. The lease was written for ten years. For several years, matters moved on smoothly in the two ward buildings and in the leased rooms above named.

On the 2d day of July, 1868, the city was visited by one of the most terrific thunder-storms ever experienced here. Several buildings were struck by lightning, and more or less injured. Among the number was Schoolhouse No. 1, in the Third Ward. The lightning so effectively operated on that structure as to completely destroy it by fire. Fortunately, the accident occurred at a time when there was no session of school in the building, so that its loss was not rendered greater through destruction of life. The policies of insurance upon the house amounted to about \$8,000, and had been placed but a short time prior to the calamity.

This destruction of the Third Ward House proved a blessing in disguise to the school interests of the city, for it became an imperative necessity that another edifice should be erected at once. The times had so far advanced that modern plans alone were admissible in the councils of the Board, and to that fact is attributable the splendid system of buildings which now graces Muscatine, and renders her educational department a model one in the eyes of the State.

The questions of dimensions and character of the building were fully discussed at the meetings of the Board, and a majority finally decided upon the building which now stands on the site of the old house. Some objections were raised to the erection of so large a house ; but wiser judgment prevailed, and the plans were drawn for a building capable of seating about seven hundred pupils, with accommodations for the High School on the upper floor.

During the period which elapsed between the destruction of the old and the completion of the new house, the school in that ward was carried on under great difficulties. Such apartments as could be secured were rented for the several classes; but a feeling of indifference pervaded the ward. It was upon that score that the acceptance of so extensive plans was disputed. When the new house was opened, in 1870, not a single seat was vacant, a fact which proved the wisdom of the Board.

The original house in District No. 1, as the Third Ward is called, was built upon an elevation which was ungraded. The new edifice was placed upon the same lot, which had been graded considerably, making the location a more desirable one. The contractors and builders of this house were H. H. Hine and Hiram Rowland, of Muscatine. The cost was \$16,973.50.

In 1871, a frame house was erected in Musserville, at a cost of \$1,000, by C. U. Hatch. Mr. S. O. Butler owned a private school-building in South Muscatine, and after his schoolhouse burned, Mr. Tomley leased his house to the Board.

About this time, the subject of increasing the school facilities of the city was agitated, and during the following year, lots were purchased for a central building, on Iowa avenue.

In 1872, the project of building a high school was furthered by the people voting bonds to the extent of \$8,000. In 1873, the present spacious high-school edifice was erected. J. P. Walton drew the plans, and S. C. Hill was the builder. The cost was about \$18,000. The sessions of the High School were for one term, in 1873, held in rooms over Olds & Reppert's drug store.

On the 1st of November, 1873, the new building was dedicated. Hon. T. S. Parvin was present, by invitation, and addressed the large audience assembled. Judge D. C. Richman read a poem appropriate to the occasion. From that time to the present date, the High School has remained in the house erected for its use.

The year 1878 found the Board obliged to rent rooms in the suburbs to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. A loan of \$10,000 was called for, in March, to erect new houses, and was carried. It was agreed to build a small house in Weedville, and also to construct a more modern house in the the First Ward. Plans were asked for, and it soon became apparent that the sum voted was not sufficient to perfect the work. It was suggested to use the moneys already held as a certain branch of the school funds, but not of the schoolhouse fund, for the supplementing of the amount raised. This method of converting the funds to other than specified uses was objected to, and some considerable controversy grew out of the matter. The difficulty was finally overcome by the people voting, in July, an additional \$10,000 of bonds, conditional upon the erection of houses in Butlersville and South Muscatine. Those smaller buildings were accordingly put up, and a four-room brick in South Muscatine, and the model schoolhouse, which is now in process of completion, begun. The latter is one of the most convenient and substantial school-buildings in the State, even considering the comparatively small cost thereof. It is an ornament to the city and an honor to the Board which accepted the plans. The architect was William Foster, of Des Moines. All modern improvements are introduced in the construction of this admirable building. First Ward house will cost about \$16,000.

From the inception of the graded plan of schools to the present time, a spirit of liberality has prevailed. Prominent among the influential workers in this cause, as members of the Board, were Messrs. Vincent Chambers, Abraham

Smalley, Dr. Hardman, M. Block, L. H. Washburn, R. Musser, J. S. Patten and Allen Bloomhall. Mr. Bloomhall is the present President, and Mr. L. C. Crossman is Secretary, as well as Assistant in the high school.

Not only can Muscatine boast of her school-buildings; she can also claim high rank in efficiency and quality of work. The true principle of retaining the best teachers by paying liberally, and grading according to merit, obtains in the methods of the Board. Mr. Witter is surrounded by the best of assistants in the several departments, and the reputation of the schools extends favorably throughout the State, to the writer's certain knowledge.

Herewith is given a full list of the graduates of the high school:

1866.—Frank R. Lewis, Jennie S. Sinnett, C. Edward Stewart, Rebecca J. Myers, Annie M. Robbins, M. Lillie Morrison, Mary L. Humphreys.

1867.—Emma Lillibridge, Eliza Prosser, Mary Leyda, Lydia B. Daugherty, Mollie M. Humberger.

1868.—Fannie M. Nisley, Sarah V. Johnson, Mamie E. Underwood.

1869.—Daniel Van Dam, Clara Lillibridge, John Krug, F. W. Winter, Eva A. Johnson, Clara J. Statterthwaite, Belle Sinnett.

1870.—Fred H. Eaton, Thomas J. Morford, Lew G. Burnett, Ella L. Reynolds, Emma L. Clapp, Lucy Jackson, Libbie S. Wallace, Lue Dillaway.

1871.—Milton D. Painter, Charles T. Campbell, Belle L. Washburne, Mary C. Dean, Emma Underwood, Anna E. Warren, Katie A. Hoch, Anna J. Keeler, Bettie C. Satterthwaite, John M. Bishop, Susie V. Clark.

1872.—Anna M. McAlister, Emily H. Foulke, Mamie L. Hill, Mary E. Coriell, R. Emma Lord, Anna B. Lewis, Eva D. Hardman, Lydia A. Brown.

1873.—Mary M. Brogan, Minnie E. Steere, Manza M. Lord, Ella L. Fisher, Addie B. Jones, Nellie A. Bishop, Flora E. Coriell, Josephine M. Brogan, Ollie L. Harlan, Minnie C. Douglass, Anna M. Reuling, Fannie V. Mathewson, Mary E. Smith, Phebe S. Bennett, James W. Page, Asher W. Widdifield, Lizzie C. Funck, Edward C. Cook, Alexander G. Clark.

1874.—Marston Stocker, Leona E. Howe, Harry Springer, Frank P. Sawyer, Mary Dobbs, Mattie Gilbert, Floy Rowland, S. T. Sinnett, Abbie Cadle, James Seldon, Charles Page, Ella Martin, Addie Chambers, Lizzie Adams, Ada Wilson, Anna Braunwarth, C. Garlock.

1875.—Alice B. Walton, Ellen G. Stocker, Edward Sells, Jennie Hazelett, Sallie R. Foulke, Sarah L. Adams, Lou J. Page, Ella Kranz, Louisa A. Franklin.

1876.—George Whicher, Oscar Groschell, Amanda E. Gilbert, Amelia M. Allyn, Emma L. Braunwarth, Ferdinand Kaufman, J. Frank Brown, Lydia Freeman, Laura B. Pierson.

1877.—William Price, Hattie Foulke, Lillie Walton, Ella Broomhall, Nettie Washburne, Stella Richardson, Susie Conway.

1878.—Minnie O. Deitz, Madge Ament, Jesse M. Washburne, Annie B. Cloud, Isaac Mathewson, Julia M. Price, Juda Chambers, Libbie Green, Ada A. McDonald, John F. Dobbs, Edward B. Molis, L. Maggie Adams, Lillie A. Biles, Mattie E. Sweeney, Ida E. Appel, Ida M. Brown.

1879.—Mary O. Walton, Aggie L. Hatch, Edith L. Winslow, May V. Patten, Lucy Brown, Jennie Miller. This class will graduate next June.

MUSCATINE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

BY F. M. WITTER.

On Monday evening, November —, 1875, the following gentlemen met at the residence of F. M. Witter, on Fifth street, between Mulberry and Walnut: H. H. Benson, R. H. McCampbell and J. P. Walton. The purpose of this

meeting was to organize a club, which should have for its object the discussion of topics relating to science. It was thought best at that time not to introduce any formality in the conduct of the club, except to call the organization, if organization it could be called, "The Scientific Club of Muscatine."

In 1871, Monday evening, June 26, the Club met at the same place, and adopted the following constitution:

ARTICLE 1. The name of this association shall be the "The Muscatine Scientific Club."

ART. 2. The object of the association is the promotion of science.

ART. 3. The officers of the Club shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected on the first Monday in October of each year, and shall hold their office until their successors are elected.

ART. 4. Any person can become a member of this Club by a unanimous vote of all the members present at any regular meeting.

ART. 5. This Constitution can be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Club, by a vote of two thirds of all the members of the Club.

F. M. WITTER, *Secretary*.

H. H. BENSON,

President.

At this meeting, H. H. Benson and wife, J. P. Walton and wife, Peter Musser and wife, F. M. Witter and wife, R. H. McCampbell and wife, F. L. Dayton and wife and William Hoffman were by ballot elected members; and H. H. Benson was made President; P. Musser, Vice President; F. M. Witter, Secretary, and J. P. Walton, Treasurer. Nothing of importance was done during the remainder of the year.

On the first Monday evening in October, 1861, the Club met at the residence of J. P. Walton, and the following officers were elected: President, R. H. McCampbell; Vice President, J. P. Walton; Secretary, F. M. Witter; Treasurer, P. Musser. During this year, little or nothing was accomplished, except to discuss, in a very informal way, a few topics of a scientific character.

In October, 1872, the Club again met at Mr. Walton's and the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. Hardman; Vice President, T. N. Brown; Secretary, Mrs. F. L. Dayton; Treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Walton.

In November of this year, the Club made a canvass of the city to sell tickets for a course of public lectures. March 31, 1873, Dr. Hardman reported as follows: price of single tickets, \$2; double, \$3.50; family, admitting four, \$5. for the course. Sale of tickets amounted to \$402.50; door receipts, \$240.80. Amount paid to lecturers, \$485; for incidentals, \$129.60, leaving a balance of \$28.70.

The lectures were from Dr. I. I. Hayes—"Adventures and Discoveries in the Arctic Regions."

Miss Phoebe Couzins—"The Education of Woman."

Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs—"The Physical Forces in the Human Organism."

Dr. C. C. Parry—"Aspect of Rocky Mountain Scenery."

Rev. Robert Collyer—"Clear Grit."

Mrs. Scott-Siddons—Readings.

In October, 1873, Mr. J. B. Dougherty was elected President; ———, Vice President; G. W. Van Horne, Secretary; Mrs. J. P. Walton, Treasurer.

A second course of lectures was agreed upon for this year, and a committee was appointed to canvass for the sale of tickets.

The course consisted of the following: Rev. Robert Collyer, James Parson, Mr. Andrews and Col. J. P. Sanford. The total receipts, with fund on hand, were \$644, and the expenditures, \$580; leaving a balance of \$64 in favor of the Club. A few papers were read during the year.

At the annual election in October, 1874, William Hoffman was chosen President; F. M. Witter, Vice President; G. W. Van Horne, Secretary; Suel

Foster, Treasurer. At this meeting, a resolution was passed requiring all who wished to continue members, to sign the constitution within thirty days.

This year was probably the most active and prosperous in the history of the Club. Papers were read as follows: Dr. W. S. Robinson, "Thermometry in Disease;" F. M. Witter, "Transit of Venus;" Rev. John Armstrong, "Harmony of Genesis and Geology;" Rev. Roach, "Health;" Suel Foster, "Design in Creation;" Dr. I. L. Graham, "Law and Design in Creation;" Mr. John Underwood. The death of ex-President J. B. Dougherty caused sad remembrance of the otherwise pleasant year.

October 4, 1875, the Club elected for President, F. M. Witter; Vice President, G. W. Van Horne; Secretary, J. P. Walton; Treasurer, Suel Foster. The following papers were read during the year: Mrs. J. P. Walton, a poem, "The Ruins Sadden, but the Unfinished Building Chills;" F. M. Witter, "Australian Fever-Tree" and "Shells;" Dr. J. Hardman, "Final Suppression of the Teeth;" F. Reppert, "Possible Accumulation of Carbonic Acid." Hon. S. C. Hastings, of San Francisco, was elected an honorary member. The year was rather quiet. On October 2, 1876, the following were chosen to act as officers for the year: President, Dr. J. Hardman; Vice President, Suel Foster; Secretary, J. G. H. Little; Treasurer, J. P. Walton. Papers were read as follows: Hon. S. C. Hastings, "Anti-Spiritualism;" G. W. Van Horne, "What We Ought to Know," and "Bacon or Shakespeare?" J. P. Walton, "Indications;" J. A. Pickler, "Oliver Goldsmith."

At the end of this year, the President, in a closing address, expressed what had been felt by several members of the Club, viz., a desire to so re-organize that an opportunity might be had for some more earnest and original work in science, and to unite with us others who would not join under the existing circumstances. In fact, it was plain that science had little chance as it was, and, unless some change was speedily made, a new organization would be formed for the cultivation of science. The election of officers October 8, 1877, resulted as follows: President, F. Reppert; Vice President, F. M. Witter; Secretary, William Hoffinan; Treasurer, Peter Musser.

At a meeting held November 12, a committee was appointed to revise the Constitution, and a room was rented of Dr. Hardman for the use of the Club. About thirty-five persons had been elected members of the Club up to October, 1877.

The Club took possession of its room November 26, since which time regular meetings have been held in accordance with the new Constitution.

December 22, 1877, the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The "Muscatine Scientific Club" having, by its recent transactions, declared it to be its deliberate choice to assume other and more extended organic forms, therefore,

Resolved, First, That the Constitution as lately revised and adopted shall now and hereafter be the fundamental guide of this new form of association (the Muscatine Academy of Science), and that all former rules, constitutional or otherwise, are hereby declared null and void.

Second, That the present incumbent officers of what has been known as the "Muscatine Scientific Club," be and are declared fully qualified and authorized to perform all the essential and official functions of the Muscatine Academy of Science, until their successors be elected at the next regular annual election and qualified.

Third, That all finances, financial and property matters pertaining to and possessed by the "Muscatine Scientific Club," be and the same are fully and exclusively henceforth belonging to and possessed by the Muscatine Academy of Science.

Fourth, That the old members of the "Scientific Club," in consideration of money advanced by its members, be exempt from initiation fees.

The following is the Constitution of the Muscatine Academy of Science :

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the Muscatine Academy of Science.

ART. 2. The object of this association shall be the cultivation and pursuit of science in all its branches.

ART. 3. The officers of this association shall be a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian or Curator, who shall be elected annually by ballot, at the first regular meeting held on or after the first day of October in each year, and who shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

ART. 4. The President, Vice President, Recording Secretary and two other members of the society, to be appointed by the President, shall constitute an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to have the supervision and management of the business and general interests of the association, and who shall perform such other duties as shall be imposed upon it by the society.

ART. 5. Any person may become a member of this association by receiving the affirmative vote by ballot, of three-fourths of all the members present at any regular meeting succeeding that at which his or her name has been proposed in writing; the payment to the treasury a membership fee of one dollar, and signing this Constitution.

ART. 6. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting, by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present, provided that such proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing at least two regular meetings prior to action thereon.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. The regular meetings of this society shall be held on Monday evening, once in two weeks from October to May, and once every four weeks from May to October in each year; the hour of meeting shall be 7½ o'clock in fall and winter, and 8 o'clock in spring and summer.

ART. 2. Eight members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but any number not less than five shall constitute a quorum for other purposes.

ART. 3. Each member shall be subject to an annual assessment of one dollar, payable quarterly, to begin with the first meeting in January, 1878, such payment to be made to the Secretary, whose duty it is to demand delinquencies.

ART. 4. Cushing's Manual shall be the standard of parliamentary practice.

ART. 5. Order of exercises:

- 1st. Reading of the minutes of previous meeting.
- 2d. Written communications and discussions thereon.
- 3d. Verbal communications and discussions thereon.
- 4th. Unfinished business.
- 5th. New business.
- 6th. Adjournment.

ART. 6. These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present, providing such proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing at a preceding regular meeting; but any By-Law may be suspended for the evening by vote of a majority of those present at such meeting.

Thirty-five names have been signed to the Constitution, and several others have paid membership fees and are paying dues, who have not yet signed.

Since the re-organization of the society, fifteen or twenty papers have been read, most of them based on original work, a considerable number of specimens of various kinds have been received, and some valuable relics taken from mounds near Toolsboro, in Louisa County and elsewhere have been placed in the collection of the Academy.

The election of officers in October, 1878, resulted as follows: President, F. Rippert; Vice President, F. M. Witter; Recording Secretary, James W. Page; Corresponding Secretary, F. M. Witter; Curator, Dr. J. Hardman; Treasurer, Peter Musser.

The Academy, in January, 1879, employed Dr. Alexander Winchell to deliver three public lectures on science, as follows: "Life-Time of a World;" "Man in the Light of Geology;" "Evolution, Its Principles and Proofs." The Academy, at its meeting April 7, 1879, decided to rent larger and better rooms and furnish suitable cases for specimens. The membership is now about fifty, and the prospect is quite promising. It is hoped and believed that an institution of this kind can be sustained in this city, and that it will be useful in an

educational point of view, and will encourage the youth who are inclined to pursue science.

MUSCATINE CONCHOLOGICAL CLUB.

This organization is devoted exclusively to the study of the Mollusca and especially the Mollusca of Muscatine County. It has been in existence about two years. The officers at this time are: President, F. M. Witter; Secretary, William Roach; Treasurer, John Fogerty. Meetings are held each week during a part of the winter, at which papers are read on the species of Mollusks found near Muscatine, each member taking such species as he may be best able to illustrate by specimens. No membership fee is charged and there are no dues, but a fund from voluntary contribution is accumulating, for the purpose of publishing at an early day, a full annotated list of the living Mollusks in this vicinity.

SECRET ASSOCIATIONS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Iowa Lodge, No. 2, A., F. & A. M., was instituted at Bloomington, Iowa Territory, by letters of dispensation granted by Deputy Grand Master Joseph Foster, of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, February 15, 1841. The first officers were: Ansel Humphrey, W. M.; John Lilly, Jr., S. W.; B. S. Olds, J. W.; Phil. J. Jean, Tiler. Original members under the dispensation were Josiah Parvin, Silas L. Lathrop, Isaac McGoon, Joseph C. Mathews, Theo. S. Parvin, B. P. Howland, Alex. Lewis and Joseph Williams. A charter was granted January 8, 1844, by the Most Worshipful Grand Master Oliver Cock, of the Grand Lodge of Iowa Territory to Theo. S. Parvin, W. M.; A. F. Hofmeyer, S. W.; F. O. Beckett, J. W., and others. The present officers of this Lodge are: Samuel Cohn, W. M.; Henry Hanson, S. W.; Charles Weltz, J. W.; J. P. Ament, Treasurer; D. H. Block, Secretary; W. P. Frazer, S. D.; Joseph T. Davidson, J. D.; Kimmel Dunn, Tiler. The Lodge has a present membership of eighty, meets at Masonic Hall and owns property valued at \$500.

Humphreys Lodge, No. 30, A., F. & A. M., was instituted under dispensation, September 8, 1851, with the following first officers: E. Klein, W. M.; John S. Lakin, S. W.; George B. Magoon, J. W.; L. B. Adams, Treasurer; H. D. LaCossitt, Secretary; James A. Humphreys, S. D.; William Gordon, Tiler. A charter was granted June 2, 1852, to the following members: E. Klein, L. B. Adams, George D. Magoon, J. W. Smith, J. S. Lakin, James A. Humphreys, John J. Lower, John Hinds, T. S. Battelle and H. D. LaCossitt. The first officers under the charter were: E. Klein, W. M.; H. D. LaCossitt, S. W.; L. D. Palmer, J. W.; J. A. Humphreys, Treasurer; R. A. Ackerman, Secretary; J. G. Stephenson, S. D.; John Beaham, J. D.; L. B. Adams, Tiler. The present officers are: T. R. Fitzgerald, W. M.; J. K. Martin, S. W.; John Robertson, J. W.; M. Block, Treasurer; W. H. McCoy, Secretary; Bernard Fowler, S. D.; J. Worst, J. D.; James Marshall, S. S.; E. Denton, J. S.; Kimmel Dunn, of Iowa Lodge No. 2, Tiler. The present membership is eighty; the meeting-place is Masonic Hall and the value of property, \$500.

Washington Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted under dispensation granted by the Ninth R. A. C. of the U. S., and a charter was granted September 17, 1852, to the following charter members: Ansel Humphreys, Theodore S. Parvin, George Wilkison, Josiah Parvin, William Williams, J. D. Biles and George Plitt.

The first officers were: Ansel Humphreys, M. E. H. P.; Theodore S. Parvin, King; George Wilkison, Scribe; J. D. Beyers, C. of H.; William

Williams, P. S.; L. A. Williams, R. A. C.; Josiah Parvin, M. of Third Veil; B. Brooks, M. of Second Veil; Madden, M. of First Veil.

The present officers are: J. P. Ament, M. E. H. P.; W. B. Langridge, King; Jacob Fish, Treasurer; J. G. Jackson, Secretary; H. M. Dean, Scribe; G. K. Dunn, Guard; Samuel Cohn, C. of H.; C. R. Fox, P. S.; J. W. Berry, R. A. C.; H. Hanson, G. M. of Third Veil; T. R. Fitzgerald, G. M. of Second Veil; C. A. Weltz, G. M. of First Veil.

De Molay Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, was instituted under dispensation from the Grand Commandery of the United States, represented by Sir Knight W. B. Hubbard, General Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment, March 14, 1855. The first officers were: Theodore S. Parvin, M. E. G. C.; J. L. Hazin, Generalissimo; William Reynolds, Captain General; William Leflingwell, M. E. P.; L. D. Palmer, S. W.; William Gordon, J. W.; J. B. Dougherty, Treasurer; J. H. Wallace, Recorder; J. R. Hotsoek, Sword-Bearer; Henry Hoover, Warder. A charter was granted in September, 1856, and the following officers were installed; Theodore S. Parvin, E. C.; A. Chambers, Generalissimo; G. W. Wilkison, Captain General; William Leflingwell, Prelate; J. P. Dougherty, Treasurer; G. A. Satterly, Recorder; L. D. Palmer, Sword-Bearer; W. Gordon, J. W.; Henry Hoover, Warder; G. D. Magoon, Sword-Bearer; L. Carmichael, Standard-Bearer; D. T. Miller, Guard. The present officers are: W. S. Robertson, E. C.; J. P. Walton, Generalissimo; G. D. Magoon, Captain General; W. B. Langridge, Prelate; William Calder, S. W.; C. R. Fox, J. W.; J. Patton, Treasurer; J. P. Ament, Recorder; J. W. Berry, Warder; C. A. Weltz, Standard-Bearer; J. M. Van Patten, Sword-Bearer; J. Morrison, First G.; J. Fish, Second G.; W. S. Berry, Third G.; K. Dunn, Sentinel. The present membership is forty-five, the meeting-place at Masonic Hall, and the value of property is estimated at \$500.

Electa Chapter, of the Order of the Eastern Star, was organized January 10, 1874, growing out of the "Constancy Family," a lodge of the same Order, which owed its prosperity to Hon. P. A. Brumfield, then Deputy Grand Patron. The charter members were P. A. Brumfield and wife, W. B. Langridge, S. C. Dunn and wife, J. P. Walton and wife, J. Morrison, C. Page and wife, H. Madden and wife, M. Block and wife, R. Hawley and wife, E. B. Lewis, J. Schumaker and wife, W. Leflingwell, Mrs. H. E. Bitzer, Mrs. R. Dunn, Mrs. H. E. Parmelee, Mrs. R. B. Ewing, Mrs. R. Miller and Miss Morrison. The following were charter officers: W. B. Langridge, W. P.; Mrs. S. Block, W. M.; Mrs. H. Brumfield, A. M.; Mrs. A. Hawley, Treasurer; Mrs. H. E. Bitzer, Secretary; Mrs. J. Dunn, Cond.; Mrs. J. P. Walton, A. C.; Mrs. P. Pyatt, W.; Mr. G. Winn, S.; Mrs. H. E. Parmelee, A.; Miss L. Morrison, R.; Mrs. R. Dunn, E.; Mrs. R. Miller, M.; Mrs. R. Ewing, E. The present officers consist of W. B. Langridge, W. P.; Mrs. H. E. Parmelee, W. M.; Mrs. S. C. Dunn, A. M.; Mrs. R. Dunn, Treasurer; Miss E. C. Parmelee, Secretary; Miss M. Frazier, Cond.; Mrs. C. Fox, Asst. Cond.; Mrs. P. Murphy, Warder; P. Murphy, Sentinel; Mrs. H. E. Bitzer, A.; Mrs. N. Ewing, R.; Mrs. F. Sprague, E.; Mrs. E. B. Lewis, M.; Mrs. S. Wymer, E.

The present membership consists of eighty or ninety persons, many who were members having removed to other places. The place of meeting is in Masonic Hall, Second street. A few words in regard to the origin and objects of the Order may not be amiss. The Order of the Eastern Star is an Adoptive rite, so called from having originated and been adopted by members of the Masonic fraternity, as a means of social enjoyment, whereby the wives, mothers,

widows, sisters and daughters of Master Masons in good standing, may work together in the common cause of humanity, to assist in ameliorating the condition of the sick and needy, to reach forth the hand of sympathy in the hour of trial: and especially to give aid to strangers, who may need assistance, and who are proven, by the secret signs of the Order to be worthy members. Electa Chapter has not been backward in its deeds of charity, and has the testimony, of not only many in our midst, but also of strangers to prove this fact.

Muscatine Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 23, 1846. The charter members were E. H. Albie, Richard Cadle, H. Johns, Pliny Fay, Joseph Bridgman and J. R. Burnett. The first officers were: E. H. Albie, N. G.; R. Cadle, V. G.; Osie John, Secretary; Pliny Fay, Treasurer. The present officers are: T. S. Berry, N. G.; W. Satherswaite, V. G.; D. Rothschild, Recording Secretary; M. Block, Permanent Secretary; B. Beil, Treasurer. The Lodge meets at Renling's Hall.

Prairie Encampment, No. 4, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1853. After the lapse of several years, for certain causes, the charter, books and papers were surrendered to the Grand Scribe. The books have never been returned, but a new charter was granted October 19, 1869. The first officers then elected were: Joseph Bridgman, C. P.; W. B. Keeler, H. P.; S. G. Stein, S. W.; H. M. Hine, J. W.; Ed. Hock, Scribe; M. Block, Secretary; all of whom were installed January 5, 1870. The present membership is thirty-eight. The last officers elected are: J. P. Lewis, C. P.; Joseph Bridgman, H. P.; G. Bitzer, S. W.; F. R. Lewis, J. W.; M. Block, Scribe; John Lamp, Secretary. The property of the Encampment is estimated at \$500.

The Germania Lodge of Knights of Honor was organized May 9, 1878, and a charter was granted the 5th of September of the same year to F. Huttig, W. Huttig, G. Aumiller, G. Schneider, J. Hoffman, L. Lang, Charles Tappe, J. Schmidt, Charles Graefe, U. Thomas, H. Schmidt, Chris. Nolte, H. Eversmeyer, F. Grade, J. Nietzel. The first officers elected were William Huttig, Dictator; G. Schneider, Vice Dictator; Charles Tappe, Assistant Dictator; G. Aumiller, Past Dictator; F. Grade, Reporter; F. Huttig, Financial Reporter; Charles Graefe, Treasurer; J. Schmidt, Chaplain; L. Lang, Guide; J. Nietzel, Guardian; J. Hoffman, Sentinel. The following are the present officers: George Schneider, Dictator; Charles Tappe, Vice Dictator; H. Geiss, Assistant Dictator; W. Huttig, Past Dictator; F. Grade, Reporter; F. Huttig, Financial Reporter; G. G. Carstens, Guide; Chris. Nolte, Guardian; H. Freiermuth, Sentinel. This Lodge has a present membership of thirty, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall and holds property valued at \$250. The Association was established January 1, 1874; has a membership of 60,000. The objects of the Order are to unite fraternally all acceptable white men of every profession, business and occupation, to give all possible moral and material aid in its power to its members and those depending on its members, by holding moral, instructive and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting each other to obtain employment; to promote benevolence and charity by establishing a Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of this corporation, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding \$2,000 shall be paid to his family, or as he may direct; to provide for creating a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members, and to ameliorate the condition of humanity in every possible manner.

Eagle Lodge, No. 10, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized and a charter granted June 9, 1875, to the following charter members: S. H.

Downie, G. W. Keckler, W. F. Eichhoff, J. M. Bishop, T. S. Berry, G. A. Nicholson, J. K. Martin, J. Robertson, A. S. Knowles, J. L. Berry, H. S. Howe, G. W. Stewart and W. T. Kirk. The first officers elected were: J. K. Martin, P. M. W.; S. H. Downie, M. W.; J. Robertson, G. F.; W. T. Kirk, Overseer; G. W. Stewart, Financier; A. S. Knowles, Receiver; T. S. Berry, G.; J. L. Berry, W. The present officers of this Lodge are: J. S. Mulford, P. M. W.; W. G. Block, M. W.; C. W. Smith, G. F.; George Koehler, Overseer; H. Hartman, G.; W. F. Eichhoff, Recorder; H. S. Howe, Financier; W. Mull, Receiver; S. H. Downie, I. W.; John Robertson, O. W.; C. W. Smith, Medical Examiner. This Lodge meets in the A. O. U. W. Hall. It has a membership of 102, and property valued at \$500.

Muscatine Lodge, No. 99, A. O. U. W., was instituted under dispensation by D. D. G. M. W. H. S. Howe February 16, 1877, and chartered by Rodrick Rose, G. M. W., and William H. Flemming, G. R. The following were the first officers: T. R. Fitzgerald, P. M. W.; Allen Broomball, M. W.; John Stockdale, G. F.; J. G. H. Little, Overseer; E. P. Day, Recorder; A. N. Garlock, Foreman; James A. Eaton, Receiver; H. P. Jones, I. W.; John Hyink, O. W. The charter members numbered 60; the present membership is 103. The present officers are: G. W. Porter, P. M. W.; A. N. Garlock, M. W.; R. D. Bodman, Foreman; W. M. Kincaid, Overseer; R. C. Schenck, Recorder; Frank Stewart, Financier; C. Giesler, O.; W. Lohr, Guide; John Markman, I. W.; S. P. Wilhelm, O. W. The Lodge meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, and has property valued at \$300.

The Muscatine Turnverein was originally organized July 12, 1856, but having broken up several times has been re-organized. The original members were Fred Tappe, Peter Schorr, Henry Fiene, Henry Clarner, C. Krainz, T. Ulrich, J. Dold, Joseph Koerberle, Jacob Lorenz, Anton Brenner, H. Schmidt, Fred Eitman, John Butz, Karl Kleine, H. Geiss, Charles Stegeman, F. Bernhard, Hyman Salomon, Ephraim Hecht, Ferdinand Smallz, John G. Koehl, George Schneider, Joseph Bauerbach, John Storz, P. F. Mueller, C. A. Buescher, Henry Kaut, Aug. Rehbein, Franz Koehler, Jacob Fisch, J. A. Aeurer, A. Hengstenberg, Mathias Becky, John Huber, H. Funck, John Schmidt, John Stengele, A. Wilhelm, Lorenz Hacng, F. A. Wienker, Daniel Binz, William Achter, Jacob Horr, Henry Molis and Jacob Bowman. The names of the first officers cannot be given on account of the loss of the records containing them. The following are the present officers: B. Schmidt, First President; J. Blum, Second President; J. Martin, First Turnwart; M. Kaut, Second Turnwart; Charles Tappe, First Secretary; H. Gremmel, Second Secretary; S. Cohn, Cassenwart; J. Butz, Zengwart; H. Schmidt, Sesangwart; J. Koehler and H. Schmidt, Trustees. The society meets at Hare's Hall, has a present membership of forty, and property valued at \$3,000.

The Muscatine Catholic Mutual Aid Society was organized July 1, 1871, with a membership of thirty. The first officers elected were: Frank Moran, President; John Byrne, Vice President; George Rutherford, Financial Secretary; Dennis J. Ryan, Corresponding Secretary; John Tomney, Treasurer. The present membership is sixty, and the officers are: John Byrne, President; James Fitzgerald, Financial Secretary. The Society's disbursements have amounted to over \$2,500. The sick benefits are \$3 per week in case of sickness. In the event of death of a member, \$20 are contributed toward defraying funeral expenses, and \$2 per month are paid to the heirs of the deceased.

St Joseph's Mutual Aid Society was organized in 1859, and incorporated under the name of the "German-American Roman Catholic Beneficial Society,"

which was subsequently changed as above, without any re-organization. The present officers are Joseph Fuller, President ; Joseph Kleinfelder, Vice President ; J. L. Knopp, Secretary ; Aug. Balhof, Assistant Secretary ; Henry Fuller, Treasurer. In case of death of a member, \$20 are allowed toward funeral expenses, and \$2 per month to the heirs. The sick benefits are \$3 a week. The Society meets in George Schaefer's Hall.

The German Mechanics' Aid Society was organized December 14, 1865, with the following original members : F. H. Wienker, George Schneider, John Daiber, Peter Hess, Joseph Kleinfelder, Gottfried Neff, Martin Eichholz, Christian Otto, Sebastian Adamer, F. Goeser, Frederick Weckerlen, Gottfried Baer, C. F. Schmalz, John Burri, William Lohr, Israel Kintzle, John Wenner, Gus. Schmidt, Joseph Fuller, John Huber, I. W. Koehler, Fred. Witteman, Vincent Maurath, Henry Grau, M. Vetter, Joseph H. Bulster, P. Hartman and A. Hartman. After the Constitution and By-Laws had been framed by Messrs. Otto, Hartman, Adamer, Kleinfelder and Schneider, and adopted by the society, the following permanent officers were elected for the ensuing year : F. H. Wienker, President ; Joseph Kleinfelder, Vice President ; George Schneider, 1st Secretary ; John Daiber, 2d Secretary ; Peter Hess, Treasurer. The Society was incorporated April 18, 1866. Since the organization, 237 members have been admitted. The present membership is 146, who contribute from \$3 to \$4 per month, in each case, to the support of eleven widows. The benefits are \$3 per week in case of sickness. At the death of a member, the Society pays \$20 toward the funeral expenses. The capital of the institution is \$3,800. The following are the present officers : George Schneider, President ; G. Aumueller, Vice President ; J. J. Engel, 1st Secretary ; Joseph Fessler, 2d Secretary ; Charles Gaefe, Treasurer. Twelve of the original members are still connected with the Society.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The Athletic Rowing Association.—The healthy and manly pastime of boating, so long confined to the Eastern section of the country, has, within a few years, crept westward, and now every town of any pretensions whatever, upon the "Great Father of Waters," boasts its rowing clubs. Muscatine, not to be outrivaled by her sister cities and towns, caught the infection, and the Athletic Rowing Association was the result. Such an enterprise had long been a subject of speculation, but no definite steps were taken until September, 1878, from which time dates the perfective organization of the Club. The membership consists of twenty-two of the best young men of the city, selected with reference to their moral character and physical ability to sustain the reputation of the Association at all times and in all contests in which the club may be engaged. The following are the officers of the organization : H. J. Lauder, President ; Samuel M. Hughes, Secretary ; Ed. Cook, Treasurer. A practical and experienced boatbuilder from the East, was engaged to build the first boats of the club, consisting of one six-oared barge forty feet long ; one four-oared barge thirty-six feet long, and one single scull twenty feet in length. These boats are all built in the highest and most modern style of the art, and cost the club over \$450, including their equipments. Preliminary steps have been taken for the erection of a commodious boat-house. A gymnasium has been established for the training of the members of the club, and, as soon as sufficient training will justify it, application will be made for membership in the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association.

The Muscatine City Cornet and String Band, formerly known as the Independent Cornet and String Band, originated as follows : The first brass

band in Muscatine was started July 1, 1856, by Huttig Brothers, and was known as Huttig's Band. One year later, another band formed under the leadership of Angur. In 1859, the two bands combined and organized the Independent Cornet and String Band, consisting of the following members: W. F. Eichhoff, John Horner, G. Schmidt, John Vaupel, Herman Schmidt and C. Schultz. After the war, some of the members having died in the army, the band was re-organized and the name was changed as above. The present membership of the organization is eleven. Its instruments and books are valued at \$2,000.

Amateur Bands.—The Social Band, with a membership of sixteen. The Germania Band, with a membership of fourteen. The Enterprise Band, with a membership of twelve. The Flowers Family Band, is a concertizing or traveling band, but at present make Muscatine their home.

The Ninth Regiment Infantry I. N. G., was organized August 17, 1878, with the following six companies, viz., Company A, at Clinton; B, at Davenport; C, at Muscatine; D, at Monticello; E, at Waukon, and F, at West Liberty. The officers of the regiment are Lyman Banks, Lieutenant Colonel; D. W. Reed, Major. The appointed staff officers are: John H. Monroe, Adjutant; I. N. Vore, Quartermaster. The headquarters of the regiment are at Muscatine.

Company C, of the Ninth Regiment I. N. G., was organized in June, 1878. Its first officers were Lyman Banks, Captain; W. M. Woodward, First Lieutenant; Robert C. Schenck, Second Lieutenant. The present officers are: Fred Welker, Captain; A. K. Raff, First Lieutenant; Robert C. Schenck, Second Lieutenant. The present membership is sixty-five.

BANKS AND INCORPORATIONS.

Merchants Exchange National Bank was organized September 20, 1865, and authorized to commence business on the 25th of the following November. The first Directors were P. Jackson, S. C. Butler, S. G. Stein, H. W. Moore, W. H. Stewart, R. M. Burnett, W. C. Brewster, L. W. Olds and I. L. Graham. P. Jackson was the first President and W. C. Brewster the first Cashier. The present Board of Directors consists of H. W. Moore, S. G. Stein, Charles Page, I. L. Graham, R. M. Burnett, D. C. Richman, W. H. Stewart and F. R. Lewis. S. G. Stein is President, and F. R. Lewis, Cashier. This bank has a capital of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$50,000.

There are also two strong and wealthy private banking firms here. Cook, Musser & Co., and G. A. Garrettson & Co., successors to the Muscatine National Bank, the affairs of which are really not yet wound up.

The Muscatine Loan and Building Association was incorporated June 19, 1877, by John Mahin, W. A. Clark, Thomas Hanna, P. M. Musser, J. A. Bishop, J. Rubelmann, J. P. Ament, J. H. Painter and J. S. Kulp. The Board of Directors consists of Thomas Hanna, John Mahin, J. A. Pickler, J. Rubelmann, Joseph Morrison, W. A. Clark, P. M. Musser and J. P. Ament. The first and present officers are the same, viz., Thomas Hanna, President; W. A. Clark, Vice President; W. H. Woodward, Treasurer. The articles of incorporation extend over a period of twenty years, and may be renewed.

The Muscatine Gas-Light and Coke Company was organized February 17, 1857, and incorporated February 25, of the same year, for the period of twenty years. On the 28th of August, 1876, by virtue of and in accordance with the laws of the State of Iowa, it renewed and extended its corporate existence for a further period of twenty years, from and after February 25, 1877, altering and

amending its original articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, which amount may be increased to \$100,000, by a three-fourths vote of the stock. The following were the original subscribers of stock: G. C. Stone, Jacob Butler, J. A. Green, P. Jackson, Thomas M. Isett, Chester Weed, John Lemp, S. G. Stein, W. C. Brewster, J. G. Gordon, Hatch, Humphreys & Co., J. B. Dougherty, Charles Dougherty, Charles Neally, Abraham Smalley, A. O. Patterson and William W. Cones. The first Directors were Jacob Butler, G. C. Stone, Chester Weed, John G. Gordon, John B. Dougherty, W. C. Brewster and Peter Jackson. Chester Weed was the first President; Peter Jackson, first Secretary. The present officers are: R. T. Coverdale, President; J. J. Childs, Secretary and Treasurer; James Hamman, Superintendent.

The Hershey Lumber Company was incorporated March 20, 1876, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The officers of the Company are: B. Hershey, President; S. G. Stein, Vice President; Allen Broomhall, Secretary.

The Board of Trade, formerly known as the Citizens' Association, has been re-organized several times since it was first established; owing to the removal of its Secretary from the city, in whose possession the records still remain, and to the fact that other officers of the institution, who have been solicited for information, dare not trust to memory for dates, we can only say, that the intention of these gentlemen seems to be to make the Board of Trade more successful in the future than it has been in the past.

The Muscatine County Medical Association was originally organized in 1867, since which time several re-organizations have taken place, the last being effected June 12, 1874. The first officers of the Association were: A. Ady, President; D. P. Johnson, Vice President; L. B. Powers, Secretary; S. M. Cobb, Treasurer; C. Hersche, W. H. Baxter, W. D. Cone, Censors. The membership of the Association numbers fifteen, and the present officers are: G. O. Morgridge, President; H. M. Dean, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Ady, W. H. Porter and H. McKenna, Censors.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized and incorporated November 13, 1873, and authorized to commence business as they had assumed risks to the amount of \$50,000, which was in March of the following year. When a loss occurs an assessment is made to pay the same. The first Directors were as follows, viz.: Isaac Negus, William M. Price, Josiah Day, Hugh R. Stiles, Christian Smoker, Richard Lord, H. P. Brown, Samuel Sinnett, Marshall Farnsworth, B. K. Wintermute and Lindley Hoopes. The first officers were Hon. John A. Parvin, President; Hon. Samuel McNutt, Vice President; Seth Humphrey, Secretary; Suel Foster, Treasurer, who have been annually re-elected.

The Muscatine Cemetery Company was organized in December, 1873. The officers have been continually the same, and are as follows: R. M. Burnett, President; G. B. Denison, Vice President; Henry Jayne, Secretary; J. Carskadden, Treasurer. The stockholders number fourteen. The grounds are located adjoining the old City Cemetery, or, rather, they are both in the same inclosure.

St. Mary's Cemetery Association was incorporated September 1, 1876. The first officers were John Knopp, President; Frank Moran, Secretary; Rev. P. Laurent, Treasurer. The present officers are: Theodore Becke, President; John Byrne, Secretary; Rev. P. Laurent, Treasurer. The grounds are located on a beautiful knoll within the city limits and are well cared for.

The Israelites of Muscatine have a cemetery independent from any other organization.

The Muscatine County Agricultural Society.—A public meeting was held at the Court House in this city, October 9, 1852, for the purpose of organizing the Muscatine County Agricultural Society. Dr. James Weed was called to the Chair, and J. H. Wallace appointed Secretary. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and the meeting adjourned. October 23, 1852, agreeable to adjournment, the members of the Agricultural Society met in the Court House and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Hon. George Meason, President; Dr. James Weed, Vice President; J. H. Wallace, Secretary; J. G. Gordon, Treasurer. William H. Miller, Bloomington Township; Gamaliel Olds, Pike; Henry Y. Iddings, Sweetland; William A. Clarke, Wapsinonoc; Richard Sherer, Seventy-six; E. H. Albee, Moscow; Douglass Veille, Montpelier; A. Cone, Cedar; A. Smalley, First Ward; J. Bennett, Second Ward, and Samuel Bamford, Third Ward, Muscatine City, Directors. The following are the names of the members of the Society in 1852, and signers of its constitution: James Weed, Joseph Bridgman, Nathan Taber, William Smalley, William M. Miller, Strix & Oppenheimer, George Bumgardner, A. Reuling, Samuel Lucas, S. B. Crane, Henry Y. Iddings, J. S. Hatch & Co., J. H. Wallace, Adam Ogilvie, J. G. Gordon, J. Bennett, J. M. Cummins, Charles Neally, Saul Gilbert, William A. Clark, D. R. Warfield, Thomas M. Isett, Samuel Sinnett, H. N. Sumner, H. H. Barnes, S. M. McKibben, George Meason, William Leffingwell, I. R. Williams, A. T. Banks, A. Cone, J. E. Fletcher, Shepard Smalley, George W. Chase, Richard Sheres, Abraham Smalley, Samuel Bamford, Levi Cross, R. Pritchard, John Critchfield, John A. McCormick, M. W. Byers, James A. Rankins, Richard Lord, Chester Weed, John H. Miller, Williams Watkins, Skilman Alger, A. O. Patterson, E. T. S. Schenck, Joseph Crane, Amos Cooper, Lyan C. Hine, Abraham Keen, D. C. Cloud, S. D. Viele, J. B. Dougherty, A. B. Wiles, S. Heilbrun, William G. Holmes, John Rose, Hiram Gilbert, Richard Cadie, Thomas L. Estle, J. P. Freeman, Henry S. Griffin, Henry Molis, Samuel Littrel, D. Dunsmore, William Lundy, James M. Jarboe, Jesse B. Overman, L. S. Goldsberry, W. Fultz, R. W. Chinn, John Idle, H. W. Moore, Jacob Smetzer, L. D. Parmer, James M. Broekway, W. D. Ament, Cyrus Townsley, J. LaTourrette, William Townsley, Jeremiah Lequat, W. M. Elliott, Charles Newell, George W. Kincaid, William Fryberger, William Moxley, Jacob Butler, Thomas Morford, A. Jackson, Levi Eliason, H. Q. Jennison, John G. Stein, P. Fay, John Leitzinger, Cornelius Nicholson, George Plitt, Suel Foster, T. D. Song, F. H. Stone, John Ward, John Lemp, Thomas Vanatta, D. W. Clover, Edwin J. Browning, Brent, Miller & Co., Oliver Jack, George C. Stone, Jonathan Ady, John Ziegler. In 1853, the membership was increased to 399.

June 4, 1853, agreeably to a call published in the county newspapers, a large number of farmers and others convened in the Court House for the purpose of organizing a County Agricultural Society, according to the provisions of the general incorporation laws of the State of Iowa. Hon. G. Meason was called to the Chair, and J. H. Wallace appointed Secretary. It was then resolved to abolish the former organization; a new constitution was adopted, and the following-named officers elected: President, Dr. James Weed; Vice President, William H. Miller; Secretary, J. H. Wallace; Treasurer, J. G. Gordon. A new Board of Directors was also chosen, which met August 13, at the store of Wallace & Breeding. Messrs. Weed, Miller, Wallace, Olds, Lundy, Sherer, Cone, Smalley and Vickle were present. On motion, the time for holding the first annual exhibition of the Society was fixed on Wednesday and Thursday, October 12 and 13, 1853. A list of premiums and judges for

the several classes were then adopted and appointed. Resolutions were adopted, authorizing the Executive Committee to procure suitable grounds and put them in proper condition for holding the fair.

September 19, 1853, the Executive Committee leased from J. Bennett his outlot on the Graded Road for a term of five years, from the first exhibition. The Society was incorporated for twenty years, and, at the expiration of the term, the articles were renewed for twenty-five years from 1877. The society has a membership of 236, and its buildings, etc., are estimated to be worth \$3,500. Fairs are held annually. The present Board of Directors consists of W. W. Webster, F. Kaufmann, George E. Jones, John Barnard, John Idle, James Mallicoat, Hon. Samuel McNutt, William P. Wright, William Furnass and Robert Miller. The present officers are: Col. C. C. Horton, President; Hon. J. K. Terry, Vice President; J. G. H. Little, Secretary; Richard Cadle, Treasurer; James Hartman, Marshal.

HORSE STOCK.

The reputation of Muscatine is second to no county west of Orange County, N. Y. This is, we are well aware, a bold assertion, but all well-informed horse-men will admit its correctness. The first attempt at improvement of horse stock was made by a party of gentlemen, who, in 1854, brought out from South Royalston, Mass., Young Green Mountain Morgan, a son of Hale's famous Green Mountain Morgan, and a fine representative of his race. He died at the close of his first season in July, 1854. The second attempt at improvement was in 1855, when a Mr. Weatherby brought out from Vermont several horses, which he kept here for breeding. Among these were Black Hawk, Prophet and Ethan Allen II, sons of Vermont Black Hawk, a large brown horse, known in Vermont as Andrus' Hambletonian, a descendant of Old Messenger in a direct male line, and others of the Morgan family. Ethan Allen was purchased by J. H. Wallace and kept here several years. Hambletonian died here after two or three years. In the fall of 1855, Col. F. M. Cummings brought a mare and colt here from Orange County, N. Y., bred by his father-in-law, Jonas Seely. In 1856, the colt was sold to Joseph A. Green, and named by him Bashaw. He has sired many colts, among them six with a record of 2:30 or better. He was sold in July, 1864, to Walter Carr, of St. Louis for \$5,000; by him to a Mr. Beckworth, of Hartford, Conn., where he made one season. His colts became so promising here that Mr. Green repurchased him in 1866 for \$6,000. He remained here until the death of Mr. Green, when he was sold to his present owner, George L. Young, of Leland, Ill. Benjamin Hershey in 1864 bought his horse, Gen. Hatch. He was bred in Kentucky, got by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., dam by imp. Envoy, g. d. by imp. Tranby, g. g. d. by Aratus, g. g. g. d. by Columbus. This is one of the handsomest horses on the continent, sixteen hands high and exceedingly fine and stylish. His colts are remarkably uniform in their appearance, resembling their sire in a marked degree. Their trotting action is not surpassed by any. Had Gen. Hatch received the proper training, such as Bashaw, no better horse could be found in the West. He is not only a trotter, but a getter of trotters. Mr. Hershey bought the horse for his own use, and gave him, personally, all the training he received. He is now eighteen years old, sound, without a blemish and can trot in 2:40 any day. The only two of his colts that have been trained to any extent are Fleeta and Envoy, full brother and sister. Fleeta's time is 2:34½ and Envoy's, 2:28. In the spring of 1867, Mr. Hershey brought from Canada for breeding purposes, a son of the famous Royal George, which is

known here as Hershey's Royal George. With him he brought some twelve or fifteen superior young mares, many of them from imp. Thetester. Royal George is out of a mare by thorough-bred Flag of Truce. He is a horse of great substance, strong enough to pull the plow or do any heavy work and with trotting action that will carry him low down in the thirties. His colts are fine specimens of horse-flesh. Mr. Hershey's stud now numbers eighty-six head, the largest and most complete in point of blood in the State. He has on his farm a splendid mile track, two elegant stables, besides several large sheds. Robert Switzer has full charge of the horse department.

F. & C. L. Warfield owners of the Riverside Stock-Farm, a few miles above Muscatine, on the river, have lately engaged in the horse business and secured some fine stock, such as Attorney, sired by Harold by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Harold is a half-brother to Maid S., which, as a four-year-old, trotted in 2:17½, the fastest time ever made by a horse of that age. This mare was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt for \$21,000. Charles G. Hayes & Bro. have the horse Tramp, son of Gage's Logan. They also have several full sisters of Bashaw, Jr., and Kirkwood.

STAR CREAMERY.

The Star Creamery is owned by B. Hershey. The building of this colossal and model establishment was commenced in October, 1877, and as now completed consists of the main structure, 75x120 feet by 90 feet high from the sill, including the cupola. The gold cow placed on the cupola stands ninety-five feet high from the sill. It is an imposing building of two stories, with a mansard roof, well lighted by twenty large windows on the front side, which faces the Mississippi, and is adequately ventilated. The system of drainage and placing of the offal, used as fertilizing material upon the farm, is an admirable one. It contains 148 stalls, 75 of which are now occupied by superior cows. The second story is used for feed-bins, and contains the millroom, where all corn and oats are ground. The mill machinery is propelled by a thirty-five horse-power steam-engine. The haymow is located between the bins, and runs from the first floor to the cupola, being fifty feet high, and having a storage capacity of 400 tons. The creamery proper is in an adjoining wing on the lower floor, and embraces the milk and churn room, the washroom and cellar. The milkroom is supplied with four milk-pans, with a capacity of 175 gallons each, and in which the milk is set for the cream to rise. The temperature of the room is kept at 62°, regulated by a steam heating apparatus, and a tunnel run through the hill, at the foot of which the building stands, a distance of 500 feet and from twenty to thirty-five feet underground; the temperature of the ground at that depth from the surface is 51°. The churn used will contain sixty gallons, and produce from one hundred to one hundred and twenty pounds of butter in a batch. It is operated by a small steam-engine. The butter, after being properly worked, is packed in tubs and shipped to Chicago and New York. An additional fine barn is on the grounds used for stabling sick and dry cows. Over the creamery is a splendid residence, where Mr. Hershey spends part of his time. On the north side of the main building is an elegant cottage for the accommodation of the Superintendent, A. H. Fisher. The farm embraces 800 acres of land. The entire establishment is perfect and managed with great skill. It is an enterprise the county may be proud of.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS

of Muscatine are of a gratifying character. The location of the city renders it most available as a lumber-manufacturing point, and also enhances its importance

in many other branches of trade. As there has been, within a year or two, a very good report of the business made in the form of a county directory, it is deemed unnecessary to here reproduce the items in detail, especially as this work does not partake in any sense of the nature of a gazetteer. Those who seek information for specific purposes, in the line of trade, are referred to the *Journal*, and to the several directories, issued from time to time, for reliable data.

The city bears upon its face the stamp of enterprise, as evinced in its macadamized streets, its well-kept sidewalks and its splendid business blocks. There is here a fine opportunity for the introduction of other and more varied manufacturing, however, and such investments will in time be made. Muscatine is young in years, and has before it a future of increasing prosperity. The class of men who form its business circle are among the foremost in the State in point of progressiveness; and with such a class to rely upon, there can be no doubt as to the ultimate result. The healthfulness of the region, the fertility and beauty of the outlying country, the intelligence of the settlers, the railroad and river advantages and the large-mindedness of the people in regard to schools and churches, all combine to make a solid foundation upon which to base calculations for the future destiny of the place. Surely these indications cannot be mistaken. There can be for such a community but one outcome, and that is prosperity.

The principal business street of Muscatine would do credit to a city of 30,000 inhabitants. There are few finer blocks of buildings to be found in Iowa than those which give solidity and beauty to Second street. The capitalists have exercised excellent taste as well as a most commendable public spirit in the erection of the edifices referred to. The business of the city is not entirely confined to Second street, however, but is scattered over a large area.

The residence portions of town are such as to claim the eye of strangers. Many very fine houses adorn the higher elevations, overlooking the majestic river in the valley below. The society of the city is pronounced most enjoyable by those who are favored with *entree* thereto. The schools, the churches and the institutions of the city all combine to make Muscatine a desirable place of residence.

The County Poor Farm is located about six miles from Muscatine, on what is known as the "Bluff Road," in Seventy-six Township. There are ninety-six acres of land and the necessary buildings. S. H. Goldsbury is Superintendent.

WEST LIBERTY--(Old town).

The original town of this name was located a little northwest of the present corporation; it was laid out by Simeon A. Bagley, who died a few years since at Tipton, Cedar County, and surveyed in 1838, by George Bumgardner, County Surveyor. A post office was established in the village in the same year, with Mr. Bagley, as Postmaster. The first store in the settlement was opened by Peter Heath. When the new town was started, as hereinafter recorded, several houses were moved to the same from the old location; also the post office, then in charge of Freeman Oliver, and the store conducted by I. R. Wright.

In the year 1855, the first locomotive wended its way westward through a corn-field where West Liberty now stands. Then there was a farmhouse and a barn within the present limits of the town, and where the business part of the town now is, was a corn-field, the corn-stalks standing thick and as high as a man's head. The only dwelling was the house on the corner of Spencer and

Fourth streets, and it was for a while, the only tavern near the railroad, having been within a few years reconstructed. The second and third buildings are still standing where they were erected: we allude to the two buildings on Third street, one occupied by S. B. Windus, and the Star House.

West Liberty (new town) was laid out by Spencer, Robinson and Clark (John M. Spencer and T. J. Robinson lived at Rock Island, Ill., and J. W. Clark resided at Iowa City, Iowa), and surveyed by Peter Houtz, January 21, 1856. W. C. Evans was located here as agent with a power of attorney from the firm, to sell lots, make deeds and look after their business generally, at this point. The town was incorporated in 1868. Various additions have been made to the town from time to time.

From 1866 to 1869, there was but very little done by way of improvement in the town. Travel was then confined to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the old freight-house on Calhoun street was then the passenger depot as well as for freight; and the boundaries only extended west to where Elm street now is. But in anticipation of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, to the stock of which the citizens had subscribed \$60,000, building had commenced. Elisha Schooley had built a brick house on the corner of Calhoun and Third streets; R. G. Lewis, Z. N. King, Chesebro & Romaine and Dr. Holmes each put up substantial and commodious business houses on Third street. Jesse Bowersock and D. F. Smith soon followed with their building on the north side of the same street, and yet the demand for good business houses was not satisfied. The Peoples' Bank, N. Gaskill, Manfull & Nichols, Hormel and Luse soon followed, each with a good building. While these improvements were being made on Third street, great changes were taking place in the west or new part of town. Until now, this had been a part of William A. Clark's farm, and had very recently been laid out into lots, and in a very short time there appeared a pleasant street, lined with good substantial dwellings.

West Liberty is located in the northwestern portion of Wapsinonoc Township, between the forks of Wapsinonoc Creek, and at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroads. It has a population of from 1,600 to 1,800 inhabitants. Every line of mercantile business that one would expect to encounter in a place of 5,000 inhabitants, is well represented in this town; it also has quite an extensive carriage manufactory, a large flouring-mill and two elevators. Both of the railroads which pass through here have built large stock-yards to accommodate the great shipping interest in that line fostered in this township. Only a few years have elapsed since the first thoroughbred was brought to this vicinity, and since that time there have been sales at public auction of not less than \$200,000 worth of that kind of stock, besides one car-load for the Pacific Slope at \$5,000, and there is now more than \$200,000 worth within the sound of the West Liberty church-bell. While this demonstrates the excellent quality of the soil of the surrounding country, and the superior nutritiousness of the blue-grass pasture, it also indicates to the intelligent, energetic farmer the way to a competency. Very fine hogs are also bred in this vicinity, and the township boasts of turning out some of the finest horses, both as roadsters and for the turf, in the State. As will be noticed further on, the citizens take a commendable pride in the support and advancement of their public institutions, such as schools and churches. West Liberty is strictly a temperance town, and it is safe to state that not a drop of intoxicating beverage can be bought in the place. So far as town government is concerned, none could be better conducted, nor

can a more orderly town be found in the State. The present officers of the corporation are as follows, viz., George C. Shipman, Mayor; C. W. Hoge, Recorder and Treasurer; Thomas Manby, Street Commissioner; William Henderson, Assessor; W. R. Child, Chief of Fire Police; Robert Sumner, Marshal; Trustees, J. L. Brooks, Caleb Elliott, Asa Gregg, T. W. Rogers, W. R. Stafford and D. Hayes. The first officers elected for the incorporated town were S. W. Sedgwick, Mayor; Henry Harrison, Recorder and Treasurer; John R. Palmer, Assessor; H. C. Vore, Marshal; Trustees, Elisha Schooley, Alonzo Shaw, George Bagley, Z. A. King and Albert Keith. The present Postmaster is Jonathan Maxson.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The first school west of Cedar River, and in what is now Wapsinonoc Township, was taught in an unoccupied log dwelling on Section 2, by Valentine Bozarth, in 1839. The first regular schoolhouse was built on land owned by Asa Gregg, on Section 2, by an association of citizens, in 1843. It was a comfortable frame building.

April 9, 1864, the Board of Directors of the Independent School District of West Liberty met, according to previous notice, and organized by electing Dr. Jesse Holmes President; Preston Brown, Treasurer, and I. G. Schmucker, Secretary. Dr. Holmes and I. G. Schmucker were appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the schools. William Hise and Clark Lewis were appointed a committee to take charge of the schoolhouses, to put and keep them in repair. Misses Ety Raymond and Mary Mimick were appointed the first teachers under the Independent District system. Dr. Holmes, A. F. Keith and Asa Gregg were appointed a committee to meet the Township District Board, to settle and divide the assets of the original District. In December, 1865, the Presbyterian Church was rented, and in it a juvenile school taught by Miss Haven. June 12, 1867, Elisha Schooley, P. R. Evans and George Bagley were appointed a building committee, with full power to let a contract for and superintend the building of a brick schoolhouse in the Independent District, according to specifications of W. L. Carroll, architect, of Davenport. In 1868, E. P. French was engaged as the first Principal of the Independent School District of West Liberty, having charge of the schoolhouse, schools and school government, subject to the Board of Directors. At this time, the district employed, in addition, one female teacher and two female assistants. Previous to letting the contract for the new schoolhouse, a committee was appointed to sell the two old schoolhouses. In 1870, a Primary Department was established in the Presbyterian chapel. In 1871, a wing was built on to the new schoolhouse, and in 1873 a second one was added. May 8, 1877, John Lewis, George O. Morgridge and W. C. Evans were appointed a building committee to superintend the construction of a second brick school-building, to be known as the High School Building. Nichols & Peters were the contractors of the brick and mason work, and George Hancock the architect. The structure was completed during the same year. To-day, West Liberty can boast of two as fine schoolhouses as can be found in the county.

The schools are now divided into the following grades: Four Primary Departments, three Grammar Schools and the High School.

The present Directors are W. C. Evans, John Lewis, J. Mad. Williams, E. P. French, C. W. Hoge, Dr. E. H. King. Officers: W. C. Evans, President; A. A. Ball, Treasurer; A. H. McClun, Secretary. Miss Lizzie L. Clark, the present Principal, is assisted by nine other teachers.

CHURCHES.

The Disciples of Christ, or Christian Church, was first organized in Phillips' Schoolhouse, two and one-half miles south of West Liberty, by Elder J. C. Powell, of Columbus City, Iowa, in 1866, with William Hise as Elder and William Phillips as Deacon. The house of worship in town was completed in 1868, since which time the members have attended services here, the old meeting-place having been abandoned. Since the new organization, the following ministers have served the Church: Revs. J. C. Hay, J. B. Baxter, J. K. Cornell, Henry Exley, J. C. Hay and J. Mad. Williams.

The present membership of the Church is about one hundred and fifty; its property is valued at \$3,000, and connected with it is an excellent Sunday school. This congregation contributes largely to missions, the general support of the Church and pay their Pastor a generous salary, without ever being in debt.

The Presbyterian Church in West Liberty was organized the 4th day of October, 1857, by Rev. C. F. Beach. It was composed of four members, viz., Benjamin F. Thayer, Celina Watkins, Polly B. Harwood and Adelia Beach. They built a small house the same year, called the Chapel. In this, they held services until the Wesley Church became vacant, which they rented and occupied until they built their new house. The Chapel was sold and moved off the lot in 1876. The same year their present tasty church-edifice was erected, at a cost of \$4,165. In design it is worthy of imitation, an ornament to the town and an honor to the society.

The first Presbyterian Church built in this neighborhood was in old West Liberty, on the ground of William A. Clark, and erected in 1850, under the ministerial supervision of Rev. John Hudson, who was the pioneer of Presbyterianism in this part of the country. He belonged to the Old School. Rev. C. F. Beach was New School. When the two branches united, the Old School was abandoned. The old church was moved into new West Liberty, and is now occupied as a warehouse.

Rev. J. H. Scott took charge of the little Church in the winter of 1857, and continued until January, 1862. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel J. Mills, during whose labors the parsonage was built. He left in the winter of 1865, and was followed, in the spring of 1866, by Rev. Alexander Porter, who gave part of his labors to the Church up to April 21, 1874, when the pastoral relation was dissolved. Rev. A. M. Tanner had charge of the Church for six months.

Rev. F. A. Shearer, D. D., commenced preaching to this congregation the 1st day of June, 1875, at which time the prospects were very discouraging; the membership was very small, numbering only twenty-six, and most of these women. For three years, the Church was greatly blessed and prospered, the membership increased to seventy and the Church was freed from debt. It now holds a position among the churches of the Presbytery.

The Catholic Church was built by Rev. Father Emonds, and is now in charge of Rev. Father N. Dugan, of Wilton. The congregation consists of fifty families, and the church property is valued at \$2,000.

The M. E. Church was in existence as early as 1839. Thirty years ago, Elder Twining preached here. The present house of worship was built in 1875, and is an elegant structure. The congregation had a church-building previous to this time, erected between the years 1858 and 1860. Before that period they worshiped in schoolhouses.

The present membership numbers 125. The officers of the Church are A. Cooley, D. F. Smith, D. W. Harttpe, A. Floyd, W. L. U. Burke, I. Childs, H. Walters, William Baird. The present Pastor is Arthur V. Francis. The church property is valued at \$1,500.

The Society of Friends held their first meeting in the neighborhood of West Liberty about the year 1858, several families having settled in the vicinity several years previous. John Wright, long and familiarly known as Uncle John, was the first. The Society was not regularly organized until some time in 1860. The monthly meeting, when organized, consisted of about fifty members. John Wright, Sarah M. Wright, Stephen Mosher, Aquilla Whitaker, Ruth Mosher and Ann Whitaker were Elders, and Dr. Jesse Holmes, recorded or acknowledged minister.

A meeting-house was built about one mile north of town, 50x24 feet. Some time in 1870, it was moved and placed in its present location, in the town of West Liberty. The recorded ministers since acknowledged are Thomas E. Hoge and Ann Heacock.

The Temperance Reform Club was organized in January, 1878, with the following first officers: K. O. Holmes, President; J. A. Evans, Albert McNulty and John Henderson, Vice Presidents; Horace Deemer, Secretary; A. F. Keith, Treasurer; J. Mad. Williams, Chaplain. The only change that has taken place to the present is in the office of Secretary, which is now filled by Mrs. McElravy.

This is an unusually strong club, having a membership of 1,252. Its meeting-place is Liberty Hall.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in March, 1878, with the following first officers: Miss Sarah Erwin, President; Mrs. A. F. Keith, Secretary; Mrs. N. W. Ball, Treasurer. The present officers are: Mrs. J. Wilson, President; Mrs. McElravy, Vice President; Mrs. N. W. Ball, Treasurer. The object of the Society, as the name indicates, is to assist the poor of West Liberty by the proceeds derived from sewing and monthly contributions.

It is only proper here to state that the merchants of the town have been very generous in helping to promote and facilitate the noble cause these ladies are engaged in.

LODGES.

Mount Calvary Lodge, No. 95, A., F. & A. M., was instituted by dispensation July 19, 1856, and a charter was granted June 3, 1857. The following were the charter members: W. C. Evans, George W. Dunlap, L. Stockman, Arthur C. Davis, Asa Gregg, I. D. Vore, Perry Reynolds, J. A. Mills, Allen Broomhall, J. R. Palmer, E. Messmore, J. N. Graham. The first officers were: William C. Evans, W. M.; Asa Gregg, S. W.; Allen Broomhall, J. W.; I. D. Vore, Secretary; George W. Dunlap, Treasurer. The present officers are: C. W. Hoge, W. M.; A. M. Jackaway, S. W.; James Hoopes, J. W.; E. P. French, Secretary; W. R. Childs, Treasurer. The present membership of the Lodge is ninety-two, its property is valued at \$2,000, and its meeting-place is in Masonic Hall, over E. C. Thomas' furniture-house.

Liberty Chapter, No. 79, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted under dispensation December 1, 1875. The first officers were: E. C. Chesebrough, M. E. H. P.; P. R. Evans, E. K.; J. A. Hollister, E. S.; George C. Shipman, Secretary. A charter was granted in October, 1876. The following are the present officers: J. A. Hollister, M. E. H. P.; Asa Gregg, E. K.; I. D. Vore, E. S.; George C. Shipman, Secretary. The present membership is twenty-three.

Liberty Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F., was instituted by dispensation March 3, 1870, and a charter was granted October 20 of the same year to the following charter members: E. L. Stratton, W. G. H. Inghram, George Bagley, C. W. Burger, S. M. Mitchell, P. R. Evans, W. L. Penny and H. A. Thomas. The first officers were: George Bagley, N. G.; E. L. Stratton, V. G.; W. L. Penny, Secretary; P. R. Evans, Treasurer. The present officers are: W. S. Lane, N. G.; John Stiles, V. G.; W. C. Harris, Secretary; P. R. Evans, Treasurer. The present membership of the Lodge is thirty-eight, its meeting-place is in the I. O. O. F. Hall, over the People's Bank, on Third street, and its property is valued at \$350.

Liberty Lodge, No. 659, I. O. G. T., was organized March 30, 1874, with thirty-four constituent members. The first officers were: Mr. Rankin, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mary Evans, W. V. T.; Mr. Manby, W. S.; J. R. Palmer, W. F. S.; J. S. Wilson, W. T.; John Deemer, W. C.; W. Collier, W. M.; Lillie Gregg, W. I. G.; Milton Jackaway, W. O. G.; Lizzie Deemer, R. H. S.; Mary Morgan, L. H. S.; Mr. Wright, P. W. C. T.; James Morgan, G. L. D. The following are the present officers: George C. Shipman, W. C. T.; Lillie Gregg, W. V. T.; James Morgan, P. W. C. T.; Mary Evans, W. C.; Frank Thomas, W. S.; Mrs. Morgan, W. F. S.; Mary Deemer, W. T.; Jessie Holmes, W. M.; Percy Cooley, W. I. G.; William Henderson, W. O. G.; Helen Holmes, W. D. M.; Horace E. Deemer, G. W. D. The Lodge owns quite an extensive library for the short period it has been in existence. Its meeting-place is in a rented hall on Third street, furnished, by its own funds, in very handsome style. The present membership is about fifty.

INCORPORATIONS.

The People's Bank was organized May 1, 1868, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa the same date. The following were the first Directors: Henry Harrison, E. Schooley, Jesse Holmes, Jonathan Cowgill, Frank Colton, John Russell, Joseph Ball, W. E. Evans and George Woolley; Henry Harrison, President; E. Schooley, Vice President; H. B. Sedgwick, Cashier. The bank commenced business with a capital of \$20,000, which was increased to \$40,000, \$50,000, and, eventually, to \$75,000, all paid up. The present Directors are John Lewis, S. T. Chesebrough, E. C. Harrison, W. C. Evans, P. R. Evans, E. Negus and George Woolley; J. L. Brooke, President; Jonathan Cowgill, Vice President; A. A. Ball, Cashier. This bank is the pride of the citizens of West Liberty, and justly, too, inasmuch as the management has been conducted in such a manner as to make money for itself and its stockholders.

The Bower Mining Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa January 15, 1879, by Allen Breed, George W. Hise, Isaac Heald, T. W. Rogers, T. W. Hoge, I. C. Nichols, Mahlon Hollinsworth, George W. Handy. Directors: Allen Breed, George W. Handy, George W. Hise, T. W. Rogers, C. W. Hoge, Isaac Heald. Officers: Allen Breed, President; T. W. Rogers, Vice President; Isaac Heald, Secretary; G. W. Handy, Superintendent. The capital stock of this Company is \$10,000,000, represented by 100,000 shares, all subscribed and paid up. The stock is non-assessable. The Company's mining claim is located in El Dorado County, Cal., on what is known as the Seam Belt, or Ore Channel, near Greenwood. The property is to be opened by running a tunnel from the American Canon, a distance of about six hundred feet, with proper size for sluice-bore. A shaft is to be sunk at the terminus of the tunnel for the purpose of getting a face to commence working

by hydraulic process. On the 20th of March, 1879, one hundred and forty feet of the tunnel had been completed.

The Park Association was incorporated October 10, 1874. The first officers were Phineas Nichols, President; W. C. Evans, Vice President; George Morgridge, Secretary; A. E. Keith, Treasurer. Directors—S. A. Barnes, R. C. Jewett, Ira Nichols, Z. Ellison and T. C. Manfull.

The present officers are W. C. Evans, President; Phineas Nichols, Vice President; C. M. Nichols, Secretary; E. E. Harrison, Treasurer. Directors—J. Evans, Ira Nichols, J. M. Fisher, Z. Ellison and S. Barnes. The capital investment of the Association is confined entirely to real estate valued at \$3,300.

Union District Agricultural Society was organized January 24, 1863, at Springdale, Cedar County. For some time previous to this date, the Society existed under the name of Cedar County Agricultural Society. The first officers were: Moses Varney, President; H. C. Gill, Vice President; J. M. Wood, Secretary; John B. Cole, Marshal; J. H. Painter, Treasurer. Directors—D. G. Barkalow, John Marsh, S. E. Gunsolus, John Moore, Phineas Cowgill, A. B. Cornwall and A. Hirst. The first fair was held September 28 and 29, 1863, in Cedar County, about one-half mile north of the Muscatine County line. In 1869, West Liberty became the headquarters of the Association, but no fair was held here until 1872, since which time there have been annual fairs, which have been notably successful. The Society is in a very flourishing condition; its grounds are leased from the Park Association, but the buildings, improvements and fences have been constructed at an expense of about \$1,200 to the Society. The premiums paid annually will average \$1,500. The present officers are: S. Gause, President; Ira Nichols, Vice President; George C. Shipman, Secretary; E. E. Harrison, Treasurer; John Henderson, Marshal. Directors—John A. Evans, Thomas Gray, Pliny Nichols, Phineas Nichols, A. B. Cornwall, Allen Breed, R. Miller, W. C. Evans, James Morgan, Z. Ellison, Jesse Swartz and James H. Ady.

The Occidental Cornet Band was organized in 1871, under the leadership of S. W. Windus, with nine additional members, viz., D. M. Johnson, John A. Evans, Fred Hinsilwood, Frank Sheet, William Hudson, John Patterson, Mark Trusdell, O. P. Hare and Hise Inghram. Its present members are: Harry Shipman, Leader; Henry Lewis, Willard and Everet Chase, Richard Phillips, S. B. Windus, E. Honnolow, John Wiley, Robert Clark and A. J. Westland. The present officers are: Harry Shipman, President; Richard Phillips, Treasurer; A. J. Westland, Secretary. The value of the band fixtures is about \$400; the instruments are about equally divided, one-half silver and the other half brass.

FACTS AND ANECDOTES.

We are indebted for much early information and many interesting anecdotes of this neighborhood to the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Asa Gregg, a pioneer of Wapsinonoc Township, who is personally familiar with, perhaps, every incident of any note in the township and vicinity, since the earliest settlement of Muscatine County. He has always been prominently identified with the politics of the township and town and acquainted with the interests, of every description, thereof. Our narrator states that he came to this place at a very early day in its settlement, and has been familiar with the hardships and inconveniences, as well as the pleasures of pioneer life. He can well remember when these beautiful and well-cultivated fields were in a state of nature—no roads,

no bridges, no stately dwellings, no schoolhouses, no churches, nothing but prairie, with here and there a belt of timber, with an occasional log cabin to vary the scene and enliven the monotony of the traveler on some Indian trail, traveled alike by the red and white man.

The appearance of the prairie was both beautiful and picturesque, and there were many things to arrest the attention of the observant new-comer. The great abundance of game, the exuberant growth of grass on the prairie, the great abundance of pea-vine in the bottom land, the collection of bones to be seen in the gullies and sheltered places in the timber, said to be bones of buffalo that had died from cold and starvation some winters before, when as the Indians would relate, the snow was so deep that it came up to their ponies' backs, marked the newness of the region.

There was another remarkable feature in the appearance of the prairie—that was certain places where the weeds had grown up very rank and tall in a circle of about a rod in diameter, usually in two rings, about five or six feet apart, always in a perfect circle, the grass between the rings or circles and in the center growing as compact and luxuriantly as in any other place on the prairie. This was to the stranger a great puzzle at first; but, upon inquiry of his neighbor, he of the pony, the blanket and inevitable rifle, he would learn that there a herd of buffalo had stood with their heads together fighting flies and gnats not many summers before, and their continued stamping of feet had so killed out the grass that the weeds had taken possession of the ground, and thus, after a period of eight or ten years, still held it.

This was called the Wapsinonoc Settlement, that being the Indian name of the stream; or, as they pronounced it, "Wap-pe-se-no-e-noc," which, in their language or tongue, signifies "smooth-surfaced, meandering stream or creek."

We quote from Mr. Gregg's statement:

"The first settlement was made in the fall of 1836, and the first white woman that made a permanent home here is now a respected inhabitant of this village. I allude to Mrs. Mary Nyce, who is, at all events, entitled to the honor of being the oldest inhabitant living here. There were several other families wintered here that winter, among them, some men of the name of Huntman, who, in the spring, went to Missouri and united their fortunes with the great Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, who was at that time making a settlement there, and, shortly afterward, was driven out of the State.

"In the spring of 1837, there was quite an emigration to Iowa, or, as it was then called, the Black Hawk Purchase, and, of course, some new arrivals here to fill the place left vacant by the departure of the Huntmans, among whom were the following: William Bagley, William Cornes, William A. Clark and the writer, who all arrived before the middle of May in that year. Later in the season, Galentine Gatton and Samuel Hendrickson made a settlement where they now reside. The two brothers, Henry and Cornelius Lancaster, also made a commencement that season. At this early date of our settlement, we had neither roads nor bridges, and any one may very easily conjecture what some of the difficulties were that these early pioneers had to encounter when they are informed that all the provisions, except such as could be procured by the rifle, had to be brought by wagons from Illinois.

"The first election was held in a cabin in the timber, nearly west of this village, then occupied by William A. Clark. There being at that time no party issue to divide and distract the public, there was wonderful unanimity in the voting, and the close of the polls showed that all had cast their votes for the same candidates, none of whom were personally known to the voter; and

on counting out the votes, it was found that we had just eight voters west of the Cedar River.

“The first sermon was preached by Elder Martin Baker, a well and favorably known minister of the Christian order or denomination, who lived and died below Rochester. Mr. Baker was a good and true man, and very much respected by the early settlers; rough and uncouth as a bear in his manners, it is true, yet tender-hearted as a child; and many a kind act of his has gladdened the lonely hut of the poor and needy settler, when sickness was upon him and starvation was staring him in the face, and the greatest hour of need had come. I am sure his many friends will pardon me for relating a little anecdote of him, when I say there is none who knew him that have a greater respect for his memory than myself.

“Early in the summer of 1837, some five or six of us were at Moscow on some public occasion, and Mr. William Bagley, being one of the number, fell in with Mr. Baker for the first time, and, after some conversation with him, came to the rest of us and told us that he had found a preacher, and wished to introduce us to him. Accordingly, we all went, and, after some very pleasant chat about the country, its soil, climate, etc., some one of the crowd said: ‘Mr. Baker, we have all come from a civilized part of the world, and wish to keep up the institutions that belong to civilization in our new homes, and would be glad if you would come and preach for us, some time when it will best suit your convenience.’ The old gentleman replied: ‘I don’t much like the idea of casting pearls before swine, but reckon I can go.’ And he did come; and so the first sermon was preached in the same cabin that the first election was held in. Religion, like party political questions, did not disturb the friendly relations of the few. Our intercourse was cordial and sincere, and I have often thought that persons who claim to be further advanced in civilization might profit by a few lessons in pioneer life.

“The courts were not what some of us had been used to, but they were the best remedy and protection we had, unless we should resort to that unmerciful despot—Judge Lynch—which, happily for us, we never did. We did not at that early time pay much attention to county lines, for we had but two counties in the Territory—Dubuque and Des Moines—and we did not know nor care where the line between them was. In the summer of 1837, William A. Clark and myself were summoned to appear before His Honor, Robert R. Roberts, a Justice of the Peace, who lived where John Lewis, of Iowa Township, Cedar County, now lives, as jurors in a suit brought by Mr. Hare against McConnell, to recover possession of a claim which he alleged defendant had jumped; and the narrator’s recollection of that case will serve to show the reader something of the kind of justice meted out at that day. After the calling of the case, we found we had two jurors from near where Tipton now is, one from the forks of the Iowa and Cedar Rivers, and one from east of Moscow—an attorney from near Dubuque, and one from Bloomington, now Muscatine. The formality of impaueling the jury was gone through with, the witnesses called and examined, and the case was argued by the counsel, and the Court proceeded to charge the jury in something like the following speech:

“*Gentlemen of the Jury:* You have heard the testimony in this case and argument of counsel. With the evidence the Court has nothing to do, and as to questions of law you are as competent to judge as this Court. I will, therefore, proceed to instruct you in your duty as jurors.’ And the Court stood up and said: ‘The jury will rise;’ and we obeyed, feeling very much as if we were convicted of some crime, and were to be sentenced. The Court, with great

dignity, proceeded: 'You will go hence in a body, to the apartment prepared for you under the charge of a bailiff, and there remain without food or drink, and you are not to speak to any person nor allow any one to speak to you, except the officer in charge, and he only to ask if you have agreed upon your verdict, and you to answer yes or no; and when you have agreed upon a verdict, and not until then, will you return into court in a body, where we will be happy to receive you. Gentlemen, you are now in the custody of the bailiff.' So, we were prisoners, and our keeper was Alexander Ross, the man who afterward so brutally murdered an Indian at Moscow, and is mentioned elsewhere in these pages. He marched us in single file along a cow-path to a pen about 8x10, covered with prairie hay, with unmistakable evidence that its last occupant had been a horse. Ross, being a brother-in-law of the defendant, and, no doubt, anxious to know how the jury stood, deposited himself inside by the door, saying: 'Now, gentlemen, make up your minds d—d quick, for it is getting late, and who the d—l wants to stay here all night?' Our member from the forks of the river replied: 'Yes, hurry up, men, by G—d; I have my mind made up, and I'll be d—d if I don't lay here and rot before I'll change it!' Some of us felt a delicacy about expressing our opinion with Ross as an auditor, and remonstrated with him, but he swore that we were in his charge, and that he would do as he pleased. So we were forced to speak out, and soon found three for the plaintiff and one for the defendant, the other two saying they would go with the rest of us when we agreed. Ross and his friend from the forks arguing and swearing for their friend, the defendant, and three arguing as earnestly the other side; thus it became dark and soon commenced raining and our roof began to leak. Until the rain drove them away, our prison was surrounded by McCommell's friends, and we were offered all the whisky we could drink, but three of us, knowing from whence it came, indignantly refused it. Thus the time passed away—Ross and his friend covertly and openly abusing us for our stubbornness until we were wet through, for it rained as hard inside as out, and we could not keep our tallow dip lit. At length, about 1 o'clock, it became intolerable, and we sent word to the Court that there was no prospect of agreeing, and insisting upon returning into court, which was very reluctantly granted, and after a long parley, we were discharged.

Francis Foot made a settlement on the east side of the east branch of the creek in the summer of 1837, in a cabin built by a man of the name of Hueler, whose wife had died early that spring, and he, Hueler, became dissatisfied and left the country, Mr. Foot taking his place and remaining here until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1838. These, with the exception of two or three young men who did not settle here, it is believed are all that came in 1837.

At the time last mentioned, the land was not surveyed into sections, but during that season the Government surveyors came along and sectionized it, and their trails on the section lines on the prairie were plainly visible until after the land-sale in the fall of 1838.

The fall of the year last mentioned was the darkest time our infant settlement ever experienced, and will long be remembered by those who were here at that time. The most of us had been here long enough to reduce our finances to a mere shadow, and had raised barely enough grain to save our families from starvation; the season had been very sickly indeed; there were not well persons enough to take proper care of the sick; death had visited our little settlement in more than one form, and to crown our misfortunes the General Government ordered the whole of the Black Hawk Purchase into market. Here was a dilemma. Many who had expended every dollar they had in the world in

improving their claims, found themselves in danger of losing all for the want of means to enter their lands. Fortunately, through the instrumentality of John Gilbert, an Indian trader, those who held claims in this immediate vicinity obtained funds of Alexis Phelps, who at that time lived at Oquawka, Ill., to enter what land they wanted. The manner of the loan was this: He, Phelps, was allowed to enter the land in his own name; he then gave the other party a bond for a deed, conditioned that they should pay him the amount which he paid for the land within one year, with twenty-five per cent interest from date of the bond; and what is more remarkable is that all who borrowed of Phelps at that time had the good fortune to fulfill their contract with him and obtain their lands, or a large advance on their investment in improving it.

“The Indians, though quite numerous, were not generally very troublesome, but would occasionally, when under the influence of liquor, attempt to steal a horse, or annoy us in some other way, such as throwing down our fences, or taking our corn to feed their ponies, etc. Large numbers of them were in the habit of coming here for the purpose of making sugar from the hard maple, which was, and is yet, quite abundant in the groves hereabout, and still bears the evidence of their destructive mode of obtaining the sap.

“The next spring after the land-sale they came, as was their custom, prepared for making sugar, but the whites had recently become proprietors of the soil, and did not feel like quietly submitting to their depredations upon the timber, and after full deliberation, determined that they would not suffer the Indians to make sugar here. The settlers, therefore, collected together with their arms and proceeded at once to the Indians' camps, where they found them very busy preparing for making sugar. The Indians were at once informed that the land now belonged to the white men—that their title had passed from them by treaty to the General Government, and by purchase to us. They, for a long time, pretended not to understand us, and affected ignorance of the object of our visit. This caused a long parley and considerable delay. The day was coming to a close, and we found that they expected a large accession to their numbers that evening. We therefore found it necessary to make some demonstration that would not only compel them to understand us, but convince them that we were in earnest. They had built fires in their old camps, which were covered with old dry bark, entirely useless as a protection from rain, it having curled up into rolls something like a window blind rolled up. The pieces of bark were directly over the fire where the supper was cooking. We went to one of these camps and directed the Indians to take everything that belonged to them out of the camp, telling them in their own language, as well as we were able, that we were going to burn their camp, at the same time taking a roll of bark from the top and throwing it in the fire. This seemed to convince them of our determination to force them to leave, and they at once, with our assistance, removed all their property out of danger. We were very careful not to molest or injure any property belonging to the Indians, but burned every vestige of the old camps, after which we caused them to pitch their tents in a part of the grove where there were no hard-maple trees, and late in the evening their friends came in but made no attempt to make sugar afterward.

“There was an old squaw with those whom we removed from the sugar camps, who, during our parley before burning the old camps, became very much excited, and was the only one among them who seemed to understand us, although we knew very well that all the men understood us from the first. This old woman, however, undertook to convince us that they had a right to make sugar here under treaty, and went to her tent and came out with a roll of

dressed buckskin and commenced unrolling it, and to our surprise, in the center was a neatly written copy of Wayne's treaty, or as it is usually called, the treaty of Greenville. This, no doubt, had been kept in her family from the time of the treaty in 1795. This manuscript, was white and pure, and looked as if it had not been written a week. No doubt her father, or, perhaps, her husband, had been a warrior who had participated in the bloody conflicts of the days of "Mad Anthony," and who had been compelled to acknowledge the superiority of the whites over the dusky warriors of his doomed race.

"The Indians had, with great labor, dug out some troughs to hold the sugar-water, and had them on the ground ready for use, but the old woman before mentioned hearing some of us speak of them as being very good for the purpose for which they were intended, was determined they should not profit us, took an ax, and with a very clear Indian war-whoop, split them to pieces, and in a very taunting way requested us to burn *them* also.

"In 1838, the following additions were made to the settlement: George Van Horne, William Leffingwell, J. P. Van Hagen and Robert Stuart. The first mentioned is now living at Wapello, Iowa. Mr. Leffingwell having been a citizen of the city of Muscatine for many years, has very recently taken his departure to that better land, where so many of the old settlers of this county have gone before. Mr. Stuart, after living here a number of years, and holding some important offices in the county, removed to Cedar Falls, where he lived until his death, when his widow returned here, where she still resides, loved and respected by all who know her. The arrivals of 1839 were more numerous than any previous year. Valentine Bozarth, S. A. Bagley, Enos Barnes, James Van Horne, Jacob Springer, John G. Lane, A. B. Phillips and John Bennet, are some of those who are remembered as coming that year. The year 1840, the narrator does not remember but two who made a permanent settlement in this vicinity. There may have been others, perhaps were, but we can only bring to mind Egbert T. Smith and E. T. S. Schenck, who were both well and favorably known, and Mr. Schenck is now residing near Downey.

"Dudley B. Dustin was among those who lived here at this time, and will be remembered for his kindness of heart, as well as his many eccentricities and jokes. He could mimic any one to perfection; and many a time, at our public gatherings, would set the crowd in a perfect roar of laughter, at the expense of some unlucky neighbor.

"There are many incidents that might be related to illustrate the characters of those early pioneers, and the rough-and-tumble life led by men who were destined afterward to make their mark.

"If one was under the necessity of grinding buckwheat in a coffee-mill for breakfast, he would eat that breakfast with all the better appetite. If he should, after working all day, be compelled to take his rifle and shoot game for his next breakfast, the enjoyment of the sport would be none the less. If we had to go with an ox-team into Illinois for corn, and be gone a week at a time, our delight was the greater when we returned. All of these things the old settlers will very readily admit are not exaggerations.

"Wapsinoc Township consisted of all of Muscatine County that lies west of the Cedar River. At that time, and for many years thereafter, and at our elections, all would assemble at one place and cast their votes; and it would be interesting to give the number of votes each year, and not the increase of population, had we the means to do so.

"At this time of excitement, in regard to the railroad bond question, a history of the west part of this county, and the important stand taken by the

inhabitants of Wapsinoc Township on the vote of the county to take stock, will not be devoid of interest.

“As before stated, our township consisted of all of this county west of Cedar River, when the road, now known as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, first began to be talked about, and the company began to urge upon the people the necessity of taking stock; but the settlers were generally poor, and to raise any considerable amount by individual subscription, was soon found to be out of the question. Interested parties soon began to urge upon the authorities of the county the propriety of the county taking stock, and after some hesitation, the County Judge issued an order for a vote on the question of a tax for railroad purposes. At this election, the contest was warm and sharp—those who were in favor of the measure being extremely energetic, while those who opposed it did so with great warmth and energy; and this township was so united on the question, that there was but one vote in favor of the measure which has now become so odious, and has been so burdensome. Our township, therefore, became quite noted for its independence, and soon after gained the appellation of “The State of Wapsinoc,” which high distinction was brought about as follows:

“The next day after the election above mentioned, the narrator went to Muscatine, and had hardly descended from his horse, when he was surrounded by the friends of the tax, who were jubilant over the success of their measure, and during a warm, but friendly discussion of the question, our old friend, William St. John, came up, and in a taunting way shook his finger at the narrator, saying:

“‘We have got you now; what will you do next?’

“‘Well,’ said the narrator, ‘We will just call out the militia, that’s what we’ll do;’ and from the idea of calling out the militia, on the railroad tax question, we got the name of the ‘State of Wapsinoc.’

“In the winter of 1837–38, a party of Indians were encamped near Moscow, some three or four of whom were in the village one evening, at a low drinking-house, or grocery, kept by a man whose name was Ross, who, in company with some half-dozen other white men, got the Indians to perform the war-dance; and, in order to make the dancing and general hilarity go off lively, and that they might have an interesting time of it, they all, both red and white men, imbibed freely of the contents of a certain barrel that stood in one corner of the filthy shanty, marked “old whisky.” Thus they kept up the dancing and drinking until they all became decidedly drunk; and the Indians, as is usual with them under like circumstances, became insolent and demanded more of the contents of the barrel, which they denominate, in their own language *scutah oppo*, which signifies *fire-water*; and, finally, the war of words culminated in a general row. It so happened that Poweshick, who was chief of that particular band of Indians, had a brother who was one of the party in this quarrel; and Ross and his friends wishing to get the Indians out of the shanty, undertook to force them to leave, and in the scuffle which ensued, Ross struck the chief’s brother with a heavy stick of wood and felled him senseless to the ground, when the rest of the Indians became frightened and ran away. Ross now dragged the fallen brave outdoor and deliberately beat him with a heavy rail until his skull was broken and he was dead. The Indians were very much exasperated at this outrage and were determined on revenge, and we often saw them with their faces painted in token of their displeasure, but were kept quiet by the assurance that Ross would be punished by the laws of the white man, and he was indicted for the murder, but owing to some

trifling defect in the indictment, was again set at liberty. The Indians, however, could not understand why a man whom every one acknowledged was guilty of a brutal murder, should be permitted to escape the just punishment of his crime, in consequence of the omission of a word or two in a manuscript paper which they could neither read nor understand. They therefore determined to seek redress in their own way, and with the utmost contempt for the inefficient laws of the white man, the avenger of blood was put upon the trail of the bloody-handed Ross, who knew full well that if he did not flee the country, his doom was sealed. He therefore left as quietly as possible. The Indians being thus foiled in their attempts upon the life of the real aggressor, quietly awaited an opportunity to avenge their wrongs upon one of the same hated race, and it so happened that their victim was a Protestant Methodist minister, whose name was Oliver Atwood. Atwood, his wife and child, came to this country in the summer of 1837, from the northern part of Ohio. He was very destitute, but apparently willing to do any kind of work to support his family, and he did work faithfully through the week and on the Sabbath would preach for us. He was not very brilliant as an orator, or prepossessing in his appearance as a minister, but very quiet and harmless in his deportment, and, in justice I must say, that his sermons, viewed from a Methodist standpoint, had the merit of being extremely orthodox, for they were generally the identical sermons preached by the great Wesley himself, many years before.

“ I will here state that he and his family and myself and family occupied the same cabin nearly all of one winter; and it used to be a source of considerable amusement to me to observe from what fountain he drew his inspiration, and the grave dignity with which he would proceed to edify us, with a learned discourse committed to memory from a very neatly-bound volume of Wesley's Sermons, which, with a Bible and hymn-book, constituted his library. I had noticed that he would be very intent upon the study of this volume, and sometimes would leave it on the table when he retired for the night, and being myself in the habit of rising first in the morning, I would occasionally take up this volume to read a few moments. I soon discovered that it would invariably open at the page where our preacher had been reading the evening before; and, of course, I was not slow to take a hint, and soon became so much of a prophet that I could repeat a part of the sermon three or four days before it was delivered, and unerringly predict the text beforehand.

“ But, to proceed with our narrative. He had moved on a claim of his own in the spring, but having no improvement, he was unable to support his family by his labor at home, and consequently he had to seek employment elsewhere. The Indian traders were about that time engaged in building a new trading-post further up the Iowa River, and he hired with them to assist in the work, and spent most of the summer away from home; but, in September, after notifying his wife of the time he that should return, started from the new trading-post, and arrived in safety at the old one, four miles south of where Iowa City now is. There he purchased some articles of clothing for his family, and a ham of meat, and started for home—a home he was destined never to reach alive.

“ He doubtless walked briskly forward on the narrow trail, worn deep by the hard hoofs of the Indian ponies—joyfully anticipating a happy meeting soon (as he thought) to take place with the loved ones in a lonely cabin not far away on the verge of the prairie—thinking, no doubt, of the little comforts that his toil had provided for those so dear to him—enjoying in anticipation the glad welcome so soon to greet his ears—the fond caress of his little daughter—the

evening meal—the quiet social hour with wife and child—not a living thing to interrupt or disturb his pleasing meditation save now and then the sudden flutter of the prairie chicken as it breaks cover near his feet. As he approaches the highlands on his route, he views with brightening eye the outlines of the grove of timber that adjoins his cabin. A thin column of smoke is to be seen rising just beyond the grove; full well he knows who sits by the fire from whence it rises. He pauses in his walk, and for a moment contemplates the scene. The tall grass is slightly browned by the early frost, and waves gently in the autumnal breeze, like a vast field of wheat ready for the sickle. He turns his gaze backward on the path he so lately traveled, and notices, in the distance, a company on horse-back on his trail, and, without a thought of danger, again resumes his walk, but soon discovers that his pursuers are savages, painted for war, who advance rapidly with shouts and excited gestures. In order to avoid them, he leaves the beaten trail, but soon becomes aware that they are not so easily thrown off—on they come—he runs—but all in vain; like an avalanche they come down upon their prey—a quick, sharp stroke of the tomahawk, a dexterous flourish of the scalping-knife, and all is over with Oliver Atwood. That day wears slowly to a close, and the expected husband comes not, and so wears away the next, and the next, and no tidings from him. The wife finally can bear the suspense no longer, and she applies to the neighbors, and a messenger is sent to the old trading-house to inquire after him, and soon returned with the information that he had left that place for home a week before. The next day the settlement was aroused to search for the lost man, and soon his remains were found where he had fallen.

“The question may be asked, how is it known that he was killed by Indians. To a frontiersman this could not long remain in doubt. There are many ways of judging of such things, that would be utterly unintelligible to a less practiced eye. But in this case, not only the signs at the place where he lay were perfectly intelligible to a hunter, but many other circumstances led to a certainty, not only that he was killed by the Indians, but pointed out the identical actors in the tragedy. It was well known that on the day that Atwood left the trading-post, five Indians passed through the settlement and went to Moscow, and while there, one of them said to a friend of Ross, ‘Ross may come back now.’ And, being urged to explain his reason, refused to do so.

“The tragical event above related, of course, cast a gloom over our infant settlement. As has been said before, this had been an unusually unhealthy season. The men had all been sick, and were in a convalescent state—but little better physically than downright sickness, and in no condition to make a successful defense of themselves and families, should the Indians contemplate a more thorough vengeance, and of their intentions we could have no means of knowing, as they kept entirely aloof for some time. There was never, so far as the writer is aware, any systematic attempt made by the whites to bring the perpetrators to justice. It is true that at the first land-sale in the Territory, held in Dubuque, in the November following the murder, the citizens of this region met and appointed a committee to report the case to the Governor of the Territory, which committee made out a report of the case, with appropriate resolutions to accompany it, and forwarded the same, but so far as is now remembered it was never heard of in a more public way; the great difficulty was no doubt in getting at the facts with sufficient certainty to make a good case before the courts. We were very sure that we knew who had done the deed, from the facts before mentioned. We were very sure we knew just how many there were engaged in the act, yet no one saw it, but we were very certain that the

perpetrators were seen that day in our settlement; we knew they were at Moscow that day, and the writer of this fell in with them the next day, on their way back to their village—he knew nothing of the murder at that time—but remarked their singular actions and was unable to account for it until afterward, when to him as well as others their behavior seemed the outcropping of a guilty conscience.”

John D. Wolf and Mary Ann Bagley were the first residents of the township who were married, but they obtained their marriage license at Muscatine, where the ceremony was performed. The first birth in the township occurred in the summer of 1837, about a quarter mile distant from the present West Liberty, when Louis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Corns, saw the light of day.

The present township officers are as follows, viz.: George C. Shipman and James F. Schenk, Justices; John Patterson and Nathan Reece, Constables; E. P. French, Clerk; James Parks, Assessor; William Henderson, John Pickering and Joseph Mountain, Trustees.

The press of West Liberty is mentioned in the chapter devoted to that topic.

WILTON.

Wilton is located at the junction of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. and the C. & S. W. R. R., two of the best roads in the West; is twenty-five miles west of Davenport, twelve miles north of Muscatine and thirty miles east of Iowa City. The railroad company own considerable ground in what is called the “Y,” which is covered with buildings and side-tracks, the former consisting of a commodious depot, freight-building—containing the Trainmaster's and Dispatcher's offices—blacksmith-shop, roundhouse, coalhouse, carpenter-shop and supply building. The side-tracks are numerous, and extend from the corporation line on the east to that on the west, and are at nearly all hours of the day and night occupied by trains “making up.” The corporation extends one mile east and west, and one mile north and south. The streets are regularly laid out, are eighty feet wide, and generally bordered with elm and maple trees, which, in the summer season, give the town the appearance of being built in a grove. Many of these trees have attained the good size of twelve and fourteen inches in diameter, and, besides enhancing the beauty of the streets, afford magnificent shade, and homes for a great many forest birds, that in the early morn burden the air with their songs. On nearly all of the streets of the town may be found beautiful dwellings, and on Fifth street, five fine churches.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first man to erect a cabin within the present limits of Wilton was Mr. Christian Marolf, who came in July, 1849, and erected, of logs, a small house opposite the German Lutheran Church. The house still remains, and Mr. Marolf survives, and domiciles beneath its roof. Mr. M. entered the land on which he made his home, the east line of which is the street past the church. At this time he could only see one other house, that being the cabin of Mr. Stearns, just west of town, on the south side of the Moscow road, and now the property of the estate of J. L. Reed, deceased. He says that for several years he made hay where now stands the business part of Wilton, and that herds of deer crossed over the same ground, on their way from Mud Creek to Sugar Creek.

Mr. Christian Marolf was soon followed by Mr. Ben Maurer and Peter Marolf, in 1850-51, who also obtained land near by—Mr. Ben Maurer, that

which now comprises North Wilton ; Mr. J. P. Marolf, that which is now Marolf's Addition. North Wilton is not, at present, within the corporate limits.

On the 19th day of May, 1849, two entries of land were made by Henry Strohm and Benjamin Kauffman, which comprised the lands now within the corporate limits of Wilton, excepting Marolf's Addition. Mr. Strohm entered the eighty acres now south of the railroad, and Mr. Kauffman the eighty acres north, or what is now Butterfield's Addition to Wilton.

In the month of July, 1853, Mr. Franklin Butterfield purchased of Mr. B. C. Kauffman the north fractional half of the southwest quarter and south fractional half of the northwest quarter of Section 6, in Township 78, Range 1 west, containing $205\frac{1}{2}$ acres, at \$2 per acre.

The M. & M. R. R., now the C., R. I. & P. R. R., had been located through this place prior to this purchase. In August, 1854, Messrs. Green & Stone, bankers at Muscatine, and owners of considerable stock in the M. & M. R. R., called upon Mr. Butterfield and proposed to buy the whole or a part of Mr. Butterfield's interest in the land ; the secret of this desire being the agitation of a branch road from this point to Muscatine, and they desired an interest in the Junction. Mr. Butterfield considered their proposition, and decided to sell a one-fifth interest in the whole, at \$10 per acre, provided they bought forty acres of Mr. Marolf, which is now the railroad "Y," and that portion of the town west, which they did, at \$10 per acre. Mr. Butterfield now induced Green & Stone to take a two-fifths interest in the land south of the railroad, and relinquish that north of the railroad, which they readily did, as it brought their interest nearer to their purchase from Marolf.

In September, 1854, Butterfield and Green & Stone platted out the original town on Green & Stone's forty acres and the land lying south of the railroad, which plat was recorded October 22, 1855 (the year following). Then arose the question of a name, and as it is a matter of no little moment to provide an appropriate name for a town to endure for ages, a name that would command respect and admiration abroad, the founders of the town found it no easy task to decide. One was in favor of an Indian name ; but the stock was all appropriated. Another suggested Cedar Junction ; but that was inappropriate, and suggestive of a small railroad station ; while Mr. Butterfield warmly advocated the name WILTON—the name of his native town in Maine. It was finally decided that Mr. Butterfield should present six names, and that Messrs. Green & Stone should select one of these as the future name. Of the six names, Wilton and Glendale were two, and, after due consideration, Glendale was chosen, and for nearly a year the town went by that name. But before the plat was recorded Messrs. Green & Stone reconsidered their choice, and Wilton was permanently chosen and so recorded.

In 1854, Mr. Butterfield sold the first lot to Mr. Henry S. Giesler, it being Lot 3, Block 43, opposite Dow's elevator, for \$40.

Working on the road was all that was done this year, and with the advent of the graders, sprung up a number of small shanties.

In July or August, 1855, Mr. Giesler built the first house, the lower front rooms of which were occupied by a stock of dry goods and groceries, owned and shipped from Seymore, Conn., by Tuthill & Hull, which firm name was the first to appear on a sign in front of a door. The firm of Rider & Sanford were their agents, who first went to Muscatine with the stock, with the intention of operating a permanent store at that place ; but soon after, as we have stated, shipped the goods to Wilton. Rider & Sanford afterward bought out the

interest of Tuthill & Hull, and carried the business on in their own name, adding to the business that of grain and pork buying.

Mr. Giesler, about this time, received an appointment as Postmaster, and had his office in their store-room.

About this time, also, a small house was erected by J. M. Smith, on a lot given him by Green & Stone (now the property of James Keefover), in which Mr. J. C. Wate kept a small eating-house and a few groceries.

In November of this year, Mr. Butterfield sold one-half of his three-fifths interest in the original town, and a half-interest in what is now known as his addition (being the part north of the railroad and west of Cedar street), to Mr. Servetus Tufts, receiving \$30 per acre for that now in the addition.

The construction-train reached Wilton October 1, and December 1 the passenger-trains commenced to run to Wilton.

At this time, Messrs. Cook & Sargent, bankers at Davenport, owned a large amount of stock in the M. & M. R. R., and were interested in building up Durant, in opposition to Wilton, and for a time a sharp warfare was waged. As soon as cars commenced running on the branch from Muscatine, the trains were run by Wilton and transferred at Durant, and the name "Wilton" was not allowed to be called on the cars—the brakemen would call out, "Muscatine Junction." A fine depot was erected at Durant, while the only accommodation afforded at Wilton was a small shed-roof building at the west end of the "Y." The ticket-agent, Mr. Robinson, sold tickets on the cars. The same parties built plankroads over bad places between Durant and Tipton, and run a line of four-horse stages between those places. But Wilton was destined to triumph; and to-day few know of the aspiring efforts of the Duranters and their wealthy and influential backers.

During the winter of 1855-56, a great many lots were sold, and, in the spring of 1856, commenced the most active operations in building and improving ever witnessed in the history of Wilton. Early in the spring, Rider, Sanford & Butterfield commenced building a store, where now stand the frame buildings owned by F. Bacon, and when nearly completed, the building caught fire and burned, being the first fire in Wilton. Owen Syas and Eli Ross were the contractors. A second building was immediately commenced and finished, being the frames standing one door south of the *Review* office.

Mr. Moses Garretson commenced what was called the first hotel, in a small building in the southeast part of town. This enterprising citizen also run the first bus and express-wagon from the depot to his hotel, it being a buckboard wagon, drawn by oxen. These he would place by the side of the shanty depot and call out: "A free bus to the Garretson House!" "Have you any baggage!" In the spring, the De Gear House was built, by Mr. De Gear, on the corner of Fourth and Cedar streets, and is now owned by the Burk estate. This was, really, the first hotel that could reasonably lay any claim to such a title.

Mr. Garretson commenced building a new hotel this year, on the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, and completed it the following year. This hotel is now known as the Wilton House, and is kept by Mr. Hiram Mooney.

During this year, a great many buildings were put up, and often a score of new frames could be seen going up at the same time. Many of the first buildings are yet remaining, being principally built in 1856, a few of which we will mention, as follows: One now owned and occupied by B. F. Tufts, and that of Mr. Dave Moore's; the one owned by the widow of Daniel Stark, Mr. S. B. Windus' house, the Harker residence, and the one now owned and occupied by

John Wiley; the hotel on the corner of Railroad and Cherry streets, lately burned.

In the year 1858, the grading was done between Wilton and Tipton, on the Muscatine, Tipton & Anamosa Railroad, the ruins of which can, at this day, be distinctly traced through the fields between these places. The grade was completed and bridges built, when all work was stopped and the project failed. Owing to the hard times, the employes were paid for their work in dry goods and groceries, by certain persons interested in the construction, at Muscatine, which gave the road the name of "the calico road."

It will always be remembered with patriotic pride that, when the war of the rebellion broke out, Wilton responded nobly to the call for troops. Two full companies were organized in Wilton of nearly two hundred men. The first was Company D, of the Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The second was Company G, of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The first company (D) was organized in September, 1860, and was officered as follows: A. J. Shrope, Captain: B. F. Jackson. First Lieutenant: Andrew Walker. Second Lieutenant.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Thursday, the 20th day of August, in the year 1874, will be an epoch in the annals of Wilton. The town had just entered upon a fall business of unexampled prosperity. The products of thousands of surrounding fertile acres, attracted by the excellent prices and shipping facilities here, had begun to pour through this gateway to the East, and business of every kind quickened under the impulse of dollars thus thrown into circulation. Wednesday was a field-day, and Thursday was fast following in its wake, when, suddenly, at a few minutes before 3 o'clock, the ever-dreaded cry of fire!—now rendered doubly dreadful by instant consciousness of the parched condition of everything, and the absence of any adequate means of resistance—rang through the streets!

The fire began in Reed & Dow's elevator, on Third or Railroad street. The cause is not certainly known. It is generally attributed to sparks from a locomotive, but there are those who affirm that the fire was first inside the building. The dense black smoke drifted up and across a little east of north, hanging like a pall over the now thoroughly-alarmed village. Flames soon followed the smoke, and wrapped the tall building from foundation to roof-ridge, the wind, which quickened with the heat, flinging them over the narrow street in such a manner as to speedily disperse the brave men who were on the roofs of Steiner's buildings, making unavailing efforts to save them. Other men were striving to save the valuable steam elevator a few rods west, belonging to J. G. Lyford, but all to no purpose. It was but a few pregnant moments after the seizure of Steiner's buildings before the frame tenements occupied by Rexroth, Lanty and Opitz, and then the elevator opposite them, were a seething mass of flame. Then it did begin to look as if Wilton must burn!

Attacked both in side and rear, the buildings north of Steiner's, fronting on Cedar street, were taken in quick succession. First, Illingsworth's two small frames—one occupied by Pearn's barber-shop, and the other by a harness-shop. Next, Graaf & Sons' two-story frame, occupied by Graaf Brothers, with a large stock of clothing, most of which was saved. Then there was a narrow street, where one more desperate attempt was made to stay the flames. But there was no organization, but little water and comparatively no facilities, and the willing and brave men were soon forced to give over the unequal contest.

"Save the east side!" was now the cry, "or the whole town will go!" The undertaking looked almost hopeless. Opposite the raging fire was a row

of wooden buildings, with fire-traps of awnings reaching out, and, as it were, inviting destruction. Men threw water upon them while the heat would permit them to stay in the street, and then opened doors to dash it out, or poured it down from over the roofs, which were now well occupied. This, together with a most fortunate change of the wind from southwest to south, under Providence, won the battle. But all this time, the hungry fire was marching on up the west side of the street, and much more rapidly than we are telling it. Fred Frieden's two-story frame, occupied as a saloon below and a dwelling above, was quickly run over to catch the old frame dwelling with a brick front, belonging to J. L. Reed, and occupied by G. T. Coffee for a general store. A two-story brick belonging to Mr. Reed, and occupied below by the Grange store, was next. In the upper part of this, Dr. Mudge had but a day or two moved both his dental office and residence. He lost nearly everything; part of the goods below were saved. The fine and handsomely-finished brick occupied by Reed's Bank was the next victim. The Cashier saved the money and most valuable books. U. P. Scovil's book store and restaurant followed into the fiery baptism so rapidly that very little was saved; and the same was the case with Hubbert's, also a frame. Mr. F. C. Conant, who lived up-stairs, had an ill wife to remove, and lost a good part of his furniture. Another frame belonging to D. T. Gilman, and occupied by C. J. Hutchinson with a large and valuable drug stock, but little of which was saved; then Blizzard's clothing store—and then another street and another chance for life.

And here the successful fight to which we have alluded, on the east, was supplemented by a like effort on the north, and, with the aid of the streets and brick buildings on both opposite corners, the hungry fire was compelled to take a large dwelling in the rear of Blizzard's, belonging to John Wicke, and be content. But all this time flying brands had been threatening buildings in almost every part of town. Men, women and children were watching—and saving—their homes. But the German Lutheran Church, some three blocks from the fire, and one of the best church-buildings in the city, seems to have been unnoticed till too late, the parsonage, which was close by, going with it. This concludes the sorry enumeration, and does not represent the events of much more than a single hour after the first alarm was given. The Davenport Fire Department was telegraphed for help within fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered, but, although they made all haste to respond by a special train that made twenty-five miles in twenty-four minutes, the fire had substantially run its course when the Fire King steamer and Rescue hand-engine arrived. They went manfully at work and exhausted the supply of water in playing upon the vault of Reed's Bank and the piles of burning grain, for an hour or more. They did all they could, and did it willingly and promptly, impressing all, both with their gentlemanliness and efficiency.

CITY OFFICERS.

The first City Council consisted of W. N. McNaghten, President; R. A. McIntire, Recorder; A. J. Friend, Henry Giessler and O. J. Grover. The present city officers are: S. L. Lawrence, Mayor; John Wiley, Recorder; S. C. Root, Robert McGuire, Owen Syas, E. Klepper, James Hesnan and George M. Frenzel, Trustees; James W. Kelly, Marshal; M. C. Ott, Treasurer; A. S. Healy, Assessor.

SCHOOLHOUSE.

On the 17th of July, 1875, ground was broken for a new schoolhouse on Lots Nos. 9 and 10, Butterfield's Addition to the town of Wilton. The plans

were draughted by J. P. Walton, of Muscatine, and Hancock & Walker took the contract for its erection. It is in size 60x72 feet, three stories high and basement. The first and second floors are used as schoolrooms, and the third floor is occupied by a hall calculated to hold 700 persons, seated with chairs, and has a good stage. The building was dedicated December 30, 1875, and cost \$12,000. The present corps of teachers is a good one, and is composed of eight members, under the efficient direction of Prof. G. S. Bradley, Superintendent, and ranks among the leading schools of the State. The Board of Education is composed of the following members: S. L. Lawrence, President; John Wiley, Recorder; J. D. Walker, James Davis, Dennis Mahanna, Dr. W. H. Baxter, Hon. I. K. Terry.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian.—The Presbyterian element in Wilton was originally a part of the Sugar Creek Church, in Cedar County, which was organized in 1856.

As early as 1855 or 1856, Presbyterian services were held in Wilton by Rev. John Hudson, meeting for worship in what is now known as Lyceum Hall, the old schoolhouse on the hill, and elsewhere.

In 1859, Rev. William C. Mason, of Illinois, preached in Wilton Presbyterian Church for six months.

On May 14, 1860, the congregation at Wilton was set off from Sugar Creek, and, by a committee of Cedar Presbytery, formally organized into a church. The following-named persons were original members: J. H. Hobert, D. Burk, J. H. Robinson, B. Kelley, J. Cooper, P. Heinley, R. A. McIntire: Mesdames Hobert, Pomeroy, Burk, Harker, Robinson, Cooper, McIntire, Passmore, Parish, Kelley, Heinley and Mason.

In the fall of 1866, the present brick edifice was built in Marolf's Addition to Wilton, and was dedicated in February, 1867. The size of the building is 32x48 feet, and cost \$2,800.

In the summer of 1874, the present frame parsonage-building was built on a half-lot adjoining the church, and cost \$1,100. The present number of active members is seventy-five. Pastor, J. W. Hubbard.

On the 27th of August, 1872, the church-steeple was struck by lightning and destroyed—the same moment the Presbyterian Church was struck. In the fall of 1874, the parsonage and schoolhouse were rebuilt, and, during 1875, the house of worship was replaced. Connected with the Church is a Sunday school, also a day school, both taught by the Pastor, Rev. W. T. Strobel. The present membership consists of 67 communicants, 22 voting members, and, in all, 101 baptized members.

Owing to a dissension of this Church from the Synod, there is at present a lawsuit pending in the Supreme Court. The membership being divided, two Pastors are stationed here, whose congregations occupy the church alternately. The other minister is Rev. J. Landeck, who has also under his charge the Lutheran Church at Moscow. This congregation has an attendance of about seventy.

Evangelical Lutheran.—The Church in Wilton was organized in December, 1856, by the late Rev. John Kiesel, and, shortly afterward, a small frame church-building was built, in size 24x24.

In 1867, a fine brick building was erected, and took the place of the small frame building for holding services in. A commodious parsonage-building had also been erected.

Both the church and parsonage buildings were destroyed by the conflagration of August 20, 1874.

In 1875, both buildings were rebuilt—the church-building of wood, instead of brick.

Grace Reformed.—This Church was organized by Rev. J. Riale, Saturday, April 14, 1860, in the old public school-building, where the congregation worshipped at first; afterward, in the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches.

The corner stone of the present church-edifice was laid June 26, 1870, and October 16, 1860, the new church was dedicated. Its size is 34x52, and cost about \$3,000.

The congregation at present numbers seventy-seven confirmed members, and fifty-six baptized, unconfirmed members. Present minister, Rev. S. C. Long.

Methodist.—This Church originally formed a part of and was embraced in what was called Muscatine Circuit. As early as 1836, Rev. Daniel Cartwright preached at Bloomington, now Muscatine, services being held in a log building used as a post office.

In 1856, the General Conference divided the Iowa Conference, and the towns of Wilton and Moscow were made a station.

Rev. H. Wharton, of Hebron Circuit, Cedar County, held the first services in Wilton, in the depot or freight-house; but on account of the division, Rev. D. Thompson was appointed to the work without any missionary appropriation, and upon complaint being made by the brethren, Wilton was merged into Muscatine Circuit, with Rev. John Harris, Pastor.

In 1857, Rev. J. B. Hill conducted a successful revival in Wilton, and over fifty persons were received in the Church. The meetings were held in the Garretson House (now the Mooney Hotel.)

In 1859, meetings were held in what is now known as Lyceum Hall.

In 1860, a church-building was erected and dedicated.

In 1865, the name of the Circuit was changed from Muscatine to Wilton Circuit.

In 1866, it was voted at the fourth Quarterly Meeting, to divide the Circuit, leaving Wilton a station, with regular preaching every Sunday, which was accordingly done.

In 1867, under the labors of Rev. Morey, over one hundred members were added to the Church.

The present beautiful church-edifice was built in 1878, under the direction and supervision of Rev. U. B. Smith, the present Pastor, at a cost of \$3,800, including the old house, which was accepted by the contractors in part pay. The parsonage was built in 1876, under the supervision of Rev. E. L. Briggs, at a cost of \$2,000. The present membership is 208.

Free-Will Baptists.—In the spring of 1864, February 20, this Church was organized, with Rev. I. Dotson, as Pastor, by a committee chosen for that purpose. The membership consisted at that time of eleven members.

Rev. Dotson was relieved November 30, 1866, and Rev. O. E. Baker took his place, and continued until November 22, 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Payne.

From a membership of eleven, the Church has increased until now the number is one hundred and eighteen.

The society have no church-building, and have, since organization, worshipped in the chapel of the Wilton College building.

Congregational.—This church was first organized by Rev. James Berney, in Sugar Creek Township, Cedar County, July 9, 1854, at a meeting in a brick schoolhouse, near Mr. Evans' residence, and was to be called the First Congregational Church of Sugar Creek.

October 29, Rev. D. Knowles was called to officiate as Pastor.

August 3, 1855, the location of the church was changed to Moscow, but immediately afterward was again changed and located at Wilton. and at a meeting held at the residence of Rev. Knowles, June 20, 1856, new articles of incorporation were submitted and adopted, and the name changed to that of First Congregational Church of Wilton.

July 13, 1856, steps were taken to erect a church-building, and August 30, 1857, the building was completed, and services for the first time held in it, Rev. D. Knowles, Pastor.

The present membership is fifty-eight. The church property, including the parsonage, is valued at \$5,000. Connected with the Church is a Ladies', also a Children's, Missionary Society. The Pastor, Rev. E. P. Smith, also supplies the pulpit of the Congregational Church, of Durant, Cedar County.

Catholic.—Some time in the autumn of 1867, the first mass was celebrated in Wilton by the Rev. Peter Mahn. This event took place in the house now owned and occupied by John Brown, situated on the eastern terminus of Fourth street.

The second mass was celebrated the following spring, in the house now occupied by P. Kent.

During the summer of 1858, the first church was planned and erected by Rev. Mahn. It was a small frame building, and was located in the south part of town.

From this time until 1863, Revs. Mahn and Emonds, of Iowa City, officiated, when Rev. Shanahan was located at Wilton, as the first Pastor. He was succeeded by Revs. McGinnis, Laurent and Quigley.

During the pastorate of Rev. Quigley, the plans for the present brick church were matured and in the fall of 1867, the foundation was laid, when Rev. Quigley was superseded by Rev. Walsh, who came in November, 1867.

Shortly afterward, Rev. Walsh was superseded by Rev. P. A. McCabe, and during his pastorate the church was completed sufficiently to hold services in. Rev. McCabe was succeeded by James Welch, who officiated until August, 1874, when he died at Davenport, from cancer in the stomach. In January, 1875, the present Pastor, Rev. N. Dugan, was assigned to the pastorate made vacant by the death of Rev. Welch.

The German Evangelical Church, was built in the summer and dedicated in the fall of 1876. Previous to this time, there had been occasional preaching by visiting ministers, but no regular organization existed until then. The first resident preacher was Rev. Jacob Knocher, who was succeeded by Rev. John Abrams, the present Pastor. Connected with the Church is a Sunday school. The Church property is valued at \$1,500.

The German Methodist Church was organized by branching off from the mother church located three miles south of Wilton, November 25, 1876, with Rev. F. W. Fiegenbaum as Pastor. The house of worship was built the same fall. The original membership was sixteen, which number still constitutes the congregation. There has been no change of minister. The Pastor has three country churches under his care. Connected with the Church is a Sunday school. The Church property is estimated at \$2,000.

The Blue Ribbon Club was organized February 8, 1878, with some five hundred members. The first officers were: T. E. Ingham, President; Dr. W. H. Baxter, Vice President; J. E. McIntire, Secretary; J. E. Myers, Treasurer. The present officers are: Prof. G. S. Bradley, President; A. C. Elliot, Secretary; S. L. Lawrence, Robert McGuire and John Wiley, Vice Presidents;

J. E. Myers, Treasurer. The present membership is about one thousand. The Club meets alternately in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society was organized October 19, 1871, with the following first officers: Mrs. S. B. Rider, President; Miss H. Peterson, Vice President; Mrs. D. S. Gilman, Secretary; Mrs. H. A. Hubbert, Treasurer. Present officers: Mrs. Prof. Bradley, President; Mrs. Sherwood, Vice President; Mrs. F. Gillespie, Secretary; Mrs. C. Straw, Treasurer. The present membership is about fifteen.

LODGES AND BANDS.

Wilton Lodge, No. 167, A. F. & A. M., was instituted by dispensation April 21, 1863, and chartered June 3, 1863. The charter members were: James H. Leech, W. M.; C. P. Reynolds, S. W.; A. B. Yeager, J. W.; A. L. Healey, Treasurer; W. N. McNaghten, Secretary; W. H. Baxter, S. D.; J. S. Addes, J. D.; C. M. Macomber, Tiler. Present officers are: W. H. Baxter, W. M.; W. V. Stevens, S. W.; A. Cockshort, J. W.; Aaron Park, Secretary; S. C. Root, Treasurer; S. H. Wise, S. D.; A. Barnard, J. D.; M. Dell, Tiler. The present membership is sixty-seven. The Lodge meets at Masonic Hall on Fourth street, and has property valued at \$1,200.

Pulaski Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., was instituted under dispensation June 5, 1857, and chartered October 15 of the same year, with the following charter members: J. D. Walker, William N. McNaghten, P. D. Dale, Isaac Wise, P. S. Corey, F. P. Hubbert and George Dale. The first officers were: J. D. Walker, N. G.; William N. McNaghten, V. G.; F. P. Hubbert, Recording Secretary; P. S. Corey, Treasurer. The present officers are: I. P. Nissen, N. G.; D. Walters, V. G.; D. Moore, Recording Secretary; J. D. Walker, Treasurer; J. M. Rider, Permanent Secretary. The present membership is forty-one. The Lodge meets in Masonic Hall, and has property estimated at \$400.

Security Lodge, No. 100, A. O. U. W., was instituted February 16, 1877, by D. D. G. M. W. Noble. The following were the charter members: David Agnew, George P. Arnell, Henry C. Bell, Winslow Blanchard, William A. Cooper, Thomas Curtin, F. C. Conant, L. F. Creitz, A. A. Cooling, C. H. Dow, J. G. Ellis, C. J. Edinborough, J. H. Graaf, R. M. Hiley, George H. Hancock, E. S. Hoover, B. C. Ludlow, David Lynn, A. N. Lindsay, J. E. Myers, Henry McDaniel, M. C. Ott, J. S. Ring, O. B. Strong, William V. Stephens, B. F. Tufts, S. H. Wise, A. L. Williams. The first officers were: J. S. Ring, P. M. W.; B. F. Tufts, M. W.; R. M. Huey, G. F.; C. J. Edinborough, O.; W. V. Stephens, Recorder; C. H. Dow, Financier; A. A. Cooling, Receiver; W. A. Cooper, Guide; T. Curtin, I. W.; D. Lyman, O. W. The present officers are: William V. Stephens, P. M. W.; A. A. Cooling, M. W.; A. L. Williams, Foreman; E. Klepper, O.; D. E. Michael, Recorder; J. G. Ellis, Financier; J. S. Ring, Receiver; E. S. Hoover, Guide; James Hessman, I. W.; Jasper Dawson, O. W. The present membership is fifty.

The Wilton Union Band was organized in September, 1878, with twelve members. The first officers were: Benjamin Tufts, Leader; Charles Gabriel, Assistant Leader; C. J. Edinborough, President. The membership and officers still remain the same. Most of the instruments are owned privately by the members.

Maurer's Band was organized July 8, 1875, with the following members: Fred, John, Albert and Henry Maurer, Albert and Peter Grunder, John and Henry Walker and John Marolf. Fred Maurer is the Leader.

Graaf's Orchestra was organized in September, 1878, with the following members: H. G. Graaf, Director; J. H. Graaf, R. Burnett, John Markey and H. Nichols. This is an entirely private enterprise.

CORPORATIONS.

The Fire Department was organized May 15, 1877. The first officers were: Eb. Terry, Foreman; John Rider, Secretary; J. L. Giesler, Treasurer. The present officers are: Robert McGuire, Chief Engineer; W. H. Johnson, Foreman; J. L. Giessler, Secretary and Treasurer. The present membership is forty. The Department is supplied with one hand-engine, one hose-carriage, and the necessary ladders, and have the reputation of doing efficient work in time of fire.

The Union Bank of Wilton was organized in June, incorporated August 19, and authorized to commence business September 13, 1878. The first officers were: L. L. Lane, President; Samuel Wildasin, Vice President; J. L. Giesler, Secretary; S. C. Root, Henry Will, Peter Daut, C. B. Strong, D. W. McCroskey, George Frenzel and Thomas Kenna, Directors. Present officers: Samuel Wildasin, President; L. L. Lane, Vice President; J. L. Giesler, Cashier; S. C. Root, C. B. Strong, D. W. McCroskey, Henry Will, Thomas Kenna, W. H. Johnson, George Frenzel, A. N. Van Camp and Peter Daut, Directors. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid up, \$25,000.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank was organized in May, 1874; incorporated under the laws of the State, and authorized to commence business June 1, 1874. The first Directors were A. D. Crooks, C. E. Witham, Samuel Wildasin, L. Cotton, L. L. Lane, R. A. McIntire, J. H. Pingrey, J. G. Lyford, John Wiley, F. Hinkhouse and F. Butterfield. Officers: Frank Bacon, President; J. D. Walker, Vice President; J. E. Myers, Cashier. Present Directors: C. E. Witham, F. Hinkhouse, R. A. McIntire, Charles L. Peasley, A. A. Cooling and G. V. Scott. Officers: Frank Bacon, President; J. D. Walker, Vice President; J. E. Myers, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid up, \$31,000; surplus, \$20,000.

The Grange Co-operative Store of Wilton was organized March 4, 1872, and incorporated under the laws of the State for five years. Articles of incorporation were renewed April 24, 1877, for ten years. The first officers and Trustees were: Thomas Root, President; Jesse Piggott, Secretary; A. J. Crawford and two others. Present Trustees and officers: Hon. J. Q. Tufts, President; W. J. Breckon, Secretary; Joel Clark, Manager; W. S. Agnew, James Mason, Israel Piggott. Capital, \$10,000.

The Grain-Shippers' Association was incorporated in August, 1875, under the laws of the State. The first officers and Directors were as follows: T. H. Fishburn, President; J. B. Laucamp, Secretary; S. Agnew, Rufus Hinkhouse and M. G. Witmer. There has been no change in the officers or Directors, except that Simon Schneider took the place of M. G. Witmer. Capital, \$5,000.

The Wilton Seminary Association was organized in 1866, with the following Trustees: S. L. Lawrence, I. K. Terry, F. Butterfield, S. Wildasin, William McClain. A deed of the ground was given to the Trustees May 1, 1866, by Benedict and Elizabeth Maurer to be used for school purposes, the Trustees agreeing to erect a good Seminary building within one year. The Seminary was sold to the Free-Will Baptists of the State of Iowa, and let by them to Rev. O. E. Baker, who conducted the school for five years, at the expiration of which time, being in 1871, an association was formed under the title of the

Wilton Collegiate Institute and the seminary changed to a college. The members of the association were: N. R. George, J. L. Collier, A. D. Sandborn, C. E. Witham, L. Davis, A. S. M. Ferrine, O. E. Baker, H. Blackmare, F. Butterfield, C. Toothaker. Articles of Incorporation were granted September 5, 1871, to the following incorporators and Trustees, viz., H. Blackmare, N. R. George, C. E. Witham, L. Davis, O. E. Baker, J. L. Collier, F. Butterfield, Charles Toothaker, A. D. Sandborn. About this time a boarding-house was built in connection with the Institute at a cost of about \$12,000. A. D. Sandborn and J. L. Collier were engaged as the principal teachers of the college, aided by some others. At this period, an endowment fund of \$2,500 had been raised by the financial agent, O. E. Baker, the college was patronized by 160 students, and was in a flourishing condition, but in the course of two or three years, difficulties arose, involving the Institute to some extent, and in July, 1872, the college-building was sold to F. Butterfield, who held it until 1876, when he deeded the same to the Institute and presented it with an endowment of \$3,000. In the fall of 1878, the Trustees of the Institute deeded the college property to the Trustees of the Free-Will Baptist Educational Society of Iowa. The donators of the Institute are numerous, among the number is Lyman Alger, who gave to the Institute and the building of the boarding-house the sum of \$9,767, which will become the property of the Institute, if the school continues until December, 1879. F. Butterfield also contributed largely to the college. The school is operated at present by an ex-Board of Trustees consisting of Joel Clark, President; William Johnston, Treasurer, and A. O. Mudge, Secretary, who are appointed by the Educational Society, and have the general management and oversight of the school and property.

The present township officers are: L. F. Creitz, C. W. Derby and Dennis Mahanna, Trustees; Theo. Bentley and George M. Frenzel, Justices of the Peace; Beecher Chatfield and Charles Lantry, Constables; A. N. Van Camp, Clerk; Mark D. Allen, Assessor.

We desire here to state, that much of our information concerning Wilton has been gathered from the files of the *Exponent*, by the kind permission of Mr. J. M. Rider, its courteous editor.

NICHOLS.

This town was so named by Benjamin F. Nichols, in honor of his father, Samuel Nichols, who subscribed liberally for stock to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company, and donated to them the right of way through his land, in consideration that they build at this point a depot on land also presented by him for that purpose. It is situated in the center of what was once known as Elephant Swamp. To speak more properly and be explicit, it is located in Section 15 of Pike Township, on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad and a branch thereof, called the Muscatine & Western. The lots were surveyed by George Bumgardner, County Surveyor, and the plat was filed for record June 22, 1871, by Benjamin F. Nichols, owner of the town site. Several small buildings were erected and some moved into the place prior to the recording of the town plat. The first building of any pretensions was constructed in 1871, by Dr. S. H. Smith, and used by him as a drug store and dwelling. The first house built on the survey was owned by William Schelpaper and rented to James Carney, who kept in it a general stock of goods. On the night of carnival, 1871, through the careless handling of a lamp near powder, the entire building was blown to atoms, though the inmates

escaped uninjured. When the Muscatine & Western Railroad was finished to this point in 1873, the company laid out an addition to the town and called it the Railroad Addition. In 1875, a second addition was made by T. Nichols. A commodious depot has been erected at the junction of the two railroads, and a good stock-yard built by the B., C. R. & N. R. R. The post office was established at Nichols, October 14, 1870, and Benjamin F. Nichols, appointed Postmaster, which office he still retains. Previous to this period, the office had been kept in Samuel Nichols' house, and was called Lacy; it was the first one in Pike Township and had been in the same family for over twenty years, when the change of location and name was made. To-day Nichols Station is a flourishing town of over three hundred inhabitants, doing an extensive country and large stock and grain shipping business. It can boast of several fine brick business blocks, a good school and four substantial church edifices. It also enjoys the reputation of being a well-regulated place in all respects, though it has never been incorporated. The surroundings consist of beautiful rolling prairie and rich bottom land, with soil as rich and fertile as any in Muscatine County. Just one-half mile east of town the little stream of Jordan meanders southeastward, emptying into Wapsinonoc Creek, which flows into Cedar River. An elevator was built in 1872, and a flouring-mill in 1876, by Nichols & Bro. The business of the place is represented as follows, viz.: Two general stores, two drug stores, one physician, one steam manufactory of wagons, pumps, churns and broom-handles, one saw-mill, two blacksmith-shops, two shoemaker-shops, two millinery establishments, one harness-shop, one bakery, one meat-market, two hotels and one livery-stable.

SCHOOL.

Nichols belongs to Pike Township School District No. 6. The present fine two-story brick schoolhouse was built in the summer of 1872. The lower story was occupied the following winter as a school, which was taught by Miss Mollie Billick. The graded system was introduced in the fall and winter of 1875-76, and has proven both satisfactory and successful. Since its introduction, both stories of the school-building have been used. The present attendance averages seventy-four scholars. The present teachers are Franklin Gilbert and Mary E. Gilbert, the former's wife. The first log schoolhouse in Pike Township was built in 1849, and taught by a Mr. Hart, from Ohio.

CHURCHES.

The Christian Church was organized as an independent society in the fall and winter of 1873-74. The present house of worship was erected in the summer and fall of 1874. Previous to this time, the congregation worshiped in schoolhouses, and were preached to by Rev. John Powell, of Columbus City. The first resident minister was Rev. J. H. Painter. The Church is now without a Pastor; its present membership is about forty.

The German Evangelical Protestant Church was organized by Rev. K. F. Obermann, in 1874, with the following heads of families as members: Nich. Lentz, John Schomberg, Nich. Scheuermann and others. The church-building was erected in 1876, and is valued at \$1,500. The congregation at present consists of twenty families. Connected with the Church is a flourishing Sunday school, with an average attendance of fifty. After two changes in the pastorate, Rev. Obermann has returned to the charge.

The Roman Catholic Church was built in 1874, and was attended to by Rev. Father Nicholas Dugan, of Wilton, until February, 1877, since which time Rev. Father William Purcell has been its resident Priest. It is a fine

brick building, 32x50 feet, and 25 feet high. It is one of the ornaments of the town of Nichols, as well as of religion. The present membership is 109. The Church property, including the Priest's residence, is valued at \$4,350.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1875, with the following original members, viz., William Vantuyl and wife, Miss Jennie Worden, Arnold Bliss and wife, Amos Ames and wife. The first Pastor was J. A. Bolton. The house of worship was built in 1875, under the direction of William Vantuyl, who contributed more than all others to the success of the enterprise. The church-building cost \$2,500. The congregation at this writing consists of thirty-five members. William Swain is the present Pastor. He is also Pastor of a flourishing church five miles north of Nichols, known as South Prairie Chapel, erected in 1862. Among its earliest members were, and are yet, Pliny Nichols, Ira Nichols and wife, John Purvis and wife, Stephen Chase and wife, now living. Rev. William Purvis, first a member and afterward Pastor of this Church, is deceased. The present membership is fifty, and the value of church property \$1,800. Connected with both this Church and the one at Nichols, are large and interesting Sabbath schools.

The Temperance Reform Club of Nichols was established February 22, 1878, with about one hundred members. Its first officers were Benjamin F. Nichols, President; John Hooley, Secretary; M. Rummery, Treasurer. The present officers are Benjamin F. Nichols, President; Frank Ronimouse, Secretary; Sidney Mansfield, Treasurer. The present membership is about two hundred and forty. The Club holds its meetings in the Methodist Church.

LODGE.

Nichols Grove, No. 1, of the United Ancient Order of Druids, was instituted by dispensation July 24, 1876, and chartered June 12, 1877, with the following charter members: William Schelpaper, L. Kern, F. Hager, J. Eisman, A. Schmidt, William Ditrich, William Loeb, H. F. Clausen, William Bauer and C. Weisfulg. The first officers were J. Eisman, E. E.; H. F. Clausen, U. E.; William Schelpaper, Treasurer; F. Hager, Secretary. The present officers are William Schelpaper, E. E.; H. F. Clausen, U. E.; John Eisman, Secretary; L. Kern, Treasurer. This is a German Grove, wherefore the official positions are abbreviated according to the German acceptation. The present membership is eighteen. The Grove meets in Druid Hall every first and third Monday in each month.

INCIDENTS.

In the fall of 1838, Samuel Nichols and H. H. Winchester came from Ohio to what is now Pike Township, on a prospecting tour, and bought a claim of a party named Carother, who, with his family, consisting of nine persons, was undoubtedly the first settler in Pike Township, and built there the first log cabin, which still stands, in Fred Hetchtner's field, about two and a half miles east of Nichols. After entering one-half section of their claim, located in the Dubuque District, and which came into market in 1838, our two prospectors returned to Ohio.

The following spring, 1839, Gamaliel Oles, Dr. B. S. Oles and H. H. Winchester, and their families, emigrated from Ohio to this point, coming by boat, and arriving at Bloomington, Muscatine Co., June 3, 1839, while Samuel Nichols, whose wife had died in Washington County, Ohio, leaving him with five young children, came alone, on horse-back.

Gamaliel Oles bought a claim of John M. Kidder and built upon it a log cabin, into which he moved his family in July, although it had no floor and was only partially roofed.

Dr. B. S. Oles went to Bloomington after one year's sojourn here. There he practiced medicine until 1849, when he left, in company with Judge Hastings, for California, and died in Washington Territory in 1865, while surgen in the United States service.

Gamaliel Oles states to the writer that at the time of his coming only four families lived in Pike Township, namely, two called Carother, one Adams and one Kidder.

During the first four years the township did not increase in population; some moved away, so that only four families remained.

Mr. Oles says Rev. McVay organized a Methodist class in his (Oles') house in 1844, and preached there the first year, to a membership of eight. After the log schoolhouse was built, in 1849, religious services of all denominations were held there.

The present township officers are as follows: Samuel E. Walcott and Aaron Canott, Justices; A. J. Stafford and John Miller, Constables; J. B. Horton, Assessor; James Ryan, Clerk; Benjamin Black, M. L. Corner and A. Hiebing, Trustees.

John M. Kidder was appointed the first Justice of the Peace in Pike Township by the Governor, and Gamaliel Oles was the first one in the township elected by the people.

MOSCOW.

We are indebted for the following facts regarding this town to Mr. S. W. Stewart, who was among the early settlers of this neighborhood, coming in the spring of 1838. At present, he resides at Wilton, just three miles distant, and states that without doubt Mr. Webster, accompanied by Charles Drury, were the first settlers and pioneers of this vicinity, coming in 1836, from Indiana. The same year, there were the following other arrivals: William Leverich, T. T. Clark, Luke Cunningham, Thomas McConnell, Erving Reynolds, David Reynolds, Mr. Kilgore, Martin Baker, Mr. Comstock, Harvey Hatton, Mat. White, Harvey Mathews and Friend Johnson.

In the fall of 1836, Webster and Drury staked off town lots on their claim, located on the banks of the Cedar River, and now situated on the south side of the railroad track. Most of the old town is below the present railroad bridge, and forms a part of what is known as Biglow's Addition. Some of the claims to the lots spoken of were sold as high as \$175. William Hendrickson, the first blacksmith in the place, paid that price for a corner-lot.

Mr. Mitchell opened the first store in the settlement, in a log building, late in the fall of 1836, trading to such an extent with the Indians, and becoming so noted as an Indian trader, that to-day many later settlers have the impression that Moscow was once a regularly-established trading-post, which is, however, a mistake.

At this time, an Indian fort, built by LeClaire, of Davenport, stood here, and traces thereof were visible as late as 1838. A man named Alex. Ross came also in 1838, and opened a store, where more whisky than other staple goods was sold. Ross afterward murdered an unoffending Indian, and was obliged to leave the country. In another part of our work, we have given the details of this tragedy, and the subsequent lamentable consequences.

The years 1837 and 1838 brought William White, William Reynolds, Daniel Healy and George W. Hunt. In 1839 came William Gatton, whose widow still lives on the old homestead.

Friend Johnson took up the claim now occupied by that part of Moscow which lies north of the railroad track.

The first ferry on the Cedar River at this point was run by William Hendrickson.

In early days Moscow was quite a business center, full of life and activity, although it bore the reputation of being a hard place. Regularly every Saturday, either a horse-race or a shooting-match took place, the premium being, invariably, from one to three or more gallons of whisky, which, according to rule, was drunk on the ground, or, in case of a superabundance, the balance was reserved for a rainy Saturday. Fights were an every-day occurrence, and several of the best men, physically, in the neighborhood used to make it lively for strangers if an opportunity presented itself.

The first railroad-train passed through here in 1854, in which year a bridge was built across the Cedar River which was replaced in 1876 by the present iron railroad bridge. Daniel Henderson laid out the new town, and filed the plat for record August 18, 1853.

The first sermon was preached by Martin Baker, in 1838, in a frame building formerly occupied by Ross as a store.

The first school was taught by a Miss May Comstock, in a portion of a double log house, the other part being occupied by a family. The present two-story frame schoolhouse was built in 1867. One of the earliest teachers was the late Judge Bissell, of Tipton, Cedar Co., who, in those days, wore a buckskin suit throughout.

The first building devoted to religious purposes was a dwelling-house, bought of the members of the Christian Church, about 1845. They afterward built a good church edifice. The Lutherans, also, have a good house of worship, but there is no minister of any denomination residing in the town. The Methodists have a class at Moscow, but no house of worship.

The first tavern in the town was kept by Mr. Mitchel. The first death was that of Mr. Webster.

The dam across the Cedar River was built in 1866, and the mill in 1867, by the Moscow Mill and Dam Company. A chain ferry runs across the river, conducted for many years by Henry Lang.

The business of Moscow is represented by two stores, two physicians, two blacksmith-shops, one harness-shop and four taverns.

The present Postmaster is Robert Chase. The first Postmaster was a Mr. Rea.

STOCKTON.

This town was first called Farnham by the old settlers, but really known as Fulton, which name the railroad company still retains for the station, although the post office is named Stockton, is situated in Section 4, in the northern part of Fulton Township, near the Scott County line, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., surrounded by a magnificent and rich farming country, barley, wheat and oats being the principal products of the soil, although corn is raised in great abundance. The vicinity is especially noted for its fine short-horn and other superior classes of cattle, as well as for its fine-bred hogs. At one time, the place was known as Prairie Mills, owing to the fact that Burrows & Prettyman had a steam-mill on the prairie, which has since been demolished and the lumber used

in the construction of an elevator, built by Hetzel & Haller, now doing a large grain business, shipping on an average 300 cars per year. From ninety to one hundred cars of stock are shipped from this point per annum. The town lots were surveyed by Jonathan Parker, and the plat was filed for record September 14, 1855, by A. C. Fulton, J. M. Burrows, N. Feyervary, J. M. Witherywase and R. M. Prettyman. The post office was established in 1855, with Mr. Chapman, clerk for Burrows & Prettyman, of Davenport, who opened the first store, in charge. As there was already a town called Fulton in the State, the post office was named Prairie Mills. In 1866, W. J. Speer was appointed Postmaster, which position he still retains, conducting, also, a general store. Owing to the fact that a bill of goods shipped to him, addressed Fulton, was sent to the town of that name in Jackson County, he used his influence and succeeded in having the name of both the town and the post office changed to Stockton.

The first building in the town was a large hotel, still standing, erected by A. C. Fulton. The first death in the place was that of Thomas Barron. The schoolhouse of Township District No. 1, located here, was built in 1856, and an addition made to it in 1875, when the graded system was introduced. The business of Stockton is represented by two general stores, two hotels, one blacksmith-shop, one wagonmaker's shop, two shoemaker's shops and one grain establishment.

The Farmers' Club was organized in the spring of 1872. The officers are Aug. Ruge, President, and E. F. Jockehk, Secretary. Connected with the Club is a library, of which the Secretary of the Club is Librarian. The object of the Club is to discuss the political topics of the day, to debate and advance new ideas in the science of agriculture; also, to entertain its members in various ways. The present membership is eighteen. The Club supports a Sunday school; and it was through the influence of its members that an elevator was built at this point.

Among the first settlers in Fulton Township were J. C. Newell, Andrew Smith, John Barron and Thomas Brickley.

The present township officers are: Jos. Kiegel, Milton Persons and David Brown, Trustees; James Raab and Charles Hetzel, Justices; William Chrisman and H. C. Higley, Constables; P. G. Brown, Assessor; A. A. Brown, Clerk.

CONESVILLE.

Conesville is located on the line of the B., C. R. & N. R. R., in the center of Orono Township, in Section 17, and named after its founder, Beebe S. Cone. The lots were surveyed by J. E. Lyman, Assistant Engineer of the B., C. R. & N. R. R. in March, 1870. In consideration that the railroad company build a depot at this point, B. S. Cone donated to them 200 feet of ground for that purpose. In July, 1870, Alexander McCurdy erected a fine dwelling-house—the first building on the town site—which was destroyed by fire in October, 1875. He also opened the first general store in the town. The post office was established in the spring of 1870, with B. S. Cone as Postmaster. Mr. Cone disposed of \$3,200 worth of stock for the B., C. R. & N. R. R., for the purpose of grading and tying the track from Todd's Ferry, Iowa River, to north line Pike Township. The town plat was recorded by B. S. Cone, November 26, 1870. George Bungardner, Surveyor, divided the property of H. Ricketts' heirs into three eighths, and laid out town lots on their property at the same time. The plat was filed for record the same month, under the name of

Orono, by Byron, Martha Jane and Robert Ricketts. These lots are located on the west side of the railroad track, where most of the business and largest part of the town is situated. Deeds for lots on this property are made out under the name of Orono; but the post office is called Conesville, while the railroad company have adopted the name of Cone for the station. On the 18th day of May, 1878, the entire settlement was regularly incorporated as a town, and called Conesville. An addition was laid out by B. S. Cone, and surveyed by Peter Houtz February 11, 1876. The first town officers elected were: J. Calhoun, Mayor; J. K. Hill, John Barrett, Thomas Tipton, John McLeod, Daniel McCurdy, Trustees; S. D. McCurdy, Recorder; John Gay, Marshal; S. H. Wolford, Treasurer. The present officers are: John McLeod, Mayor; John Barrett, Thomas Tipton, M. L. Brockway, A. McCurdy, S. H. Wolford, John Gunderson, Trustees; S. D. McCurdy, Recorder; John Gay, Treasurer; R. R. Wolford, Marshal. The present Postmaster is Mason Brockway.

The business of Conesville is represented by one mill, three general stores, one clothing and boot and shoe store, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-maker, one grain firm, one hotel and two physicians.

The first schoolhouse built in Orono Township is situated in Conesville, and called Township District School No. 1.

The German Reform Church was built in 1872, at a cost of \$3,000. The congregation is a large one, and the present Pastor, Rev. G. H. Buser, has preached to them for more than twenty years. Previous to the erection of the house of worship, all meetings were held in the schoolhouse. This church was built by the people of the town and vicinity, and is therefore open to all denominations, when used by the Reformists, who have the control of it. Every other Sunday it is occupied by the Methodists, who are preached to by Rev. Joseph Jeffery, of Columbus Junction.

Orono Township officers are: Thomas Maxwell, R. McCurdy and W. D. Cone, Trustees; Frank Sanderson and J. Calhoun, Justices; Daniel McCurdy, Assessor; James Minard and Rufus Wolford, Constables; W. Hill, Clerk.

ATALISSA.

Atalissa is located in the northeastern portion of Goshen Township, in Section 11, on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, surrounded by a rich and beautiful farming country. The eighty acres which the town lots occupy were owned among other land by William Lundy, who came to what is now Goshen Township in 1847. By contract, John P. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Sargent, of Davenport, became partner in the undivided half of this property, with the intention of laying it out into town lots. The lots were surveyed by Peter Houtz and the town plat filed for record by John P. Cook and William Lundy, January 31, 1856. While mining in California, Capt. Lundy was near a small mining village called Atalissa and named after an Indian queen of one of the tribes. Being pleased with the name, he adopted it for the town in question, and, at the time, remarked that the first female child born on the premises and named Atalissa should be presented with a corner lot. Miss Atalissa Davis, now a young lady about twenty-two years of age, living at present in Cedar County was the fortunate one. After the financial failure of John P. Cook, Charles W. Durant, of New York, became interested in the property. Deeds for lots are signed by Charles W. Durant and wife and William Lundy and wife. Atalissa is one of the best watering-places for the railroad between Davenport and Des Moines. An immense spring, twenty-five

or thirty feet in diameter, situated in the northeast corner of the town, furnishes all the water for the railroad tank. This spring was donated to the railroad company by William Lundy. The post office was moved from Overman's Ferry and established in this place in 1856, with N. C. Swank as Postmaster. The first building, a shanty, was built and in it the first store opened by the same man. The business of the place is represented by two general stores, one drug store, two physicians, one grain firm, one grocery store, two harness-shops, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-maker's shop, one tin-shop, one meat market one hotel, and boot and shoe and hardware store. The present Postmaster is George Worrall.

Among the earliest settlers in Goshen Township were the following, viz.: James Thompson, Mr. Boggs, Thomas Odell, William G. Holmes, John McIntosh, Samuel Fletcher, Elias Overman, James V. Smith, who came from 1837 to 1842.

The present township officers are: Henry Markham, Charles Buckman, Marius Plumly, Trustees; Frank Mathers and Richard Armstrong, Justices; James Dickerson and Q. Cornwall, Constables; W. T. Jones, Assessor; Owen Doyle, Clerk.

Presbyterian Church.—Meetings were held and preaching was commenced in the depot building in April, 1857, by Rev. Charles F. Beach, who effected an organization with the following first members: William Kelley, J. D. Guild and wife, J. M. Guild and wife, Samuel Croxon and Mrs. Margaret Rilchey. The house of worship was erected the same year. The first who officiated in it was Rev. Dudley. The present membership is twenty; the Church property is valued at \$1,500, and the present pastor is Edwin C. Haskell. Connected with the Church is a Sunday school, with an average attendance of eighty, including teachers.

The Christian Church was organized by Elder J. C. Hay, formerly of West Liberty, now in California, in June, 1870, with a membership of about thirty-six. The house of worship was built in September, 1871. Lot Parker is the present Elder, and once a week Elder J. Mad. Williams, of West Liberty, preaches here. The value of the Church property is \$1,200, and the present membership is about thirty. T. L. Ady is Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of sixty.

The Methodists hold their meetings in the Christian Church, and being on the Lone Tree Circuit, Rev. Thomas preaches to this congregation once every two weeks. Meetings were held by the Methodists as early as 1857, and several organizations have taken place, but been given up. The last one dates back some six or seven years.

The large two-story brick schoolhouse of Independent District, No. 1, was finished in 1866.

Ionic Lodge, No. 122, A., F. A. M., was burnt out and all records were destroyed, but a duplicate charter was issued June 7, 1866, by Edward A. Gilbert, Grand Master. The first officers under this charter were: T. L. Ady, M.; William Lundy, S. W.; James McIntosh, J. W. The present officers are: William Lundy, M.; John Wilshire, S. W.; John Ady, J. W.; L. B. Overman, Jr., Secretary; L. B. Nachbauer, Treasurer. The Lodge meets in Masonic Hall, and has property valued at \$75. The present membership is thirty.

Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 101, I. O. G. T., was organized May 2, 1876, and afterward chartered. The first officers were: William Lundy, W. C. T.; Eunice Cornwell, W. V. T.; C. F. Aiken, Secretary; Linnie Harris, Financial Secretary; O. Cornwell, P.; Lot Parker, Chaplain; J. S. Rowe, Marshal; Eliza Rowe, I. G.; Walter Walters, Sentinel; Zephy Wright, Assistant Secretary; Fanny Neff, Deputy Marshal; Susan Parker, R. H. S.; Josephine H. Clark, L. H. S. Present officers: Mary Angel, W. C. T.; Mary Neff, W. V. T.; R. G. Gifford, Secretary; Dr. Turner, Financial Secretary; John Alger,

Marshal; Pheaney Barnes, Deputy Marshal; Laura Brown, I. G.; Hall Ady, R. H. S.; Jerome Worrall, L. H. S.; John Wilshire, Chaplain. The present membership is thirty-three. The Lodge meets in Masonic Hall, and has property valued at \$50.

The Atalissa Temperance Reform Club was organized in March, 1876. The first officers were: John Wilshire, President; V. R. Rowe, Secretary; Samuel Desbro, Treasurer. The present officers are: John Wilshire, President; Henry Hebling, Secretary; Andrew Hebling, Treasurer. The present membership is 380, and the Club meets at the Christian Church.

PORT ALLEN.

Port Allen, situated in the extreme southern part of Orono Township, on the Louisa County line, one-half mile east of Cedar River, and on the line of the B., C. R. & N. Railroad, was founded and the town-plat recorded by Cyril Carpenter, November 18, 1871. The lots were surveyed by Peter Houtz. The depot was built by Cyril Carpenter and rented to the railroad company. W. H. Crocker & Co. conducted the first store in the place, and still continue as the only one there. At first they occupied part of the depot-building. They also had charge of the post office when it was first established there.

The Methodist Church was built in 1872, at a cost of \$2,000. It was erected by the citizens of the neighborhood, Cyril Carpenter being mainly instrumental in making the undertaking a success. Joseph Jeffery is the circuit preacher of this Church, and visits it from Columbus Junction.

ADAMS.

Adams Station, on the Muscatine & Western Railroad, was founded by Elias Adams, son of one of the pioneers of Pike Township, and the plat recorded by him. The lots were surveyed by Hiram Palmer, Assistant Engineer of the B., C. R. & M. Railroad, in July, 1873. The first store was opened by Mr. Adams in 1873, in his residence, which was moved from his farm to the railroad track. In July, 1873, the post office was established at this point, with Mr. Adams as Postmaster, which office he still retains. This building is also used for a depot, with Elias Adams as Agent. The only other business in the town is a wagon-maker's shop. One of the township district schools is located in the town.

FAIRPORT.

This town is finely situated on the banks of the Mississippi, about seven miles due east of Muscatine, in Section 25, Sweetland Township. Originally, a village was laid out on this same site, and called Salem. William Chambers filed the plat of Salem April 20, 1839. The presence of potter's clay in that neighborhood rendered the establishment of potteries not only possible, but profitable, and that industry was early introduced by Elijah Scells, who was Secretary of State from 1856 to 1863, holding the office for three terms.

The present town of Fairport is dependent upon the pottery business for trade. There are five concerns in operation. There are two stores which have a local custom. There is no church society with resident pastor in the village. A good-sized schoolhouse was erected some years since, in which a day school is held. The present Postmaster is John Mackemer. The town is more prosperous now than it has been for some years past.

HISTORY OF MUSCATINE COUNTY HORSES.

The horses of Muscatine County are noted for their excellence, which has resulted from the importation, from time to time, for twenty-five years, of well-bred trotting stallions and mares. There have been no specimens of the "accidental" or "pedigree unknown" trotters discovered here, though this county has furnished a greater number of individuals that have trotted in 2.30 or under than any other county in the West, and more than the balance of the whole State of Iowa combined.

The first stallion of trotting blood brought here from the East was General Wayne, an inbred Morgan, he being by Young Sherman Morgan, and his dam by Flint, by Sherman Morgan. He was foaled in 1845, and arrived here with his owner, George E. Jones, May 28, 1853. He was a typical Morgan, being 14.2 hands high and weighing 1,030 pounds. His arrival aroused the latent horse spirit pervading the community, and, in August, 1853, a company, consisting of David R. Warfield and others, was formed to purchase a good Morgan trotting stallion. Young Green Mountain Morgan was the animal selected. He was an inbred Morgan. His sire was Hale's Green Mountain, also an inbred Morgan, and his dam was by Bulrush Morgan. He was a chestnut horse, and foaled in 1849. He only made one season here, and died in June, 1854. He got, however, Madam Kirkwood, dam of Kirkwood and Fannie Foss, an inbred Morgan, dam of Bashaw, Jr., the two horses which made the reputation of Green's Bashaw, they having trotted respectively in 2.24 and 2.24 $\frac{3}{4}$ time, which has not since been equaled by any of his sons or daughters. Great credit was given to Green Mountain Morgan by the enemies of Bashaw, they saying that it was the Morgan blood that made Kirkwood and Bashaw, Jr., so good. Young Green Mountain was also the sire of Eastman's Morgan, who got Little Fred, record 2.20.

In the spring of 1855, succeeding the death of Young Green Mountain, Mr. Wetherbee brought Prophet to Muscatine. He was by Hill's Black Hawk, dam said to be by Vermont Hambletonian. He was taken to Bloomington, Ill., in 1856, after the season was over, and thus made two seasons here. He was a bay, with star and white hind feet, 15.2 hands high, rangy and very handsome; would weigh about one thousand pounds. Prophet was the sire of the dams of Iowa Chief and Bashaw Drury.

Mr. Wetherbee also brought another stallion by Hill's Black Hawk, in the fall of 1855, called first Wallace's Ethan Allen—John H. Wallace having purchased him—and afterward Drury's Ethan Allen, when owned by Mr. Drury, of New Boston, Ill. This Ethan Allen was the sire of Lady Fox, record 2.30, her dam being Lady Partington, a mare brought from Orange County, N. Y., by E. Stewart. The pedigree of the dam of Ethan Allen is given by Mr. Wallace in Frank Forester's "The Horses of America," by Tippoo Taib, he by Duroc.

Andrus Hambletonian, by Judson's Hambletonian, by Bishop's Hambletonian, was brought here by Mr. Wetherbee, and sold, during the winter of 1855-56, when about fifteen years old, to the same company that owned Young Green Mountain Morgan. He was the sire of the famous mare Princess. He made two seasons here, but was very slightly patronized, the rage being for the smoother-built, handsomer and more happy Morgans. He was a brown horse, without marks, 16 hands high, strongly, but inclined to be roughly, built, and had a well-developed Roman nose. He died in 1857.

Hector, a bay horse by Latourell's Bellfounder, sire of Conqueror—the first horse to trot 100 miles in nine hours—was brought to Muscatine by William Hoyt, in 1856, and died here in 1858.

In the years 1855 and 1856, Hezekiah Hoyt, of Orange County, N. Y., brought West a large number of horses and among them were two mares which afterward became famous through their produce, one being Katy Darling, the dam of Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid, and the other the Elliott mare by Abdallah, the dam of Tramp. Katy Darling was a bobtailed, balky, chestnut mare of medium size, by Bay Roman, dam by Mambrino, son of Mambrino 1449. She was sold at auction some years before her death for \$40. The Elliott mare was a large roan mare brought West to trot, but being injured on the journey was sold to William Elliott for \$400. She raised five colts—two mares by Gage's Logan, two stallions by Bashaw Peacock and Wild Bashaw, and her last foal was Tramp by Gage's Logan. She died the property of William Elliott, in 1866.

Gage's Logan, formerly Wild Hornet, was bred by George W. Connor, in Orange County, N. Y., and when a colt was brought by him to Muscatine. He was a bay horse, 16 hands high, with a large star and left hind foot white, with five black spots around the coronet. He was foaled in 1854, and got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse; second dam Sally Miller by Post Boy, son of Duroc 791. He was sold to David A. Gage, of Chicago, Ill., December 7, 1864, and was afterward shown in Wood's Museum on account of his remarkable style and beauty. He is still living, and is the sire of Tramp, Skinkle's Hambletonian, record 2.28 $\frac{3}{4}$, and many other good horses.

Green's Bashaw was foaled in 1855; bred by Jonas Seely, Orange County, N. Y., and sold when a weanling to Col. F. M. Cummings, who brought him with his dam to Muscatine, where he was sold at two years old to Joseph A. Green. He was again sold in the fall of 1864, to Walter Carr, of St. Louis, and by him to H. C. Beckwith, of Hartford, Conn., where he made the season of 1865, after which Mr. Green repurchased and brought him back to Muscatine. After the death of Mr. Green, in November, 1876, he was sold to George A. Young, of Leland, Ill., where he is still kept. Bashaw is a black horse with star and snip, right hind foot white, about 15.3 hands high, and weighs about 1,000 pounds. He was sired by Vernel's Black Hawk, and his dam was by Webber's Tom Thumb, a Canadian pony of unknown pedigree, but his grand-dam was the famous Charles Kent mare, who was the dam also of the most famous sire of trotters the world has ever known, namely, Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Through this famous mare, Bashaw obtained three crosses of Messenger blood, and through the females in the paternal line two crosses of Messenger, so that though bred in line a Bashaw, he really united that blood through both sire and dam, the union of which in Rysdyk's Hambletonian made him so prepotent as a sire of trotters. Bashaw is the sire of Kirkwood, 2.24; Bashaw Jr., 2.24 $\frac{3}{4}$; Amboy, 2.26; Rose of Washington, 2.26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wild Oats, 2.29 $\frac{3}{4}$; Josephine, 2.30, and Wapsie, sire of Gen. Grant, 2.21, and West Liberty, 2.28. A very large number of the sons of Bashaw were kept for service in the county for many years, but as they did not, with the exception of Wapsie, prove successful as sires of trotters, the number has gradually lessened until now there are hardly any horses of Hambletonian blood here receiving the preference. There are quite a number of fine brood-mares by Bashaw remaining in the county, notably Kate Carman and Flora, own sisters to Kirkwood, 2.24, and Flacey and Delaney, own sisters to Bashaw, Jr., 2.24 $\frac{3}{4}$, all four being owned by Daniel Hayes, the owner of Tramp.

Horton's Abdallah Chief, a bay horse about 15.3 hands high, very muscular and stoutly built, was brought to Muscatine when young by Dr. James S. Horton. He was bred by Silas Horton, Orange County, N. Y., and was foaled about 1853. An exceedingly well-bred horse for his time, he added greatly to the value of the stock of the county, although he did not produce any very fast trotters. He changed owners a number of times, but remained in the county till 1876, when he was sold by I. K. Terry, of Wilton, to a gentleman in Davenport. He was got by Roe's Abdallah Chief, by Abdallah, dam by Messenger Duroc 2d, 2d dam by Commodore.

Gen. Hatch, the only stallion representing the Clay family that ever stood in the county, was brought here and is now owned by Benjamin Hershey. He was foaled in 1860, and was bred near Lexington, Ky. He was got by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., dam by imported Envoy. He is a bay, with star, and hind feet white, stands about 16 hands high, and is remarkable for style and finish of form, and is exceedingly bloodlike in his general appearance. He is the sire of Envoy, record 2.28, and Fleta, 2.34½, both being out of Dolly by Iowa, thorough-bred son of Glencoe.

Kirkwood, by Green's Bashaw, and the fastest of his get was out of a mare by Young Green Mountain Morgan. He was bred by David R. Warfield, and foaled in 1860. He was a brown, about 15.2 hands high, and rangy in build. He has a record of 2.24. He was owned successively by Samuel Carr, H. S. Compton and Mr. Carman, of New York.

Bashaw, Jr., was bred by S. L. Foss, and foaled in 1860. He was by Green's Bashaw, dam Fanny Foss (strongly inbred), by Young Green Mountain Morgan (strongly inbred), 2d dam Fanny Green (strongly inbred) by Hale's Green Mountain (strongly inbred). He was a dark chestnut, 15.2 hands high, and, as would be inferred from his inbred dam, resembled the Morgans rather than the Bashaws. He was owned successively by H. S. Compton, Piatt & Starr, of Tipton, and A. F. Fawcett, of Baltimore, Md. He has a record of 2.24¾.

Among the many other sons of Bashaw that have stood here, are Wapsie, a large dun horse—sire of Gen. Grant and West Liberty—bred and owned by Jesse Bowersock, of West Liberty. His dam was by Hempstead's Joe Gales. Peacock, a roan horse foaled 1862, dam the Elliott mare, the dam of Tramp, by Abdallah, was bred by William Elliott, and owned by William Fayerweather, who sold him in 1876 to A. E. Kimberly, West Liberty, who is also the owner of Wild Bashaw, a chestnut, full brother to Peacock, foaled in 1863. Muscatine, a black horse, was owned and bred by Mr. Barnard, pedigree of dam unknown. He stood here for many years, and died after becoming the property of Jesse Bowersock. The Elliott horse is owned by William Elliott, and is a black, 16 hands high, dam an own sister to Tramp. Burns is a chestnut stallion, foaled 1873, bred by C. Weed, and owned by Dr. McAllister. His dam is by Iowa Chief. From all these individuals, the Bashaw blood has become widely diffused, and for many years the Bashaws were very popular, and were considered by those who did not keep posted in regard to the progress of horse-breeding in other portions of the country, as the leading stock in the world. Gage's Logan, the representative of the Hambletonians, received a small amount of patronage.

Tramp, the most famous of the produce of Logan, has done much to bring the Hambletonians into popularity. He is a black chestnut, with strip in the face, 16 hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds, is powerfully built, and has a remarkable natural trotting step. He was bred by William Elliott, of Muscatine, foaled in 1864, got by Logan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam, the

Elliott mare, brought West by Hezekiah Hoyt, in 1856, by Abdallah, the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Tramp is, therefore, inbred to Abdallah like the famous mare Goldsmith Maid, record, 2.14; like Huntress, record, 2.20 $\frac{3}{4}$, and like the famous stallions Messenger, Durce and Harold. His produce justify his breeding, he being the sire of Trampoline, record, 2.23, and many other good ones, although not being a Bashaw, he received no outside patronage, and only got three or four colts a year until he was eleven years old. He was bought when a year old by Hayes Brothers, and is now owned by their successor, Daniel Hayes, who is the largest breeder of trotting colts in the county. Among his brood-mares are Kate Carman and Flora, own sisters to Kirkwood, record, 2.24; Flacey and Delancey, own sisters to Bashaw, Jr., record, 2.24 $\frac{3}{4}$; Burrie, by Captain, record, 2.28, dam Kate Carman, own sister to Kirkwood, record, 2.24; May, by Gen. Hatch, sire of Envoy, record, 2.28, dam by Kirkwood, record, 2.24.

Skinkle's Hambletonian, by Gage's Logan, dam said to be by Davy Crockett, was foaled in 1861, bred by Samuel Bamford, and afterward owned by Skinkle & Jones, who sold him, in 1870, to O. J. Evans, Minneapolis, Minn., where he died. He was a bay, sixteen hands high, and had a record of 2.28 $\frac{3}{4}$.

North Star Mambrino, made the seasons of 1869 and 1870 in Muscatine. He was a bay and a large coarse-looking horse, 16.2 hands high, and would weigh 1,200 pounds. He was foaled in 1860, got by Mambrino Chief, dam by Davy Crockett. He was owned by Mr. McCarty, of Chicago, Ill., and trained by Sherman Perry, when here. He afterward obtained a record of 2.26 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Alex E., now owned by Dr. Hallam, was foaled in 1874, bred by William Fayerweather, got by Romulus, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam an own sister to Tramp. He is a dark brown, 16.2 hands high and weighs 1,240 pounds.

Hamble Hawk, a brown stallion, with a strip in the face and left hind leg white, 15.3 hands high, was imported from Orange County, N. Y., by Chester Weed, in 1874. He was foaled in 1871, and bred by C. R. Bull, Oxford Station, N. Y. He was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Long Island Black Hawk. After the death of Mr. Weed in 1875, he was sold to Warfield Bros., who, in turn, sold him, in 1878, to J. M. Fisher, of West Liberty, where he is now owned.

Attorney, a chestnut stallion, foaled in 1877, and bred by A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., was bought and brought here in 1878, by Frank Warfield. He is a very finely-proportioned rangy colt, 15.2 hands high, as a two-year-old, and his breeding is as superior as his appearance. He is by Harold, an inbred Hambletonian, sire of Maid S., trial at four years old, 2.17 $\frac{3}{4}$, and his dam is by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2.14; second dam by Robert Bruce, etc. He will undoubtedly add greatly to the value of the stock of the county. Mr. Warfield also owns Flirt, bred by B. Hershey, own sister to Envoy, 2.28, and Fleta, 2.34 $\frac{1}{2}$, and other fine brood-mares.

In the foregoing sketch of Muscatine County horses, there are, no doubt, many interesting items omitted, from the haste in which it has necessarily been prepared, but it is hoped that many facts will here be preserved for the benefit of future breeders in the county, as it is probable that the horse interest will continually increase, as it is one of the most profitable branches of the farmer's business.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Co.....	company or county	I. V. I.....	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
dir.....	dealer	P. O.....	Post Office
I. V. A.....	Iowa Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....	Section
I. V. C.....	Iowa Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	Street

MUSCATINE.

W. D. AMENT, manufacturer of carriages, buggies and farm and spring wagons, Third street; is a native of Kentucky, but when only 2 years of age, his parents moved to Nashville, Tenn., where he was brought up and learned the tinning business; in November, 1845, he came to Iowa, located in Muscatine and engaged in the tin and stove business, and continued it for twelve years; in 1855, he established his carriage and wagon manufacturing business, which has become well known throughout the State, and extends to Illinois and Missouri; he turns out over one hundred farm wagons and one hundred carriages yearly, employing twenty five men, and it is one of the leading industries here. Mr. Ament is prominently identified with the interests of the city and county; he was President of the Board of Trustees before the city charter was adopted, and held the office of City Treasurer four years. He married Amelia Robbins, of Pennsylvania, in 1847; she died in September, 1873, leaving six children; he married Mrs. Lucinda Watkins, of Ohio, April 2, 1879.

JOHN BAKER, proprietor of the Muscatine Steam Boiler Works; Mr. Baker is a native of Bohemia; was born May 11, 1840; came to Muscatine in 1852; engaged in his present business in 1860. He married, in Leavenworth, Kan., Miss Mary Auchtz; they have six children—Ida, Lilly, Emma, Maude, Myrtha and Paul. Mr. Baker manufactures the Estes engine, the most perfect engine made; he makes the latest style of slide-valve engines, steam boilers, boiler fronts, and all of the latest styles of boiler fixtures, steam and water pumps, steam and water gauges; also mill-gearing, pulleys, shafting, and mill machinery in general for flour and saw mills; he furnishes plans for millwright work, also mining machinery; he is the agent for Cape & Maxwell's boiler feeder. Mr. Baker's long practical experience, coupled with business energy, has increased his business until it now ranks with any in the State.

R. M. BAKER, of the firm of Baker & Hoover, real estate and loan agents; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., July 26, 1834; he lived there until 1865, when he came to Iowa and located in this county; in 1867, he came to Muscatine, and since then he has been engaged in business here; in addition to his land and loan business, he carries on the livery business on Front street; he owns the Commercial Hotel property and other city property. He married Miss Mary Ann Sheets, a native of Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1855.

N. BARRY & SON, plumbers, gas and steam fitters; also dealers in gas fixtures and globes, lead pipe, sheet lead, bath-tubs, water-closets, wash stands, hydrants, iron pipe, iron sinks and pumps, rubber hose and packing, hemp packing, etc., Second street, near Mulberry, Muscatine, Iowa; N. Barry & Son are essentially business men, thorough mechanics, and, by their tireless personal attention to their business, have made it a decided success, constantly enlarging to meet the growing demands of the public; we venture to say that their establishment is one of the best arranged and most complete of the kind in the State.

NICHOLAS BARRY, of the firm of Nicholas Barry & Son, plumbing and gas fitting; Mr. Barry was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1824; emigrated to

Cleveland, Ohio, in 1847, in which city he married Miss Alice Potts; they removed to Rock Island, Ill., in 1857, thence to Muscatine in 1867; their children are Patrick J., Mary E. (now Mrs. P. Fahey), James, Nicholas, Katie (now Mrs. John Hadden), Silas, Thomas. Mr. Barry was Superintendent of the Gas Works in Rock Island during his residence in that city, and has been Superintendent of the Muscatine Gas Works over ten years; he is a man of much enterprise, and has placed himself in the front rank of the men in his business in the State of Iowa.

BENJAMIN A. BEACH, Postmaster of Muscatine, ex-Colonel of the 11th I. V. I., was born in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, on the 20th of January, 1827, and is the son of John and Rosanna (Wilson) Beach, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Pennsylvania. At the age of 13 years, he was apprenticed to a tinsmith in Richmond, Ind., to learn the trade of his master, at which he continued three years. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, he ran away from home and enlisted as a soldier in the 1st O. V., Col. A. M. Mitchell commanding, and remained in the service some sixteen months; he served through all the marches and campaigns of that struggle, fought at Monterey and in other engagements, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In 1850, he moved to Muscatine, Iowa, and opened a store; he continued in business until the breaking-out of the war, and on the 17th of April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 1st Regiment I. V. I., and was elected First Lieutenant; he was in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., where Gen. Lyon was killed; on the 17th of October, 1861, he entered the service for three years, and was commissioned Captain of Co. H, 11th Regiment I. V. I.; in the battle of Shiloh he lost thirty men of his company, and took part in the campaign against Corinth; in the battle of Iuka, and in the second battle of Corinth, where his regiment lost heavily; he participated in the siege of Vicksburg; was in the Louisiana campaign, the siege of Atlanta and in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and was present at the surrender of the rebel Gen. Joe Johnston; at the battle of Atlanta, Maj. Foster, of the 11th Iowa, was killed in the same engagement in which Gen. McPherson was killed; July 22, 1864, Capt. Beach was elected Major of the regiment; before his commission as Major was received, Col. Abercrombie resigned his commission and Maj. Beach was elected Colonel of the regiment and retained that position until the arrival of the army in Washington, when he was placed in command of an Iowa Brigade, consisting of the 11th, 13th, 15th and 16th regiments, and was offered a brevet to his rank, which, however, he declined, the war having ended, the compliment was an empty one; during his long and active military career, except thirty days' leave of absence after the return from the Louisiana campaign, he was never a day off duty by sickness, never was wounded, captured or absent on leave; he was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865; he returned to Muscatine, and, with William T. Butts, engaged in the grocery business; he received the appointment of Postmaster of Muscatine and was confirmed in January, 1878. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a generous contributor to all charitable institutions; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar. Col. Beach has been twice married—his first wife was Miss Mary R. Stevenson of Muscatine; married Nov. 29, 1854; she died March 11, 1857; he married his present wife, Miss Josephine Mason, of Muscatine, Jan. 31, 1866; they have two sons—George and Fred.

HENRY BECKER, manufacturer, wholesale and retail dealer in cigars of the finest brands, also retail dealer in fine cut and plug tobaccos, snuff, pipes and a full line of smokers' articles. Mr. Becker was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1847; came to Muscatine in 1852; in 1876, he married Miss Emma Huttig, in De Soto, Wis.; he engaged in business in this city in 1868. Mr. Becker is a Democrat; is liberal in religious views; he has had seventeen years' experience in the manufacture of tobaccos of various kinds; he thoroughly understands his business, and aims to keep only the best of everything in his line.

B. BELL, of the firm of Molis & Co., dealers in guns, pistols, cutlery, etc., Second street, Muscatine, Iowa; native of Germany; born in 1827; emigrated to Virginia, with his parents, in 1832; they removed thence to Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1833; in

1845. Mr. B. came to Muscatine and engaged in his present business. He married Anna C. Wigand, of this city; they have two children—Lena and William B. Mr. B. acts with the Democratic party; member of the Evangelical Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been Treasurer of his Lodge a number of years. Messrs. Molis & Beil keep a large stock of the different lines of goods embraced in their trade, and have a first-class establishment; they do the largest business in their line in the city.

E. H. BETTS, of the firm of Betts Bros., publishers of the *Daily and Weekly Tribune*, Muscatine; was born in Beloit, Wis., May 24, 1849; when only 8 years of age, he removed to Chicago, where he lived until he came to Muscatine, in 1865; in 1868, he entered the *Journal* office and commenced learning the printing business; he remained there three years; on account of his health, he took a sea-voyage and went to China, around the Cape of Good Hope; after remaining abroad for one year, he returned; in 1873, he and his brother and Mr. Van Horn published the *Weekly Tribune*; the following year, in the spring of 1874, they started the daily edition; in 1877, he and his brother purchased the entire interest, and now own and conduct the paper. Mr. Betts was united in marriage to Miss Rita Stewart, daughter of Wm. H. Stewart, Esq., of Muscatine, April 29, 1875; they have two children—Anna and Willie.

W. C. BETTS, of the firm of Betts Brothers, publishers of the *Daily and Weekly Tribune*; was born in Beloit, Wis., Aug. 30, 1853; when only 3 years of age, his parents removed to Chicago, and when 11 years of age, came with his parents to Muscatine, in 1865; he was brought up here and learned the printing business; he afterward, with his brother, took a sea-voyage and went to China; in 1873, with his brother and Mr. Van Horn, began publishing the *Muscatine Tribune*. In 1877, he and his brother bought the interest of Mr. Van Horn, and since then have owned it. He married Miss Minnie Reynold, from this city, in August, 1875; they have two children—Charles and Nellie.

WILLIAM J. BOWERS, foreman of the iron-molding department of the Muscatine Iron Works; Mr. Bowers was born in St. Louis, Mo., in the year 1846; remained in St. Louis until 1857, in which year he came to Muscatine and engaged to learn the iron-molding trade. During the war of the rebellion, he served in Co. E, 33d I. V. I.; was enrolled at Davenport Feb. 22, 1863, and honorably discharged at the close of the war; his regiment was engaged in the battles of Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. After his discharge from the service, Mr. B. returned to Muscatine, remaining until 1872, when he went to Detroit, Mich., thence to Urbana, Ill., in 1873; in the fall of the latter year, he went to La Fayette, Ind., and took charge of the Wabash Foundry at that place; he returned to Muscatine in June, 1878, and took charge of the molding department of the Muscatine Iron Works. He is a member of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

ALLEN BROOMHALL, attorney and counselor at law, Muscatine; is a native of Belmont Co., Ohio; born May 26, 1824. His father settled in Ohio with his parents, in 1808, where he married Rebecca Bond, and died in 1837, leaving four orphan children. Allen attended the common schools and afterward took a course in the Classical Institute at Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio. He removed to Iowa in 1856, and settled in West Liberty, where he purchased and improved several farms; in 1857, he removed to Atalissa and engaged in the lumber business and other enterprises; he was also agent of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for five years. He commenced the study of law, pursued his studies under the direction of Hon. J. Karskaddan, of Muscatine, and was admitted to the bar in 1861; he afterward attended the Cincinnati Law School, and graduated there in the spring of 1866 with the honorary degree of LL. B. He was associated with Hon. D. C. Cloud in the practice of law for nine years. In 1875, he formed a law partnership with Hon. J. Scott Richman, which continued until February, 1877. Mr. Broomhall has always been an earnest advocate of popular education, with better school facilities and a higher standard of scholarship. He had for several years agitated the question of the erection of a new high school

building in Muscatine, and upon this issue he was elected President of the Board of Education in 1873, a position he has since retained. Few men are as deeply interested in educational matters, and he is among the best and most popular school officers in the State. He is a member of the Masonic Order, was Worshipful Master of a Blue Lodge for five years; is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter; a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was the first presiding officer of Muscatine Lodge, No. 99, of this Order. He is a Director and Secretary of the Hershey Lumber Manufacturing Co. He married Miss Harriet Fowler, of Barnesville, Ohio, June 27, 1857. She died September 17, 1876, leaving three daughters—Ella, Elizabeth and Mary Rebecca; the eldest is a graduate of the high school, and is preparing to complete her education at the Iowa State University; the second daughter is attending the high school, and the other preparing to enter it.

W. D. BURK, attorney at law, of the firm of Burk & Russell, Muscatine; is a native of Johnstown, Cambria Co., Penn.; he came to Muscatine Co. in 1859; entered the law department of the State University at Iowa City and graduated in the class of 1873; he entered the law office of Richman & Carskaddan and remained with them two years; in the early part of the present year, he associated with J. J. Russell in the practice of his profession.

LEWIS G. BURNETT, dealer in books and stationery, No. 20 East Second street, Muscatine; was born in Muscatine Jan. 23, 1855; he received his education here and graduated at the high school; at the time of his graduation, he was the youngest graduate of the high school; he has succeeded his father in business since December, 1876. He married Miss Anna M. McAlister, from the city of Muscatine, May 2, 1877, and they are living in the house where he was born.

R. M. BURNETT, retired; residence corner Third and Loerst; is a native of Onondaga Co., New York, and was born July 11, 1821; he lived there until he came to Iowa, and located in Muscatine in 1852 and engaged in the book and stationery business, he continued in the same business in the same location for a quarter of a century; it is the oldest book and stationery house without change in the State. He was twice elected to the State Legislature and served in the sessions of 1866 and 1868; was appointed Regent of the State University and held that position four years; has been a stockholder and Director in the Merchants' Exchange Bank since its organization. He has been an active and earnest member of the Baptist Church for many years. On account of the loss of his eyesight, he has given up his business to his son. He married Miss Frances Edwards, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1849; she died May 16, 1864; they had four children, only one of whom survives—Lewis.

JOHN BYRNE, of the firm of Byrne & Murphy, grocers, Second street; Mr. Byrne was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1836; came to Muscatine Co. in 1849. He married Miss B. Foley, of this county; they have five children. Mr. Byrne and wife are members of the Catholic Church; politically, he acts with the Democratic party. He is President of the Muscatine Mutual Aid Society; was Alderman of the Second Ward, and as such exhibited marked executive ability, and performed the duties of that office in an able and efficient manner; Mr. Byrne is highly regarded by his fellow-citizens, and is deservedly very popular. The firm of Byrne & Murphy have been established in business a number of years, and have secured the confidence and patronage of the public generally.

CORNELIUS CADLE, retired; is a native of New York City; born March 11, 1809; he spent one year in learning the cabinet trade; lived there until 30 years of age; came to Iowa in August, 1843, and settled in Muscatine; he built the first steam saw-mill ever built here, and has been engaged in the saw-milling and lumber business until within the past few years; since then, he has retired from active business. He has held office of City Alderman, and is now holding the office of County Supervisor; he was Deputy County Treasurer for three years. He married Miss Abigail Larrabee, of Massachusetts, in 1835; she died in 1847, leaving four children—Cornelius, Jr., Edward, William and Charles; he married Ruth Lamphrey, a native of Maine, but brought up in Boston, in 1849; they have two children—Henry and Abbie. Mr.

Cadle had three sons in the army—Cornelius, Jr., was Adjutant General of the 17th Army Corps under Gens. McPherson, Blair and Ransom; William was in the 2d I. V. C. and held commission of Captain, and Charles was also in the 2d I. V. C.; Cornelius is in Alabama, Edward in California, William in Chicago, Charles in Victor, Iowa, and Henry in Princeton, Mo.

RICHARD CADLE, of the firm of Cadle, Mulford & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, Front street, Muscatine; was born in the city of New York Feb. 20, 1819, where he learned the carpenter's trade; he emigrated to the West, and spent one year in Illinois; came to Iowa, and located in Muscatine in October, 1843, and engaged with his brother in the saw-mill business, and afterward worked at his trade; in 1847, he was elected Clerk of the District Court, and held that office two years, then again engaged in the building business; he was appointed Postmaster, and held that office during President Fillmore's administration, then associated with J. S. Patten for two years, in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds; was again elected Clerk of the Courts, and served as Clerk and Deputy Clerk until October, 1861, when he left the Court without a Clerk, and enlisted in Co. H, 11th Reg. I. V. I.; he acted as Quartermaster at the headquarters of Gen. Grant, during the siege of Vicksburg; he was in the service three years, and served as Quartermaster with rank of First Lieutenant; after the war, was Chief Clerk of Transportation in the Quartermaster's department, at Louisville; returned to Muscatine, and engaged in manufacturing sash, doors and blinds; he held the office of City Clerk six years; also, Township Clerk for six years, and has held the position of Secretary and Treasurer and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. He married Miss S. A. Magoon, a native of Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1847; they have had three children—two still living—George H. and Eva.

JEREMIAH H. CARL, confectioner and retail dealer in tobacco and cigars, Mulberry street, Muscatine. Mr. Carl was born in Perry Co., Penn., in the year 1840; in 1858, he came to Washington Co., Iowa, where he remained until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in Co. C, 8th I. V. I.; was enrolled on the 11th of August, 1861; veteraned Jan. 1, 1864, and honorably discharged April 20, 1866. He participated in every battle, siege and skirmish his command was engaged in; the principal battles were Shiloh, Vicksburg and Spanish Fort; he was captured at Shiloh, and detained as a prisoner of war two months. In 1867, he married Miss Lydia E. Long, of Washington Co., Iowa, Nov. 28, 1867; she was born Dec. 10, 1846; a native of that county; her parents among the first settlers; they have four children—Edith Evelyn, born March 24, 1869; Hilda Maude, Jan. 27, 1871; Clara Alice, July 23, 1873; Mary Ida, March 22, 1875. Mr. Carl is a member of the Masonic fraternity; Republican. He has been engaged in business here since Feb. 10, 1867.

J. CARSKADDAN, attorney and counselor at law; was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1829; the most of his boyhood was spent in Oneida Co., where he attended school; then entered Hamilton College, and graduated from that institution in the Class of '51; after graduating he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York in the spring of 1853; he came to Iowa the same year, and located in Muscatine; about the 1st of January, 1854, he associated with T. M. Williams, and published the *Democratic Inquirer* for two years; then associated with E. H. Thayer, now of the *Clinton Age*, and engaged in the law and land agency business, and since then he has mostly been engaged in the practice of law; in 1857, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for this county, and held the office until it was changed to that of District Attorney; he was elected Probate Judge in 1861, and held that office until 1864; was associated with Judge Richman, in the practice of law, from December, 1863, until the latter went on the bench in 1878. He married Miss A. M. Brown, a native of Madison Co., N. Y., in 1854.

ALEXANDER CLARK, retired (more popularly known as the colored orator of the West); is a native of Washington Co., Penn., and was born Feb. 25, 1826; he received but a limited education in the common schools of his native village; but he was a bright, intelligent lad, and seemed to learn by intuition. At the age of 13, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the barbering business with his

uncle, who also sent him to school for about a year, where he made considerable proficiency in grammar, arithmetic, geography and natural philosophy. In May, 1842, he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine, which has since been his home; he conducted a barber shop until 1868, when his health compelled him to seek a more active business; having by industry and economy accumulated some capital, he invested in real estate; bought some timber land; obtained contracts for the furnishing of wood to steamboats; did some speculating which proved successful, and the result is the accumulation of a competence on which he lives in ease and retirement. In 1851, he became a member of the Masonic Order by joining Prince Hall Lodge, No. 1, of St. Louis; in 1868, he was Arched, Knighted, and elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge; H. McGee Alexander, then Grand Master, died April 20, 1868, and Mr. Clark became Grand Master in his stead, and fulfilled his unexpired term; the jurisdiction then extended over Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi; he organized all the subordinate Lodges in the last three States and assisted in organizing their Grand Lodges; at the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, he was elected Grand Treasurer, and appointed a delegate to the Most Worshipful National Grand Compact of Masons (colored) for the United States, held at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 9, 1869; in June, 1869, he was again elected Grand Master, and held that office for three years; in 1872, he was elected Grand Secretary, and, in 1873, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; in 1874, he was again elected to the position of Grand Master, and annually re-elected to the same position, his jurisdiction extending over the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Colorado, embracing 87 Lodges and 2,700 members; he is said to be one of the most accomplished ritualists, and among the most able and successful executive officers that the Order, in any branch of it, has ever possessed. In 1863, he enlisted in the 1st I. (colored) V. I., and was appointed Sergeant-Major, but was refused on account of physical disability. In 1869, he was appointed by the Colored State Convention of Iowa a delegate to the Colored National Convention, which met at Washington, D. C.; he was also a member of the Committee from the same Convention to wait upon President Grant and Vice President Colfax to tender them the congratulations of the colored people of the United States upon their election; in 1869, he was a member and Vice President of the Iowa Republican State Convention; in the following year, he was also a delegate to the State Convention and a member of the Committee on Resolutions; he has stumped the State of Iowa as well as most of the Southern States at every election held since the rebellion, and is recognized as a very eloquent and powerful speaker; in 1872, he was appointed by the Republican State Convention of Iowa a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and, in 1873, was appointed by President Grant Consul to Aux Cayes, Hayti, but refused the position owing to the meagerness of the salary; in 1876, he was appointed by a colored convention of Iowa delegate to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, for the purpose of preparing useful statistics for the colored race; and later the same year, he was appointed alternate delegate by the Iowa State Republican Convention to the National Republican Convention, held at Cincinnati. Mr. Clark became a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1850; continues in fellowship, and is Superintendent of the Sabbath school of that Church in Muscatine; he is also Trustee, Steward, and the largest contributor to the support of the Church. On the 9th of October, 1848, at Iowa City, he married Miss Catharine Griffin; they have had five children, two of whom, John and Ellen, died in infancy; the survivors, Rebecca J., Susan V. and Alexander G., all inherit their father's intellectual endowments; all graduates of the High School of Muscatine; Alexander is studying law; Rebecca is the wife of G. W. Appleton, of Muscatine; Susan is the wife of Rev. Richard Holley, a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID C. CLOUD, attorney and counselor at law, Muscatine; is a native of Champaign, Ohio; born Jan. 22, 1817; he is the fourth child of a family of fourteen children, ten still living; David C. lived on his father's farm until 16 years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the bookbinder's trade; after six months he gave it

up, and was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, where he served the regular time; shortly after this, in 1839, he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he has since resided; after working at his trade for two years, he decided to study law, and all of his energies were directed toward this result; he procured the necessary books and pursued his studies for five years, while working at his trade, when, after a strict examination, he was admitted to the bar in 1845, and engaged in the practice of his profession; during 1851 and 1852, he held the position of Prosecuting Attorney for Muscatine Co., and was afterward elected the first Attorney General of the State of Iowa, on the Democratic ticket; he held this office for four years; he was elected to the State Legislature and served during the winter of 1856-57; since then, he has devoted himself exclusively to his profession and to literature; he is the author of the law on the Iowa statute books, which makes railroad corporations liable for all deaths caused or damage done by them in the prosecution of their business, and he has, during his career as a lawyer, tried over two hundred cases against railroads, and has recovered more damages against railroad corporations than perhaps any attorney in the Northwest. In politics, he was raised a Democrat; he was a member of the convention that nominated Lincoln to the Presidency, and during the war he was a staunch supporter of the Government; during the progress of the war, he wrote a book, entitled "The War Powers of the President," taking strong ground in favor of the administration; in 1874, he published his work entitled, "Monopolies and the People," which had a circulation of over ten thousand copies, and it received high commendation from the press throughout the country. In 1839, he married Miss Annetta Dibble, of Columbus, Ohio, who died in 1846; in 1848, he married Mrs. Miranda H. Morrow, widow of the late Dr. James G. Morrow, of Muscatine, and daughter of William R. Olds, Esq., of Bennington, Vt., by whom he has two children—a son and a daughter; his son, George W., is associated with him in the practice of law; the daughter, Annie, is unmarried.

DR. S. M. COBB, physician and surgeon; is a native of Maine, and was born Feb. 4, 1819; he was brought up in York Co., and received his education there, then studied medicine and graduated from the Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College, in the spring of 1852, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He married Miss Mary G. Bradbury, a native of Maine, in July, 1845; she died in December, 1851; he married Miss H. S. Mitchell, a native of York Co., Me., in December, 1852. In June, 1856, he came to Iowa and located at Osage, Mitchell Co.; after practicing medicine there four years, he came to Muscatine in 1860, and since then has practiced his profession here; in September, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 35th Regt. I. V. I.; the following year, he was commissioned Surgeon; remained with the regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out Aug. 10, 1865; he holds the office of Pension Examining Surgeon. He has four children—Ella T., Cassius M., Dana W. and Lucilla M.; lost one son in infancy, Alden R.

J. E. COE, of the firm of Demorest & Coe, booksellers and stationers, Muscatine, was born in Knox Co., Ill., Nov. 24, 1840; he lived there until 16 years of age; came to Muscatine in 1856; upon the breaking-out of the war, in 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 11th Regiment I. V. I.; he was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and in all the battles of the regiment; he was taken prisoner at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864; was a prisoner five months in Andersonville, Florence and Charleston, and was then exchanged; after the war, he returned home and associated with Mr. Demorest, his brother-in-law, in the book and stationery business. He married Miss Ella Mason, a native of Pennsylvania, Sept. 5, 1865; they have two children—Jessie and Lida.

E. U. COOK, attorney at law and loan agent; was born at Spiceland, Henry Co., Ind., June 22, 1845; was educated at Spiceland Academy; in 1866, began teaching at Plainfield, Ind., as Principal of the public schools; in 1868, he was engaged as Governor at the Indiana State Reform School, which position he occupied one year, during which time a considerable portion of the work was hunting up escaped convicts, a number of whom had escaped soon after they had been brought to the institution; at the end of the year, all of them had been found and returned, with the exception of one; he resigned at the Reform School, and returned to Spiceland Academy, in which

he graduated. In June, 1870, on his 25th birthday, he married Miss Elvira Charles, of Milton, Wayne Co., Ind.; in September of the same year, they removed to Springdale, Cedar Co., Iowa, where he engaged as Principal of Springdale Seminary, which position he filled for five years, at the end of which time he resigned, to enter the law department of Iowa State University, from which he graduated on his 31st birthday, June, 1876; he then began the practice of law in Newton, Jasper Co., Iowa; but in a few months, removed to Muscatine, and has since been engaged in the practice of law, loan and real estate business. He has made a complete set of abstract-books of all the land-titles of Muscatine Co.; this required the labor of two persons two and a half years. Mr. Cook and wife are members of the society of Friends. They have two children—Charles Dale and Jessie Florence.

R. H. COOK, proprietor of Park House livery stable, also, general collecting, loan and real estate agent; was born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1840. Married Miss Martha Nixon, of Washington Co., Ind.; they have two children—Luella and Carrie; they removed to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1873, thence to this city in 1876. Mr. C. is a staunch Republican. In religious matters, liberal; is a member of the I. O. O. F.

G. W. CORIELL, contractor in brick and stone work, Muscatine, Iowa; was born in Ohio; came to Muscatine in 1859. Married Miss Mary N. Clough, of this county; they have one child—Mary; members of the Baptist Church; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. C. acts with the National party; residence is on the corner of Ninth and Mulberry streets.

JOHN DAIBER, boot and shoe manufacturer, Second street, Muscatine; was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, in 1835; emigrated to St. Louis in 1853; came to Muscatine in 1854; served in Co. C, 14th I. V. I.; was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He married Miss B. Fitzgerald; they have six children—John, James, Julia, Mary, Nora and Bridget. Mr. Daiber is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Democrat; was Alderman of the Second Ward from 1872 until 1874.

A. DAVIDSON, of the firm of A. Davidson & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in boots and shoes, Muscatine; was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Oct. 6, 1812, he was brought up there until 16 years of age, and commenced learning the trade of tanner and currier; in 1831, he went to Cincinnati, where he finished learning his trade; after living in Highland and Adams Counties, he settled in Portsmouth, Ohio, and engaged in the tanning business; he continued in the business, doing an extensive trade, until 1862, when he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine, April 4, 1862, and engaged in dealing in boots and shoes and hides and leather; he has continued in the business since then, and has built up a large, wholesale and retail trade, and employing two and three men on the road most of the time; it is the only wholesale boot and shoe house in Muscatine, and their trade extends through Iowa and in Missouri, Kansas and Illinois; his son Joseph T. is associated with him and has the financial management of the business; W. M. Roach, his son-in-law, is also interested in the business. Mr. Davidson is a local preacher in the M. E. Church, he was licensed to preach in Ohio in 1859, and was ordained in 1864, and has been connected officially with the Church since 1833. He has been married three times; his first wife was a daughter of Rev. John Meek, of Adams Co.; his second wife was a daughter of Jacob Cox, of Adams Co.; his present wife is a daughter of William Crenoweth, of the Scioto Valley, Ross Co., Ohio; he has six children—three sons, Leroy P., Jacob M., and Joseph T., and three daughters, Sallie M., Margaret A. and Ella R.; his oldest son, Leroy P., was in the army four years, in the 33d Regiment O. I., and was in twenty-four battles and was color-bearer in fourteen battles; his son, Joseph T., who is associated with him in business, married Miss J. D. Ament, daughter of Hon. J. P. Ament, in 1873; they have one son—Fred.

IRA DEAN, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Second street; Mr. Dean was born in Orange, Essex Co., N. J., June 17, 1826. Jan. 8, 1849, he married Miss Phoebe Ann Swann, a native of Chatham, N. J. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Dean served as Wagonmaster at Camp Nelson, Ky. He removed to Muscatine from Ohio in 1873, and has since been a resident. Himself and wife are members of

the M. E. Church. They have had four children, two of whom are living—Sarah (now Mrs. E. Dawson, of Muscatine), and Byron B. Byron B. is married, and is Train Dispatcher at Newark, Ohio. Mr. Doan, politically, was originally a Whig; on the organization of the Republican party, he adopted the principles of that party, and still gives them his support.

A. F. DEMOREST, of the firm of Demorest & Coe, booksellers and stationers and dealers in pianos and organs; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1826; he lived there until 25 years of age; then removed to Tompkins Co., near Ithaca, and lived three years; he started West overland and came to Iowa, and was five weeks and one day on the road, and reached Muscatine Nov. 2, 1855, without a cent; he engaged as clerk in the employ of R. M. Burnett and remained with him three years; he then associated with A. Palmer, now of Dubuque; they engaged in the book and stationery business and continued until the breaking-out of the war, when Mr. Palmer enlisted and was commissioned Captain of the 16th I. V. I.; Mr. Demorest carried on the business until near the close of the war, when he bought out his partner's interest, and, in August, 1864, he associated with him his brother-in-law, J. E. Coe; since then, they have carried on the business and are doing quite an extensive trade. He has held office of City Treasurer for two years, also the office of Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors for four years. He is a member of the M. E. Church and is one of the Trustees. He married Miss Harriet S. C. Coe, of Illinois, in 1861; they have seven children and have lost one.

GEORGE B. DENISON, banker, corner Second street and Iowa avenue, of the firm of Garrettson & Co., bankers; is a native of the town of Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y., and was born Feb. 13, 1819; he was brought up on a farm and received his education there; after reaching manhood, he engaged in teaching winters and going to school during the summer—preparing himself for teaching; he came to Iowa in May, 1851, and engaged in teaching and had charge of the schools here for four years; for ten years, he was engaged in the educational interests of the public school system; he held the County Superintendent of Schools for three and a half years; Mr. Denison has given a great deal of study to educational interests and has done much to advance the standard of education; his first vote was cast and the first dollar of tax he ever paid was for building a school-house where he used to go to school; for the past three years, he has been engaged in banking and is one of the firm of Garrettson & Co. He married Miss Margaret M. Lyon, a native of New York State; she was a graduate of the State Normal School at Albany, New York; she taught school after coming here for four years; they have one daughter—Edna.

GEORGE W. DILLAWAY, importer and wholesale dealer in crockery and glassware, No. 175 Second street; one of the most enterprising merchants and the present Mayor of Muscatine is George W. Dillaway; he is a native of Boston, Mass., where both his father and grandfather were born; the latter was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was in the battle of Bunker Hill; George W. was born Oct. 16, 1828, and, when a youth, served a full apprenticeship as ship-carver; his father was a ship-owner, and George made a voyage to Russia in one of his father's vessels; he engaged in mercantile business early in life in his native city and was successful, but, being in poor health, was advised to come West, and, in 1857, he came to Iowa, located in Muscatine and engaged in the crockery and queensware business; he has built up a large and extensive wholesale and retail trade, extending through Iowa, Missouri and part of Illinois; his store on Second street is one of the largest and finest in the State, his business requires four floors, all packed full of goods; the first floor is devoted to the retail trade and is a model of good taste in its arrangement; the other three floors are devoted to his wholesale trade; through his energy and enterprise to a great extent the city secured its splendid system of water works three years ago; he was chosen President of the Water-Works Company for some time, but resigned his position. He has held office of City Alderman; received the nomination and was elected Mayor of the city in March, 1879. He married Miss Lucretia C. Hunting, a native of Boston, in 1852; they have two children—one daughter, Lucretia, and one son, William.

WM. DILL, retired; Muscatine; is a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and he was brought up and lived there until he came to Iowa and located in May, 1854. He was engaged in buying and selling land. After the war broke out, he recruited Company D, 35th Regt. Iowa Inf., and was commissioned Captain; he was in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign and in the battle of Nashville and at the capture of Spanish Fort. He was wounded at Old River Lake and was promoted and commissioned Major; was in the service for three years, and was mustered out Aug. 10, 1865. He has held the office of City Marshal and City Collector. Maj. Dill married Miss Mary A. Mapes, from Orange Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1841. She died May 1, 1874; they had six children, three of whom survive—Jesse M., Mary L. and Bowman V. He married Miss Emma Prosser, a native of England, Sept. 1, 1875.

JAMES M. DORAN, attorney at law and Justice of the Peace, Muscatine, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 18, 1849; when 4 years of age, his parents came to Iowa and settled in this county in 1853; he was brought up and received his education in this county; he studied law and was admitted to the bar Aug. 31, 1876, and since has practiced his profession here. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1878, and is also Deputy Collector of Taxes. He married Miss Mary O. Clark, a native of Ohio, in October, 1875; they have two children.

PATRICK DORAN, farmer; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Aug. 10, 1823; he was brought up there and married Miss Mary A. Doran March 1, 1848; they came to Iowa and settled in Muscatine Co. in 1852; after coming here, he directed Judge Washburn to enter forty acres of land for him, but the Judge entered 160 acres for him. Mr. Doran at first blamed the Judge very much for exceeding his directions, but he has thanked him many times since, for he has been offered \$40 an acre for it and refused it. He and his wife own 240 acres of land; he has been engaged in farming for many years until 1877, when he removed to Muscatine. They have ten children, five sons and five daughters.

W. A. DRURY, grocer, Second street; was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in the year 1816; in 1820, his parents removed to Morgan Co., thence to Mercer Co., Ill., in 1834, and from the latter county they removed to Rock Island Co., Ill., in which county W. A. Drury married Miss A. Comstock, a native of Vermilion Co., Ind., born in 1827; they have one son—Ross Drury, who married Miss C. Russel, of Chicago, Ill.; they reside in this city (Muscatine). W. A. Drury has been a resident of Muscatine since 1845; engaged in his present occupation in 1854; previous to that was engaged in the real estate business. Politically Mr. Drury acts with the Democratic party; he has filled various local offices of trust in this city; his reputation as a business man stands high; and fair dealing and strict integrity have characterized all his intercourse with his fellow-citizens; his grocery store on Second street is as large as any in the city.

JOHN EADE, veterinary surgeon, Muscatine, Iowa; Mr. Eade is a native of Cornwall, England; was born in the year 1847; in 1850, his parents emigrated to Grant Co., Wis. During the war of the rebellion, he served in Co. G, 57th Regt. Ill. V. I.; was enrolled at Dixon, Ill.; mustered out at Chicago at the close of the war; came to Muscatine in December, 1875. He married Miss Ella Harrison, of this city, Muscatine, in 1876; they have one child—Mary Louisa. Mr. Eade gives special attention to the treatment of horses; he successfully treats all diseases which the horse is subject to, and guarantees satisfaction in all cases.

MRS. MARY EIGENMANN, proprietor of Muscatine Brewery, corner of Seventh and Mulberry streets, Muscatine, Iowa. Mrs. Mary Eigenmann, nee Kerchar, is a native of Switzerland, was born in 1835; emigrated to this country in 1862; has been twice married; first husband was Peter Brawand, who died in this county, was a native of Switzerland. Second husband, Joseph Eigenmann, was also born in Switzerland, died in this city in 1872. Mrs. Eigenmann's children are Mary, Peter and Henry. Mrs. Eigenmann is an estimable lady, is very social, abounding in hospitality, and is a thorough business manager.

FRANK EITMANN, dealer in groceries, provisions, queensware, etc., South Muscatine; native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1835; emigrated to St. Louis, Mo.,

in 1850, thence to New Orleans, in 1853, thence, in 1855, to Muscatine, he engaged in business in 1857. He married, in Muscatine, Miss Eva Lo'bear, they have six children—Joseph, Frank, George, Leonora, Mary, Frederick. Mr. Eitman and wife are members of the Protestant Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Mechanics' Aid Society. Republican. Mr. Eitman is a man of great industry and good judgment, these qualities have made him successful in business.

B. H. EVERSMEYER, insurance agent, Muscatine, was born in Germany, Apr. 19, 1825, he was brought up there and came to America in 1852, lived in St. Louis three years, and came to Muscatine in 1855, and engaged in teaching, he has been engaged in the insurance business for the past ten years. He has held the office of Street Commissioner for two terms. He married Miss Magdalena Kuechman, from Germany, in 1855, they have six children—Mollie, Louis, John H., Henry, William and Benjamin E.

JAMES FITZGERALD, wholesale dealer in imported and domestic wines, gin, brandies, Kentucky bourbon and rye whiskies, Iowa avenue, between Front and Second streets. Mr. Fitzgerald is a native of Ireland; born in 1838, emigrated to this country in 1864, came to Muscatine in 1867. Married, in Chicago, Ill., in 1869, Miss N. Kennefick, they have four children living—Nellie, John, James and Eddie, lost three—Willie, Nora and George. Mr. Fitzgerald acts with the Democratic party. He is an enterprising citizen, an energetic business man, and is liberal in all public enterprises that give promise of general good. Members of the St. Mathias Catholic Church.

T. R. FITZGERALD, attorney at law, of the firm of Hanna, Fitzgerald & Hughes, Muscatine, was born in St. Joseph, Mich., March 5, 1843, when 10 years of age, he went to the city of New York, where he remained four years and attended school; he came to Iowa in 1871, and studied law with Senator Hanna, and was admitted to the bar in 1873; since then he has practiced his profession here, he has held the office of City Alderman, and was elected Mayor of the city in 1877. He married Miss Esther Hanna, daughter of Hon. Thomas Hanna, May 20, 1868; they have three children—Belle, Hiram and Fanny.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, proprietor of general repair and blacksmith shop, was born near Wilton, this county, in 1854; he engaged in blacksmithing in 1871; became proprietor of shop in 1876; his father, William W. Franklin, is a native of North Carolina; he came to Muscatine Co. with his parents, in 1836. He married Miss Mary S. Haffenister in this county; they are still residents of the county. Mr. Franklin is an experienced mechanic, and to all who require anything in his line we can especially recommend them to give him a call.

HENRY FULLER, brick-making and pottery business; was born in Prussia, Germany, Nov. 1, 1829; he was brought up and lived there until 20 years of age, he emigrated to America in 1850, and lived in St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the brick-making business; he came to Iowa, and located in Muscatine in 1851, and engaged in making brick, and has continued it ever since; is the oldest brick manufacturer in this city or county; his brickyard has a capacity for making from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 yearly. He manufactures pottery-ware of a very superior quality; it compares very favorably with the Ohio ware, and comes in competition with it, and has been sold for Ohio ware to the trade. When Mr. Fuller began life, he had nothing, and has made all he has by his own efforts. He married Miss Elizabeth Berky, from Prussia, Germany, in 1853; they have six children—Joseph, Henry, Barney, Anton, Mary and George; they lost one daughter—Elizabeth.

HENRY FUNCK, banker, firm of Cook, Musser & Co., corner Second street and Iowa avenue; is a native of Germany; born in 1817; lived there until 1837, when he emigrated to America; came to Burlington, Iowa, the same year; in 1839, to Muscatine, and engaged in the bakery and grocery business on Second street, which he continued until 1852; then built a distillery, and operated that for three years, then dealt in boat stores for three years; he has been engaged in the banking business for the past ten years—the firm being Cook, Musser & Co.; he was also a partner in the

wholesale tobacco and tea house of Fred Dant & Co. for eight years, but retired from the firm January 1, 1879. He is interested in the water-works, and has held the office of Mayor for two years; served as Alderman four years. When Mr. Funck began life, he had nothing, and owes his success to his own efforts.

G. A. GARRETTSON. of the firm of G. A. Garrettson & Son, wholesale grocers, Front street; and also of the firm of G. A. Garrettson & Co., bankers, cor. Iowa av. and Second street. The subject of this brief sketch is one of the most successful business men not only in Muscatine County, but in this section of the State. He is a native of Washington Co., Penn., and came to Iowa and located in Muscatine April 16, 1854; he engaged in the grocery trade; after continuing in the retail business a few years, he engaged in the wholesale trade and has continued in the jobbing business for about twenty years, doing an extensive trade; he has been engaged in the mercantile business here over a quarter of a century. Mr. Garrettson has been engaged in the banking business for the past ten years. He is the senior member of the firm of G. A. Garrettson & Co., of this city; also of the firm of Wells & Garrettson, bankers, at Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa. When he commenced in life, he had nothing, and has achieved success by his own efforts. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Gray, a native of Greene Co., Penn., in 1849; they have six children.

J. GERNDT. proprietor of meat market, Second street, Muscatine; was born in Prussia in 1836, where he married Miss J. Hantchal; they emigrated to Muscatine in 1866; have six children—Annie, Selma, Emma, Julius, Ida and Bertie. Members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat; has been engaged in business in Muscatine since 1867.

I. L. GRAHAM, M. D., born at Canton, Conn., in 1823. After the usual course at the common school he was a pupil at Canton Academy; also, at the academy at Amherst, Mass.; commenced the study of medicine at Hitchcocksville, Conn., where he remained one year, with Dr. E. B. Graham; studied one year with Dr. Woodruff, at New Britain, Conn., and one year at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Hartford, Conn., with Dr. P. W. Ellsworth. He attended the course of lectures for 1845-46, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York; also, the clinical course at the City Hospital. He received his medical degree at the University of the City of New York at the close of the session of lectures for 1846-47. He commenced the practice of his profession at Bristol, Conn., where he continued five years, in regular work; also surgeon at Bristol Copper Mine, then under the control of President Eliphalet Nott, of Union College. He removed to Hudson, Ohio, where he pursued his profession during two years, in connection with the drug business; he returned to Connecticut, and engaged in the same business at New Haven, where he continued until his removal to Muscatine in the fall of 1855. From that date to the present time he has been engaged as a druggist and chemist, in connection with the seed business. He was elected a member of the Muscatine City Council for 1872 and 1873; was a member of the School Board in 1875-77; member of the Board of Supervisors in 1876-78; Chairman of the Board in 1878. At the organization of the Merchants' National Bank, in 1865, he was appointed a Director and has held the position since. Dr. G. married in 1861 Agnes M. Bronson, of Cromwell, Conn.; has two children living; Mary, born at Muscatine Aug. 5, 1866, and Edward Lewis, born at Muscatine Dec. 11, 1867.

REV. J. I. GRIESER. Pastor of St. Mary's Church (Catholic); was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1850; emigrated to this country in 1867; was ordained at Dubuque, Iowa, in February, 1873; took his present charge at this place in January, 1879.

THOMAS GRETT. proprietor of the Pennsylvania House, Front street; Mr. Grett is a native of Limerick, Ireland, born in 1823; when 16 years of age, he engaged in a sea-faring life, and followed it until he was in his 26th year, being engaged as navigator the principal portion of the time; in 1849, he settled in Drury Tp., Rock Island Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1875, in which year he came to Muscatine. Mr. Grett married in Boston, Mass., Miss Catherine Flaming; they have eight

children—Georgie A. (now Mrs. Jas. Williams), Thomas S., William H., James, Richard, Frances Maria (now Mrs. D. Collard), Catherine J. and John E. Mr. Grett and wife are members of the Catholic Church; politically, Mr. G. is a Democrat.

THEODORE GROSSHEIN, barber and taxidermist, Second street, Muscatine, Iowa; was born in Prussia Dec. 18, 1831; in 1851, he entered the 5th Regt., body-guard of Queen Louisa; served until 1854, and was honorably discharged. In 1856, he married Miss Bertha Kirschbien in Berlin; they emigrated to Muscatine in 1860; they have three children—Alexander, Osear and Franz. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Grosshein enlisted in the 15th Regt. N. Y. Engineer Corps, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of the Turnverein and A. O. U. W. Societies. Is a Republican.

THOMAS HANNA, the senior member of the firm of Hanna, Fitzgerald & Hughes, attorneys and counselors at law; was born in Salem, Ohio, July 15, 1820; he was brought up and received his education in Indiana; he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. While living in Indiana, he married Miss Eliza Conner, a native of Kentucky, Aug. 31, 1842. They came to Iowa and located in Muscatine in 1856, and he engaged in the practice of his profession; he represents this district in the State Senate; was elected to that position in the fall of 1877; he was commissioned to take the vote of Iowa soldiers in the field during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have four children—Esther, now Mrs. Fitzgerald; Jane, Isabel and Katie.

MARTIN HAVERCAMP, deceased; the subject of this sketch was a native of Miltingen, Prussia; was born June 2, 1820; in December, 1841, while in the vigor of manhood, he arrived in this country, and commenced carving his way to prosperity with the toiling thousands of the new world; he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there was employed in a wholesale grocery store for fourteen years. In 1854, he married Miss Bernadiana Stocker; they removed to Muscatine in 1856, and he accepted a clerkship in Compton's leather store, which he held until 1859, when he formed a partnership with John Knapp in the grocery business; in 1868, Mr. Knapp retired from the firm, and Mr. Havercamp carried on the business until his death, Feb. 9, 1878. In all the relations of life, Mr. Havercamp had few, if any, superiors; he was a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, and one whose honesty and fidelity to trusts of any kind were unimpeachable.

DANIEL HAYES, fine trotting stock, Muscatine; is a native of Washington, Conn., and is a son of Rev. Gordon Hayes and Mary Fassett Hayes; his father was a Congregational minister; Daniel was brought up in Connecticut, and attended school there; when 18 years of age, he came West and entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., and graduated in the class of 1863; after graduating, he was engaged in business in Chicago for a time, but, having a taste for stock-raising, he came to Muscatine, and since then he has given his attention to raising fine horses—Hambletonians and Bashaws; he is acknowledged to be one of the best judges of the qualities and points of a good horse, and has an enviable reputation as a horseman, to such an extent that he frequently has orders to use his own judgment in selecting fine horses for a customer before the purchaser has seen them; his farm is finely located, adjoining the city limits of Muscatine. Mr. Hayes married Miss Alice C. Warfield Nov. 26, 1873; she is a native of Muscatine, and a daughter of the late David R. Warfield, one of the earliest settlers of this county; Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have one daughter—Mary Lillian.

FRANCIS M. HEATON, of the firm of Brown & Heaton, proprietors of the Nevada Mills, corner Third street and Iowa avenue; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1835; his parents came to Iowa and settled in Muscatine Co. when he was only 5 years of age; he was brought up on a farm until 15 years of age, then learned the trade of mechanical engineer and run an engine until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the first call for troops; his name was first on the muster roll in Co. A, 1st Regt. I. V. I., under Capt. Cummings; he was in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where Gen. Lyon was killed. After his return, he was an engineer until 1864, when he engaged in the milling business; the Nevada Mills have an established reputation; they manufacture mostly for the trade, and buy their main supply of best wheat

from Kansas and Missouri; are doing a large business. Mr. Heaton married Miss Mary J. Wood, of Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1861. When Mr. Heaton's father first came here, he had to go to Peoria to mill, and used to go to Chicago with an ox-team; he brought the first reaping machine here that was ever used in this county.

JACOB HESS, dealer in harness, saddles, bridles, collars, whips, etc., Second st. Mr. Hess was born in Germany in 1836; emigrated to Muscatine in 1851. He enlisted in Co. C, 35th I. V. C.; was enrolled in 1862; served until peace was restored; was in almost every battle, siege and skirmish his command was in; was wounded at Vicksburg. He has been married twice; first wife was Miss Susan R. Valet (now deceased); present wife was Miss Mary Sieber; had three children by first marriage, two still living—Mary and Annie; one child by present wife—Emma. Republican; members of the Catholic Church; he is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

CHRIS. HETZEL, proprietor of meat market, Second st.; was born in the State of New York in 1855; removed with his parents to Iowa about 1855. He married Miss C. G. Engels of this city (Muscatine); they have two children—Anna and Edward N. Mr. H. is a Republican; is a member of A. O. U. W., Mechanics' Aid Society and of the Fire Department.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN, attorney at law, of the firm of Hoffman, Piekler & Brown; was born in Prussia in 1845; in infancy, his parents emigrated to America, and, in 1852, they came to Iowa and located in Louisa Co., where he grew up and received his education at the common and select schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 19th Regiment I. V. L.; he was in all the battles of the regiment; was slightly wounded at Prairie Grove; he was taken prisoner at Morganza and held ten months, most of the time at Tyler, Texas; after he was exchanged, he went to New Orleans and was at the capture of Mobile. On his return from the war, he entered the State University, and graduated in the Collegiate Department, taking the degree of B. P. H. in 1870; in 1871, he returned to the University and graduated in the Law Department; in October, 1872, he engaged in the practice of law here. He married Miss Irene Hutchinson, of Virginia, in September, 1874; they have three children—Arthur, Paul, and a little boy not named.

M. Y. HOWE, Principal of the First Ward School, Muscatine; was born in Clarion Co., Penn., March 25, 1835; he was brought up there and attended school, and afterward entered Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn., where he received his collegiate education; he engaged in teaching, and continued in that profession until August, 1872, when he came to Muscatine, and since then he has held the position of Principal of the First Ward School. He married Miss Sarah E. Brisbin, a native of Clarion Co., Penn., July 6, 1867; they have six children, two sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM HUEPER, dealer in wine, beer and cigars, Iowa av., between Second and Third sts.; born in Germany, in 1845; emigrated to this country in 1866. Married in Chicago, Miss D. F. Pabst; came to Anamosa, Iowa, in 1871, and to this city in 1878. Mr. Hueper is a member of the Turnverein; acts with the Democratic party.

J. B. HUNT, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 27, 1843; he was brought up and lived there until 1869, when he removed to Louisa Co., and lived there until he came to Muscatine Co., Nov. 1, 1875, and engaged in farming and stock-raising; he owns a fine farm of 314 acres adjoining the city limits of Muscatine. He married Miss Anna A. Sager, of Northfield, Des Moines Co., Iowa, Feb. 5, 1875; they have two children—Cora and Hattie.

ALEXANDER JACKSON, retired; is a native of Scotland, and was born May 9, 1818; when 17 years of age, he came to America, in 1835, and went to Albany and learned the trade of harness-maker; he came to Iowa in 1839, but did not remain; he came to Muscatine and settled permanently in the spring of 1843, and began working at his trade; he continued in the harness business for fifteen years; since then he has held the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Gas Company, and had the active management of the business until within the past eighteen months; he has held town and school offices, and is the only survivor of the original Directors of the

Muscatine National Bank; Mr. Jackson built the house where he now lives, on the corner of Spruce and Second streets, over thirty years ago; people then wondered why he went so far in the country to build his house. He married Lucy Ann Daily, from Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1845; they have had five children; three survive—Mary, Lucy and Frank.

PETER JACKSON, retired; one of the oldest settlers in Muscatine, and the senior bank officer in the city; he is a native of Scotland, and was born April 30, 1816; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1837; after spending the summer in New York, he came to Muscatine, Iowa, in the summer of 1838, bought a lot and arranged to locate here; in March, 1839, he came here and settled permanently, and entered the store of Adam Ogilvie, as clerk, in the winter of 1840–41; he became interested with Mr. Ogilvie in the mercantile business; they also engaged in packing pork, and packed the first pork in this section of the State; in 1845, Mr. Ogilvie retired from the firm, and Mr. Jackson continued the business until the spring of 1856, when he retired from the mercantile business. In the spring of 1865, he, with several others, organized the Merchants' Exchange Bank; in the following November, the bank was organized under the National system, and Mr. Jackson was elected the first President; he was elected Cashier, and held that position for fourteen years, until January, 1879, when he retired from the active management of the bank. He is Secretary of the Old Settlers' Association. Mr. Jackson married Miss C. Sinclair, a native of Canada, in 1857; they have three children—Douglas V., Charles P. and Anna M. Mr. Jackson has one son, George B., by a former wife.

R. C. JEWETT, Sheriff of Muscatine Co.; was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1834; while very young, his parents removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where both died in 1849; he came to Iowa in 1850, to Muscatine, when 16 years of age; he learned the cooper's trade; after following the business for a time, he engaged in farming and continued from 1856 to 1876. He was elected Sheriff of the county in the fall of 1875, and was re-elected in the fall of 1877; he has also held town and school offices. He married Miss Sarah H. Parry, of Delaware, May 5, 1859; they have four children—Ida, Viola, Adah and Milford.

BERNHARD KEMPER, farmer and gardener, South Muscatine; was born in Prussia in 1830; emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848; thence to Muscatine in 1854. He married in this city Miss Elizabeth Loreaux, a native of Jefferson Co., Ohio, born in 1837; they were married April 29, 1856; their children are Clara A., George H., Edward B., William, Frederick, Benjamin F., Audley, John, Frank, Oliver, Clinton, Cora Ella, Daisy May. Mr. Kemper owns a valuable property in South Muscatine; his garden is one of the finest in the vicinity of Muscatine.

I. A. KERR, carpenter and builder, corner Second and Mulberry streets; was born in Venango Co., Penn., March 29, 1840; he was brought up there and began learning the trade of carpenter and joiner; after completing his trade, he worked in different places until coming to Muscatine in 1875; since then, he has been engaged in building here. He married Miss Barbara Montreal, of this city, Oct. 11, 1877.

C. F. KESSLER, dealer in groceries and produce, corner of Fifth and Mulberry streets; Mr. Kessler was born in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, in 1833; emigrated to Philadelphia, Penn., in 1850; thence to Washington, D. C., in 1851. In 1853, he came to Muscatine; in 1858, engaged in his present business. He married Miss A. N. Gehring in this city in 1854; they have two children—Daniel and Frank P. In 1865, Mr. Kessler was elected a member of the City Council and held the office two years; was Township Clerk two years. He belongs to the Masonic Order; is a Democrat. As a business man and financier, Mr. Kessler is eminently successful; he has acquired a good name in the community and is a public spirited citizen, active in all progress, and esteemed as a business man, citizen and neighbor.

COL. GEORGE W. KINCAID, deceased. The subject of this brief sketch was born in West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, April 24, 1812; at an early age, was apprenticed to learn the trade of tanner, and thus, from the very beginning, was thrown on his own resources. He married in Ohio Miss Lovisa Steinbergen; they removed to

Muscatine Co. in 1836, thus becoming pioneer settlers of Iowa, though it is not as a pioneer Col. Kincaid was most distinguished and deserved most honor, but as a patriot, and at the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he was fired with sentiment which Walter Scott must have felt when he wrote these beautiful words:

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
 Who never to himself hath said,
 'This is my own native land,
 If such there breathe, go mark him well,
 For on their minstrel raptures swell,
 High though his titles print his name,
 Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
 Desiring these things, power and gold,
 The virtuous never enter'd all in gold,
 Loving his Country more than love
 And hating those who hate her,
 To the vile lusts from which he sprung,
 He woe, unnumber'd and unending

At the beginning of the war of the rebellion, though past the legal age for military duty, Col. Kincaid's spirit could not be idle, and he spoke on every occasion with fervor and devotion of the Union. In 1862 he organized the 37th Regt. I. V. I., generally known as the Gray-Beards, of which regiment he was made Colonel, and served in that capacity until muster-out of the regiment at the expiration of three years' service. Though Col. Kincaid was never an aspirant for office, he exhibited a deep interest in politics; he was originally a Whig, but became a Republican at the organization of that party, and remained a firm supporter of the same until his death, Oct. 10, 1876. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM KINCAID, proprietor of meat market on Mulberry street, Muscatine; Mr. Kincaid was born in this county in 1846. He married Miss Agnes Gordon, of Muscatine Co. in 1872; they have one child—ELIZA G. Mr. Kincaid and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically, he acts with the Republican party. Mr. Kincaid's father, George W. Kincaid, was a native of Adams Co., Ohio; he married Miss Louisa Steinbergen, a native of the same State; they removed to this county in 1839; he organized and was made Colonel of the 37th I. V. I. (Gray-Beards) in 1862; he was mustered out at Davenport, at the expiration of three years' service. He died in 1876. She is a resident of this county.

A. S. KNOWLES, manufacturer of carriages, buggies, spring and farm wagons, factory on Iowa avenue. Mr. Knowles was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1844. In 1855, he removed to this county with his parents. During the war, he enlisted in Co. B, 35th I. V. I., was enrolled in August, 1862, served until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged; participated in every battle, siege and skirmish that his command was in; was severely wounded at Spanish Fort. The war being over, he returned to this city, and, in 1868, married Miss Matilda Grosbeck, of this city. She was born in Massachusetts; they have two children—M. L. and Harry. Mr. Knowles is a staunch and earnest Republican. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which Church he has been Treasurer two years. In his carriage factory, Mr. Knowles employs skilled mechanics, and his work cannot be excelled in durability and finish.

GEORGE KOEHLER, of the firm of Koehler Brothers, confectioners and bakers, corner of Chestnut and Second streets, Muscatine, Iowa; was born in Germany in 1848. In 1849, his parents emigrated to Muscatine. He married Miss Carrie Bickey, of this city. He is a Democrat. Member of A. O. U. W. Koehler Brothers keep a large stock of confectionery, biscuits and cigars.

JOHN KOEHLER, of the firm of Koehler Brothers, confectioners, bakers and dealers in candies, toys, fruit, nuts, cigars and tobacco, corner Chestnut and Second streets; John Koehler was born in Germany in 1848. In 1849, his parents emigrated to this country. He married Miss Mary Bauer, of this city; they have four children—Charlie, William, Stella and Frederick. Mr. K. served in Co. B, 44th I. V. I., and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He is a

Democrat. Member of the L. O. O. F. and also a member of the Champion Hose Company.

J. T. KREHE, druggist and dealer in paints, oils, toilet articles and perfumery, 233 Second street; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 28, 1828, where he was brought up and learned the drug business; he emigrated to this country in 1849 and lived in Cincinnati, came to Iowa in 1854 and settled in Muscatine and began clerking in Dugherty's drug store; in April, 1867, he bought out Mr. Speer and engaged in the drug business for himself and is doing a good business. He married Barbara Schneider, from Germany, in 1861; they attend the German Protestant Church.

W. C. KULP, dental surgeon, Hare's Block, Second street, opposite post office, is a native of Summit Co., Ohio, and was born Jan. 5, 1811; he was brought up and received his education there; he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine and studied dentistry with his brother, who came here in 1859; he afterward associated with his brother in the practice of his profession and has continued since then; he is a member of the Board of Education. Dr. Kulp married Miss Adaline R. Stuyver, a native of Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1867; they have three children—Nellie, Bertha and Maggie.

HERMAN J. LAUDER, attorney at law; is a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y.; was born May 3, 1849; when 9 years of age, his parents removed to Michigan, and the following year, to Galesburg, Ill., where they lived one year, then came to Iowa and settled in Henry Co.; he entered the University at Mt. Pleasant and remained there six years, but graduated at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa; he entered the Law Department of the State University and graduated in 1873; since then he has practiced his profession here. He holds the office of City Alderman; is a member of the military and fire companies. He married Miss Laura M. Cleaver, a native of Iowa, Oct. 13, 1874; she is a daughter of Dr. Cleaver, of Keokuk; they have two children—Frank and Albert.

REV. P. LAURENT, Pastor of St. Matthias Church; was born in France in 1828; ordained in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1851; came to Muscatine the same year, and has had pastoral charge of St. Matthias Church since.

R. W. LEVERICH, Superintendent of Schools of Muscatine Co.; was born in Muscatine Co. May 1, 1838; his parents were among the earliest settlers of this county, coming here in 1836; he attended school here and entered Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, where he completed his education and engaged in teaching; he has had a long experience as a teacher, having taught over twenty years; he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Muscatine Co. in the fall of 1875, and was again elected to the same office. He married Miss O. C. Garlock, a native of New York, Dec. 29, 1869; they have had four children, of whom only one, daughter, Maude, survives.

DR. H. LINDNER, physician and surgeon; was born in Breslau, Germany, March 5, 1827; he received his education there. In 1841, he volunteered to drive the Jews out of the city; in 1846, he took charge of a regiment of Poles to fight against the Prussian Government for liberty; on the 16th of March, 1848, when the new call for liberty came, he went to Berlin and brought powder, ball and arms to the Liberty party; he was afterward sent to Baden to fight against the Liberty party; he received from King Frederick William IV three medals for bravery; after the war was over, he remained in the military service four and a half years. In 1853, he came to the United States and lived in the city of New York and also at Newburg, N. Y., where he lost everything by fire. In 1854, he married Miss Johanna Pfannbecker, a native of Germany; they removed to Illinois, and remained there some years; again removed to Iowa and lived in Marshalltown for twelve years; came to Muscatine in 1874, and since then has practiced his profession here; they have one adopted daughter.

DR. F. H. LITTLE, physician and surgeon; is a native of Muscatine, and was born Dec. 3, 1855; he was brought up and received his education here; in March, 1876, he commenced reading medicine under Dr. Robertson, and graduated in the medical department of the State University in March, 1879; was valedictorian of

his class. After graduating, he located here and commenced the practice of medicine. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Muscatine County Medical Society.

RICHARD LORD, apiarian; was born in East Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., Jan. 10, 1808; he was brought up and lived there until 20 years of age; then went to Pennsylvania, and lived there and in Ohio until coming to Iowa; he and Supervisor came together, and arrived in this county in July, 1837, and were among the earliest settlers; he settled in Cedar Tp., and made a claim and engaged in farming. Mr. Lord wrote the Claim Laws for Cedar Tp., and also was the bidder for the land in that township at the land sales. Mr. Lord engaged in farming and continued for many years; then removed to Muscatine, where he has lived since; he has given much attention to bee-raising, and is one of the largest bee-keepers in the State. When Mr. Lord began life, he had nothing, and to his own industry and good management he owes his success in life. He married Miss Jane Smalley, from Ohio, in 1839; she died in 1858, leaving six children—three sons, Byron, Richard and Herman, and three daughters, Catharine (now Mrs. W. D. Cone), Emma (now teaching in the high school), and Manza M. (book-keeper in business house).

R. H. McCAMPBELL, County Auditor; was born in Shelby Co., Ky., March 18, 1828; he was brought up in Indiana, where he married Miss Elvina Allen, in June, 1853; she is a native of Shelby Co., Ky., but was brought up in Indiana; they came to Iowa in 1856 and settled in Muscatine Co.; he engaged in farming until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the 35th Regiment Iowa Inf., Co. B; he remained in the service over two years, and was discharged, on account of physical disability. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and held the office for three years; was elected Auditor of Muscatine Co. in the fall of 1868, and has been re-elected every two years since, and has held the office for ten years, and has discharged the duties of the office faithfully and well. Mr. and Mrs. McCampbell have four children—Charles, William, Ella and John.

A. G. McCOLM, of the firm of J. McCollm & Sons, dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods and carpets, 182 and 184 Second street; is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1848; when 14 years of age, he came, with his parents, to Muscatine, and when 16 years of age, he entered his father's store, and since then he has been connected with the business. He married Miss Elloura Cowles, of Iowa, in 1869; they have three children—Anna May, Elloura and Lillian.

J. L. McCOLM, of the firm of J. McCollm & Sons, dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods and carpets, 182 and 184 Second street, Tremont Hall Building; is a native of Indiana and was born in 1843; he was brought up in Ohio; when the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. A, 30th Regiment Ohio Inf., and was in a number of battles; he was in the service three years; after his return, in 1864, he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine; since then, he has been engaged in the mercantile business, and has built up a large and extensive trade. He married Miss Sarah Pollock, a native of this county; they have two children—Charlie and Eddie.

GEORGE D. MAGOON, contractor and builder; residence Fifth street. Mr. Magoon was born in Ware, Mass., in 1825; in 1827, his parents removed to Ohio; thence to Warsaw, Ill., in 1837, where they remained until 1840, in which year they came to Muscatine Co. George D.'s early life was spent in receiving an education and in learning the carpenter's trade. In September, 1861, he married Miss Joanna, daughter of Col. G. W. Kincaid and Louisa Kincaid, nee Steinbergen. On the 11th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 11th Regt. I. V. I.; was commissioned First Lieutenant, served three years; was honorably discharged; his command was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Mr. Magoon and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have one child—Edward. Mr. Magoon acts with the Republican party; he is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

PETER MAHER, architect and builder, corner Pine and Third streets; is a native of Queens Co., Ireland, and was born March 16, 1836; when 14 years of age, he came to this country; he lived in Trenton, N. J., where he learned the trade

of carpenter and builder: in April, 1857, he came to Iowa; was in Cedar Rapids a short time; in November, 1857, he came to Muscatine, and since then has lived here. He has been engaged in contracting and building for many years, and has erected some of the best buildings in the city. He married Miss Louisa S. Heaton, a native of Indiana, May 1, 1861; they have eight children, five sons and three daughters.

FRANK W. MAHIN, attorney at law; is a native of the city of Muscatine, and was born Nov. 6, 1851; he was brought up here, and entered the printing office of his brother, Hon. John Mahin, and learned the printing business; then entered the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mt. Pleasant, and remained there two years; after being in the post office, at Muscatine, for three years, he studied law; he entered the Harvard Law School, and remained there one year, and afterward entered the Columbia School; remained there two years, and graduated from that institution in 1878; since then, he has practiced his profession here. He is connected with the Library and other societies here.

HON. JOHN MAHIN was born in Noblesville, Ind., on the 8th of December, 1833, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Mahin. John was placed in a printing office at an early age. From his earliest childhood, he was possessed by a strong desire to learn the art of printing. Moving to Bloomington, now Muscatine, Iowa, in 1847, he found an opening in the *Herald* office since, changed to the *Journal*, where, for five years, he was a diligent and industrious journeyman, pursuing the study of books and men as circumstances permitted. In his 19th year (July, 1852), he commenced publishing and editing the *Muscatine Journal* on his own account; this he continued for two years, with very satisfactory pecuniary results, having succeeded where others failed, when he sold his interest, intending to pursue a classical course of study, with which end in view he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in that State, but was obliged to abandon this cherished scheme after a few months, on account of a serious attack of illness, which, for a time, threatened his life. In 1856, he re-purchased his interest in the *Muscatine Journal*, and resumed editorial control of the paper, which he has since retained; in April, 1861, he was appointed Postmaster of Muscatine by President Lincoln, and retained the position for eight years; in October, 1869, he was elected to the House of Representatives of Iowa for a period of two years, and served with distinction; in June, 1873, he was re-appointed Postmaster, and held that office until 1878. During the war, he was one of the most vigorous defenders of the Administration; he threw his whole power into the Union cause, and was instrumental in raising a large number of volunteers; he was Secretary and actual manager of the Soldiers' Monument Association of Muscatine Co., which erected the beautiful shaft to the memory of the heroes who fell in the cause of Union and freedom upon Southern battle-fields, and which now ornaments the Court House Square of Muscatine; he was also active and mainly instrumental in organizing the Muscatine Building and Loan Association, of which he continues to be a Director, an organization which is accomplishing untold good in providing houses for the mechanics and laboring men of the city; he is also President of the Iowa Press Association, an organization which has existed for several years; he has also been a member and promoter of the several temperance organizations of the city and county, and is among the foremost in every good work, whether charitable, benevolent or reformatory, undertaken in his neighborhood; he has been a Methodist since his 18th year; one of the most active and prominent members of the Church. Politically, he was raised in the communion of the old Whig party, and since the organization of the Republican party, he has been one of its most devoted adherents. Mr. Mahin has been twice married; first, on the 17th of May, 1859, at Muscatine, to Miss Anna Herr, who died on the 12th of March, 1862, childless; second, on the 20th of September, 1864, to Miss Anna Lee, of Johnson Co., Iowa, who still lives, and is the mother of four children, the eldest of whom—Ella Cassel, died in 1870; and three survive—J. Lee, Mabel and Florence.

HENRY MARTIN, cooper, East Ninth st.; was born in Hanover, Germany, May 21, 1832; he was brought up there, and learned the cooper's trade; he emigrated to America in 1854; he came to Iowa and settled in Muscatine in September, 1855; he commenced working at his trade, and has continued ever since for twenty-four years,

and longer than any cooper here. He married Miss Amelia Hillis, from Hanover, Germany, Sept. 6, 1859; they have seven children—Charlotte, Fred, Henry, Caroline, John, Theodore and William.

H. F. MARTIN, proprietor of restaurant and confectionery, west side of Second st., near the bridge. Mr. M. was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1852; when 9 years of age, removed with parents to McGregor, Iowa; at the age of 15, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and served an apprenticeship of three years in the confectionery business, at the end of which time, he returned West. He married Miss Agnes Stoughten of Wapello, Louisa Co., Iowa; they have one child—Mabel C. Members of the Episcopal Church; Mr. M. is a Democrat.

JAMES K. MARTIN: was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, May 25, 1839; when 14 years of age, he went on the river and served as engineer on the Mississippi River most of the time for fifteen years; he came to Muscatine in 1856, and was engineer for Chambers Bros. for eight years; he afterward engaged in the milling business, and has continued it since then. He is connected with several different orders, and has held offices in them. He married Miss Maria Hern, of this city, in December, 1863; they have three children—Harry B., Mary P. and Lydia V.

GEORGE MEASON, Justice of the Peace; was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1806; he grew up to manhood there, and married Miss Mary Ewing, of Fayette Co., Penn.; in 1832, while living in that State, he was chosen by the people to offices of trust and distinction; he was elected Treasurer of Fayette Co., and was also elected Sheriff of the county; was Commissioner, and held the office of Associate Judge; he came to Iowa in 1852, and located in Muscatine, and has lived here since then, except six years he spent in Kansas; he was elected County Judge in 1855, and held that office two years; he was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue; afterward was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue; he has held the office of Mayor of this city for eight consecutive years; he was elected Justice of the Peace in October, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Meason have six daughters and one son living.

E. E. MILLER, proprietor of restaurant; confectioner and dealer in choice candies, fruits, nuts, cigars and tobaccos. Mr. M. was born in Boston, Mass., June 9, 1855. In September, 1878, married Miss Anna B. Reece, of this city. Mr. Miller has a good record as a pedestrian, and at present is the champion walkist of Iowa; he is an enterprising citizen, courteous to all, and since his coming to Muscatine has made many warm friends.

WILLIAM P. MOLIS, Superintendent and Engineer of the Muscatine Water-works; was born in Muscatine April 7, 1854; he was brought up here and attended school, and afterward learned the business of mechanical engineer at Clinton and in St. Louis; he assisted in building the water-works at Clinton and Davenport; he was appointed to his present position in September, 1876, and since then has filled the office with ability and satisfaction.

G. O. MORGRIDGE, physician and surgeon, Muscatine; is a native of Marion Co., Ohio, and was born Jan. 26, 1840; lived there until 16 years of age, then removed to Bloomington, Ind., where he attended the University one year; then came to Iowa, settled in Cedar Co., and lived there until the war broke out. He enlisted in the fall of 1861, in the 11th Regt. I. V. I., Co. H; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg; after the fall of Atlanta, he was commissioned Captain of Co. H, and commanded the company until the close of the war; he was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and at the fight of Niojack Creek, and at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864; he was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and was in the last battle of the war; marched to Washington, took part in the grand review, and was mustered out at Davenport. After the war, he returned, entered the State University and remained two years, then studied medicine in Keokuk under Dr. J. C. Hughes, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1870; he afterward attended the full course of instruction at Bellevue, New York; he practiced medicine at West Liberty until July, 1878, and since then he has practiced here. He married Miss Ruth A. Casebeer, a native of Iowa, in 1867; they have two children—Henry W. and Myrta E.

AUGUST MOZER, proprietor of Railroad House, Front street; is a native of France; was born in 1837; emigrated to New York in 1866, removed thence to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, remained until 1867, when he came to Muscatine. In 1869, he married Miss Zeraphine Ferry, in this city; she was also a native of France; they have four children—August, Paul, Albert and Martha. Mr. Mozer acts with the Democratic party; members of the Catholic Church. He has been engaged in business in Muscatine since 1876.

M. MURPHY, of the firm of Byrne & Murphy, dealers in groceries, provisions, produce, flour, feed, confectionery, fruits, etc., Muscatine, Iowa; Mr. Murphy was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, in 1830; emigrated to this country in 1847. He married Miss Elizabeth Coffey, of Muscatine; they have eleven children. Mr. Murphy and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. Politically, Mr. M. is a Democrat. Was elected Alderman of the Fourth Ward four years; has also filled the office of Street Commissioner; in both offices he performed his duties in an able and efficient manner.

P. M. MUSSER, of the firm of Musser & Co., manufacturers of lumber, Musserville, Muscatine, and also of the firm of Cook, Musser & Co., bankers; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., and was born April 3, 1841; he was brought up and received his education in that State; after reaching manhood, he came to Iowa in 1862 and located in Muscatine and engaged in the lumber business; the following year, in 1863, he removed to Iowa City and engaged in the lumber business, the firm being R. Musser & Co., which was afterward changed to P. M. Musser & Co.; he retained his interest in the business of the firm of R. Musser & Co. here while living in Iowa City; in the spring of 1873, Mr. Musser returned to Muscatine, and, since then, has been actively identified with the management of the extensive milling and lumber business of Musser & Co.; in March, 1877, he associated with S. B. Cook and H. Funck and engaged in banking, the firm being Cook, Musser & Co. In December, 1855, Mr. Musser was united in marriage to Miss Julia E. Hutchinson, daughter of Robert Hutchinson, Esq., of Iowa City; they have two children—one son and one daughter—Robert Clifton and Helen Jeff; they have lost one daughter—Laura.

RICHARD MUSSER, senior partner of the firm of Musser & Co., manufacturers of lumber, Musserville, Muscatine; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., and was born Nov. 15, 1819, and he was brought up there; after reaching manhood, he removed to Schuylkill Co. and lived there until 1854, when he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine the following spring; in 1855, he engaged in the lumber business, and has been engaged in it nearly a quarter of a century, building up a large and extensive trade; their mills are among the largest and most complete on the river, having a capacity during a full season of making from eighteen to twenty million feet of lumber, employing over one hundred men and boys. Mr. Musser was twice elected Mayor of the city of Muscatine, and has also held the offices of Alderman and County Supervisor, and is actively identified with the interests of the city and county. He married Miss Sarah Berger, a native of Schuylkill Co., Penn., in 1855; they have had nine children, only five of whom survive.

B. NEIDIG, of the firm of B. Neidig & Son, proprietors of meat market and ice-dealers, Muscatine, Iowa; Mr. Neidig is a native of Pennsylvania; he came to Muscatine in 1847. Has been twice married; first wife was Miss Catharine Snavelly; present wife was Miss Mary M. Smith. Mr. Neidig, in early life, acted with the Whig party; on its decline, became a Republican, and has remained a firm supporter of its principles. He is essentially a self-made man, and an honored member of society; he has been established in business in the city of Muscatine over thirty years, and during that time has enjoyed the confidence and respect of all.

M. O. NEIDIG, of the firm of B. Neidig & Son, ice dealers, also proprietors of meat market, on Second street; Mr. Neidig was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1833; in 1849, removed to this city with his parents. He married Miss Elizabeth H. Ryerson, of this city; she was born in New Jersey, and came to this county with her parents in 1855 or 1856; they have four children—Frank A., Haddessah, Alice and Ralph.

In politics, Mr. Neidig is Republican; in religion, himself and wife are Presbyterian. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.; he was elected a member of the Muscatine Council two years; is a man of excellent character, a valuable citizen and an energetic business man.

JOHN NESTER, proprietor of blacksmith shop on Mulberry street, Muscatine; a native of Germany, born in 1828; emigrated to Indiana in 1844; remained until 1854, then came to this city. He married in Toledo, Ohio, Miss A. Bangea; they have five children—John T., Andrew, Mary Theresa, Joseph and May Agnes. Mr. Nester is a Democrat; members of the Catholic Church. Mr. N. is always prepared to do first-class horse-shoeing and repairing of all kinds; in fact, anything requiring mechanical skill and practical workmanship.

G. J. NYENHUIS, proprietor of brick yard on Lucas Grove road, South Muscatine; Mr. Nyenhuis was born in Holland, in 1820; emigrated to Baltimore, Md., in 1848; came to Muscatine in 1853. He married, in Holland, Miss Anna E. E. Boyenk; they have eight children—Mary, now Mrs. A. Hine; Hattie, now the wife of M. Bodeman; Dennie, Senni, Annie, Vandal B., Hiram and James. Mr. Nyenhuis and wife are members of the Baptist Church; he is a Democrat; he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick fourteen years, and does an extensive business.

J. S. PATTEN, of the firm of S. S. Patten & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in lumber; is a native of Columbus, Ohio; born Jan. 25, 1826; he lived there until 24 years of age, when he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine; arrived here April 1, 1850; he engaged in manufacturing sash, doors and blinds for six years, then went in the marble business for three years, and since then he has been engaged in the lumber business; he has held the office of City Councilman, has been a member of the School Board for many years. He married Miss Sarah A. Neidig, a native of Harrisburg, Penn., May 5, 1853; they have three children—May V., Ellsworth C. and Milton H.

J. P. PHELPS, artistic photographer, Second street, over Post Office; Mr. P. was born in this city, in 1848. In 1872, he married Miss Louisa Waller, of Natchez, Miss.; they have two children—Florence P. and Effie L.; Mr. P. acts with the Democratic party; he has been engaged in his present business since 1862.

MAJ. J. A. PICKLER, attorney at law, of the firm of Hoffman, Pickler & Brown, was born in Washington Co., Ind., Jan. 24, 1844; when 9 years of age, his parents came to Iowa and located in Davis Co., where he was brought up; after the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted in 1862, as private in Co. D, 3d Regiment I. C.; he was promoted through all the non-commissions to Second Lieutenant, then to First Lieutenant, and afterward commissioned Captain of Co. D; he was in a number of battles; was commissioned Major of the 138th Regiment U. S. C. T.; after his return from the service, he entered the State University and went through the collegiate course; then studied law, attended the law school in Chicago, and afterward entered the Law Department of the Michigan University, and graduated at that institution in 1872; he practiced law in Missouri for two years, and held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Adair Co.; in 1875, he came to Muscatine and associated with Mr. Hoffman, and since has practiced his profession here. He married Miss Alice M. Alt, of Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1870; they have two children—Lulu A. and Madge E.

B. PRIESTER, proprietor of general repair and horse-shoeing shop, South Muscatine; Mr. Priester is a native of Holland; was born in 1836; emigrated to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1869; came to Muscatine in 1870. In 1875, married Miss Minnie Mager; she was also a native of Holland; have five children—Josephine, George, John, Nicholas and Katie. Mr. Priester and wife are members of the Protestant Church; he is a Republican in politics. He is fair-dealing and straightforward in all his transactions, and all who favor him with their patronage will be satisfied.

J. A. REULING, dealer in all kinds of family groceries, Second street; Mr. R. is a native of Germany, born in 1824; emigrated to Burlington, Iowa, in 1838; came to Muscatine in 1848. Mr. R. has been twice married; his first wife was Miss W. Schneir; his present wife was Louisa Schneir; their children are—Annie, James,

Risley, George W., Louisa, John A., Nellie, Ella and Walter. Members of the Lutheran Church; a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Honor; in the latter society he is one of the Trustees; has ever acted with the Democratic party.

DE WITT C. RICHMAN, Judge of the Circuit Court of Scott and Muscatine Counties; is a native of Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, and was born Sept. 1, 1826, and is the seventh child of Evert and Mary Scott Richman, natives of Pennsylvania; he was named after Gov. De Witt Clinton, an intimate friend of his father; his father was a Methodist minister and died when De Witt was only 3 years of age, leaving the care of a family of seven children upon his mother: her watchful care of her children was unceasing, and her widowed life was apparently planned and lived for the great purpose of so rearing her children that they might be prepared for honorable and useful lives; De Witt C. was educated in the public schools of Bucks Co., Penn., to which place his mother removed soon after his father's death; he was very fond of books, particularly of history; from the age of 12 to 16 years, he worked on a farm in Bucks Co., except a short time in a store in Philadelphia; he also served one year as clerk in a store in Trenton, N. J.; at the age of 18, he came to Muscatine and entered the grocery store of his brother, John W. Richman, and remained two years, and returned to Trenton, N. J., and resumed his clerkship and remained there until 1853, when he returned to Muscatine to pursue the study of law in the office of his brother, J. Scott Richman, and was admitted to the bar the following year; he was subsequently admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and, in March, 1869, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States; in 1855, he became a partner of his brother, J. Scott Richman, which continued until December, 1863, when the latter accepted a seat on the Bench of the District Court, whereupon our subject formed a copartnership with Mr. J. Carskaddan, which continued until June 1, 1878, when he was appointed by the Governor Judge of the Circuit Court of Scott and Muscatine Counties, and to which position he was subsequently elected and still holds with honor to himself and his constituents; though naturally averse to litigation, it has been his lot to be engaged in some of the most important and hotly contested suits arising in his district, among which may be mentioned the special railroad tax cases growing out of the special tax voted in aid of the Muscatine Western Railroad in 1871, the collection of which was strongly resisted by many taxpayers; the State vs. Mori, for the murder of Dr. C. Hershe in 1864; the State vs. Prosser, for the murder of Silas Ferry; Cole vs. Cole, a leading divorce suit; Arzt vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, an action for personal injuries; Musser vs. Hershey and Brewster vs. Hershey, concerning riparian rights, in the District and Circuit Courts of the State; Finlay vs. Brewster and cases of bonds of the City of Muscatine issued to the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Co., in the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts. In politics our subject was raised a Whig, and, on the expiration of that party, he united with the Republican, to which he still adheres, though he has never sought office; during the war, he was among the staunchest supporters of the Government. While living in Trenton, N. J., Judge Richman made the acquaintance of Miss Mary Berdine, and they were married in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 1st of September, 1855; she is a daughter of Jacob C. and Matilda Berdine, both natives of New Jersey and still living in Davenport, Iowa; they are of Revolutionary ancestry; they have had two children born to them—the eldest, Scott Clinton, born in 1856, lived but two weeks; the other, Irving Berdine, born on the 17th of October, 1861, is quite a student, developing a taste for the profession of his father. Judge Richman and his wife are both consistent members of the Congregational Church; he is very active as a Sabbath-school worker and was for five years President of the Sabbath-School Association of the county, and was also President of the Young Men's Christian Association and is actively identified with the best interests of the city and county in which he lives.

REV. ALDEN B. ROBBINS, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Muscatine; the subject of this sketch is a native of Salem, Essex Co., Mass., and was born Feb. 18, 1817; when 12 years of age, his parents removed to the city of New York, where he remained for several years; after attending school in various places, he

returned to Salem to prepare for college under Col. Henry C. Oliver, a prominent man and distinguished as a teacher; he completed his preparatory studies and entered Amherst College and graduated in 1839 in the same class with Rev. R. S. Storrs and Bishop Huntington, of the city of New York; after graduating, he was a tutor in Hopkins Academy, at Hadley, Mass.; then entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, where he spent two years, and, afterward, spent one year in Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York; he came to Iowa in 1843 with a band of twelve young men, arriving here in November of that year, and, since that time, he has served as Pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city over thirty-five years, it being the longest continuous pastorate in the State; he received the degree of D. D. from his Alma Mater; he has held the position of Trustee of Iowa College for twenty-five years and is a Director of the Chicago Theological Seminary; he was chosen Chairman of the Triennial Convention of this denomination, recently held in Chicago. In 1843, he married Miss Eliza C. Hough; she was a niece of Prof. Hough, of Middlebury College, Vt.; she died in 1850, leaving three children—Dana H., Horace H. and Anna M.; in September, 1851, Dr. Robbins married Mary S. Arnold, of Bath, Me.; they have two children—Esther B., a member of the ladies' course in Iowa College, and John, at home.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON ROBERTSON, M. D., Professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in Iowa State University; was born at Georgetown, Lancaster Co., Penn., June 5, 1831; son of James M. Robertson and Maria, nee Armstrong, the former of Scotch and the latter of English ancestry; his juvenile education was obtained in the common schools of the country, and his more advanced studies were pursued in the preparatory department and Freshman Class of Knox College, Illinois; being an ardent student, he applied himself to his studies with such diligence as seriously to affect his health, so that in the third term of his Freshman year, he was obliged to discontinue his studies and spend a year at home in recuperation, after which, he returned to college; but six months incessant mental application brought him down again, and he was compelled to return to his home a second time; this terminated his college course. In 1852, having recovered his health, he entered the office of his father as a medical student; in the autumn of 1854, he attended his first course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; the ensuing summer was spent in his father's office in assisting him in his practice. In September, 1855, he returned to Jefferson College and graduated from that institution on the 8th of March, 1856; in the same year, he located at Columbus City, Iowa, his old home, where he entered upon his career as a physician; his studies had led him to cultivate a fondness for surgery, and while attending to the duties of a general business with fidelity, he was especially careful to treat all the surgical cases that came legitimately within the scope of his practice. His senior professional friends, seeing his inclination in this direction, sent him many interesting and important cases; he remained at Columbus City for a period of twelve years, enjoying a large general and surgical practice; he spent the winter of 1868-69 in the hospitals of New York City, under the special direction of Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.; in the spring of 1869, he sold his property at Columbus City and moved to Muscatine, Iowa; at the opening of the medical department of the Iowa State University, he was offered the chair of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, which he accepted, and was commissioned accordingly on the 22d of December, 1869. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, he raised the first company of volunteers that was recruited in the State, and tendered them to the Governor; but for some reason, which has never been made public, they were not accepted. On the 13th of June, 1861, he was mustered into the army as Major of the 5th I. V. I., being present at and participating in every march, siege, skirmish and battle of that gallant regiment, till the 23d of July, 1862; in a night attack in front of New Madrid, on the 4th of March, 1862, and in an afternoon skirmish on the 6th of March, he was made the special target of the enemy's sharpshooters, and had five minie balls through his coat, his horse shot down, and the hair shaved off both sides of his head at once by bullets; near Rienzi, Miss., on the 10th of March, in the

same year, in company with his servant and six cavalymen, he was cut off from camp while out on a tour of inspection as a picket officer, and hewed his way with his saber through two lines of rebel infantry, reaching his camp in safety, with the loss of two men; he had also the honor of commanding the left skirmish line of the army of the Mississippi, in front of Corinth, at the time that stronghold was evacuated by Beauregard. On the 22d of May, 1862, the gallant commander of the regiment, Col. W. H. Worthington, was killed, and at a meeting of the officers of the regiment, called to nominate his successor, an informal ballot gave Maj. Robertson every vote for the vacancy, and he was accordingly nominated by acclamation; duly appreciating this expression of confidence from his fellow-officers, he resolved to accept the position to which he had been so flatteringly nominated, and desiring to arrange his affairs at home, he applied for a thirty-days leave of absence, which, however, he was refused in consequence of orders issued from department headquarters, detaining all officers able for duty in the field; having some important business imperatively demanding his presence at home, by the advice of Gen. Halleck, and with the distinct understanding that he would rejoin his command on receipt of his commission as Colonel, his resignation as Major was tendered and accepted on the 23d of July, 1862; notwithstanding the fact that the officers of the regiment, when asked by the Governor why they did not recommend promotion in their regiment according to seniority of rank, reiterated their demand for his appointment by a unanimous vote, giving good and sufficient reasons therefor, and without making any charge against the gallant Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment except his lack of familiarity with our language and the system of tactics and regulations of our service, for some reason still unexplained, his commission as Colonel was withheld, and he did not again enter the military service, though he was repeatedly importuned to do so. In politics, the Doctor has always been recognized as of the radical Republican type. He was one of the original stockholders and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Muscatine Water Works Company. In 1873, while acting as City and County Physician of Muscatine Co., his attention was specially attracted by the sad condition of the feeble-minded children then in the County Poorhouse, and for the first time realized the fact that the State had made no provision for the care, education, or maintenance of this unfortunate class; in visiting other parts of the State, he found the same condition of affairs existing; when contrasting this state of things with the munificent arrangements which the State had made for the education of other classes of unfortunates less helpless and forlorn than these, it occurred to him that it was time the subject was forced upon the attention of the people and their legislators; and that it was the bounden duty of the State to make some provision for them; deeply impressed with this idea, he brought the subject to the notice of the State Medical Society in his annual address as its President, in January, 1874, and asked the co-operation of that body to that end; the society "resolved," but took no further action at that time; the subject was again brought forward at the next meeting, and Dr. Robertson appointed a special committee of one to present the subject to the Legislature; he accordingly drafted a bill as a guide in the formation of a law, and prepared a "Plea for the Feeble-Minded Children of the State of Iowa," which he had printed at his own expense, and a copy placed upon the desk of each member of the Legislature; the subject was subsequently presented to the respective houses by Hon. C. C. Horton, of Muscatine, and Hon. J. Y. Stone, of Glenwood; to the action of our subject, seconded by the gentlemen named, is due the fact that Iowa has now a magnificent institution in successful operation located at Glenwood, Mill's County, for the education and maintenance of this lowest class of unfortunates, Dr. Robertson being very properly the President of the Board of Trustees of the institution; he is also a member of the Muscatine County Medical Society; late President of the Iowa State Medical Society; late President of the Eastern Iowa District Medical Society; member of the Judicial Council of that body; he has also been for many years a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity; in June of 1877, the Trustees of Knox College, Illinois, conferred on Dr. W. S. Robertson, the honorary A. M. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. On the 10th of June, 1856, he married Miss Annie E. Charlton, a native of Cattaraugus

Co., N. Y., but of English parentage, a lady of high culture and refinement; Dr. Robertson has had five children born to him, three sons and two daughters, only two of whom survive, named Charles and Nellie. As a physician, Dr. Robertson is prompt to respond to the calls of duty, and is a skillful surgeon.

J. RUBELMANN, of the firm of J. Rubelmann & Co., jobbers in leather, saddlery and hardware; is a native of Germany, where he was brought up and learned the business of manufacturing leather; he emigrated to this country in 1847, and came to Iowa in 1849; he went South and carried on the farming business for some years; in 1861, he came to Muscatine and established the house of J. Rubelmann & Co.; they still continue the tanning business in Tennessee and finish the leather here; have the leading leather, saddlery and hardware house here, doing a large and extensive trade and an exclusively jobbing business. Mr. Rubelmann married Miss R. A. Renz, a native of Germany, in 1855; they have four children—George J., John G., Julia V. and Katie M.

J. J. RUSSELL, of the firm of Burk & Russell, attorney at law; is a native of Long Island, N. Y.; when 3 years of age, his parents came to Muscatine Co., where he received his education: he studied law, entered the State University and graduated in the law department in 1878; he has recently associated with W. D. Burk in the practice of his profession.

GEORGE A. SCHAEFER, dealer in groceries, provisions, etc., on Lucas Grove road, corner of Green street; also proprietor of brickyard on Lucas Grove road; Mr. Schaefer was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1841; in 1852, emigrated with his parents to Muscatine. In 1865, he married Miss Anna Derfler; they have four children—John George, Anna Mary, Frank Xavier and Mary K. Politically, Mr. Schaefer is a Democrat, but his business engrosses his time and leaves none for political matters; he is a member of no church, is liberal in religious opinions; he has built up a large and remunerative business by his square dealing and honesty.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, dealer in boat stores, groceries, provisions, etc., Front street, opposite steamboat landing; was born in Germany in 1829; in 1850, he emigrated to Buffalo, N. Y., remained until 1851, then went to Sandusky, Ohio; in 1855, he came to this city. He married Miss Katharine Bike, daughter of Frederic and Sarah Bike, who were born in Germany, emigrated to this country and settled in Louisa Co., Iowa, where they now reside, in 1845; she was born in 1840. Married Mr. Schneider in 1858; they have five children—Katy, Annie, George, Henry and Ella. Mr. S. is an old "Jackson" Democrat; he has held various local offices, among them that of Wharfmaster, and a member of the City Council, and at present is Steamboat Registrar, which office he has held for nine years; he is a member of A. F. & A. M., and is President of the Mechanics' Aid Society, is also Dictator in the Knights of Honor. Member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. S. has ever been identified with Muscatine's interests, and is well and honorably known for those qualities which constitute a thorough business man and a gentleman.

G. W. SCHREURS, of the firm of Schreurs & Son, proprietors of the Young America Mills; was born in Holland Sept. 19, 1839; he came with his parents to this country in 1846; they came to Iowa in the spring of 1847, and settled here, where he learned the milling business; when the war broke out, he enlisted in the 7th Regiment I. V. L. Co. A. the first company that went in the three years' service from this place; he served as Orderly to Gen. Rice; he was wounded twice in the battle of Belmont; was in many battles and was in the service over three years. After his return, he married Miss Mary J. Groters, a native of New Jersey, Feb. 14, 1865; they have four children—John A., Esther, Freddie and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Schreurs are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Schreurs has been engaged in the milling business since the war; on the 19th of August, 1875, their mill burned down, but was rebuilt the same year, regardless of cost, with special reference to improved machinery; the buhrs being all made to order; their engine is the only one of the kind in the State, Este's Patent, unequalled for its regularity of movement; the reputation of their mills stands ahead of anything in the county, and they do both custom and merchant work;

Mr. Schreurs has invented and patented a millstone attachment for starting and stopping the burhs at pleasure, and is also interested in a patent millstone driver; they are both inventions of great utility and benefit to the milling interest.

JOHN A. SCHRUEBS, of the firm of Schruers & Son, proprietors of the Young America Mills; was born in Holland July 29, 1814; he lived there until 1846, when he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans Dec. 26, 1846; the following year, he came to Muscatine and arrived here March 29, 1847; he engaged in farming four and one-half miles west of the city; in 1870, he engaged in the milling business, and has continued in it since then. He married Seena Willemina, from Germany, in 1838; she died in March, 1863; they have five children—Garrett W., Henry, Meua, Jennie and Seena. Mr. Schruers married Hannah Reesink June 11, 1867; they have one son—George.

FREDRICK SEIFERT, tailor, corner of Sixth and Mulberry streets, Muscatine; was born in Germany May 11, 1825; came to this country in 1855; settled in Lehigh Co., Penn., where he remained until 1866, in which year he came to Muscatine; four years later, he returned to Pennsylvania and remained there until 1877, when he again came to this city. He was married in 1865, to Miss Amanda E. Blose, a native of Canton Co., Penn.; they have one child—Laura Jane. Mr. Seifert and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; he is a Democrat.

P. SHANNON, dealer in groceries, provisions, etc., Chestnut street, between Front and Second streets; a native of Ireland; emigrated to Missouri in 1846; came to Muscatine County in 1853. Married first wife, Margaret Burns, in Washington Co., Mo.; she died in this county; present wife was Rosa Fale; they have one child—Maggie. Mr. Shannon is a Democrat. Member of the Catholic Church. Mr. S. has an extensive trade and may be considered one of the enterprising business men of Muscatine.

ABRAHAM SHALLEY, retired; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Oct. 24, 1815; the following year, his parents removed to Ohio, where he lived until 23 years of age, when he came to Iowa; arrived in the county Aug. 10, 1838; he bought a claim for his father's family to settle upon, and they came the following year, in April; he voted and was Clerk of the Election in Storms Precinct, now Cedar Tp., in the fall of 1838; Muscatine only contained about eighty persons at that time; he engaged in farming; he came to Muscatine and engaged in manufacturing plows, cultivators and fanning-mills; in 1850, he connected with his business the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds; since 1855, he has been engaged in dealing in real estate. He laid out the town of Musserville, and, with Green, Stone and Jacob Butler, laid out South Muscatine. He had little when he started in life, and owes his success to his own efforts; he held office of Clerk of Board of Supervisors for two years, and other town and school offices. He married Eliza E. Mathis, a native of Atlantic Co., N. J., in 1861; they have two children—Ettie and Harry; he has one son, George, by a former wife.

W. B. SPRAGUE, dealer in marble and granite monuments, headstones, marble, slate and iron mantels, corner of Walnut and Second streets; was born in Lynn, Mass., in 1844; in 1858, removed, with his parents, to Dixon, Ill. Married in 1867, in Aurora, Ill., to Miss Frances E. Buck, a native of St. Louis, Mo.; they have one child—Mabel. Mr. Sprague has been engaged in his present business over eighteen years, and has a well-established reputation and an extensive business; his close application, his constant study to give satisfaction to his patrons, his wide experience and judgment in his business, place him in the front rank of the monument dealers of Iowa as a citizen he is public-spirited, ever identified with the best interests of the community. He acts with the Republican party; is a member of Masonic and A. O. U. W. societies.

SIMON G. STEIN, President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank; among the oldest and most substantial business men of Muscatine, or, indeed, of this section of Iowa, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., March 17, 1817; he lived there until 19 years of age, when he removed to Ohio, and lived three

years, then came to Illinois, where he lived in Rock Island Co., until the fall of 1849, when he came to Iowa, located in Muscatine and engaged in the lumber trade; by strict attention to business, coupled with natural business ability and good management, he has become one of the most successful merchants, and is one of the oldest lumber dealers on the river; aside from his own large lumber-trade, he is Vice President of the Hershey Lumber Company, which does a very extensive business; he is also senior member of the firm of _____, large manufacturers and dealers in furniture; he is a stockholder in the Great Western Type Foundry of Chicago, and is a member of the Des Moines Marble Company, at Des Moines; he is President and has the active management of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and is half owner and President of the Ferry Company; he was President of the Muscatine Western R. R. Co., and he is now President of the Muscatine, Tipton & Anamosa R. R.; he was elected Mayor of Muscatine, in 1870, receiving the nomination from both parties, first by the Republicans and then by the Democrats; he was re-elected in 1871, receiving the nomination first by the Democrats and then by the Republicans; the other city offices being contested by a strict party vote; when Mr. Stein began life, he had nothing; he owes his success in life to his own efforts. Politically, he acts with the Republican party. Attends the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Ann C. Berntheisel of Lebanon Co., Ohio, in May, 1841; they have two children—Angie (now Mrs. A. M. Barnhart, of Chicago), and Simon G., Jr., attending the University in Chicago.

BENJAMIN STEINER, dealer in stock, Muscatine; was born in St. Louis Dec. 24, 1841; removed to Muscatine Co. with his parents while a boy. He married Miss Sarah Faulsner of this county. Politically, Mr. Steiner is a Democrat. Resides on Second street, near the fair ground.

THEODORE S. STEWART, merchant, dealer in boots and shoes, 186 Second street; is a native of Marietta, Ohio; was born in 1847, and is a son of William H. Stewart and Cynthia A. Morton; when 7 years of age, his parents came to Iowa, and located in Muscatine, where he attended school and afterward entered Fulton College; while there, he enlisted, when only 16 years of age, with the rest of his class, in the 140th Regiment, Ill. V. I., Co. D; after his return, he entered his father's store; when 21 years of age, in 1868, he became interested in the business with his father; he has now succeeded his father in the business, which is the oldest boot and shoe house in Muscatine. He married Miss Mary Foulk Oct. 13, 1875; they have two children—a son, Morton, and an infant daughter.

WILLIAM H. STEWART, retired merchant, Muscatine; was born in Greene Co., N. Y., March 12, 1813, and is the son of James H. Stewart and Betsey, nee Osborne; he died in Meigs Co., Ohio, in 1865, when 93 years of age; his wife, the mother of our subject, is still living in Ohio, and is in the 94th year of her age; William H. was raised on his father's small farm, and for several seasons he worked for the neighboring farmers, receiving 6 cents per day; his wages were afterward increased to 12½ cents per day; when 14 years of age he began learning the boot and shoe trade; after completing his trade, he removed to Ohio, and, in 1836, he engaged in business in Marietta and continued until 1854, when he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade; after continuing in the trade over twenty-one years, he retired from active business, his son Theodore succeeding him. Mr. Stewart has served in the City Council in Marietta, Ohio, and after coming to Muscatine was elected to the Board of Supervisors of the county, where he served for eight years, and was Chairman of the Board during the last three years; he was one of the original organizers of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of Muscatine, and has been one of the Board of Directors since it was organized; he is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all the chairs and positions of the Order. On the 15th of November, 1838, he married Miss Cynthia Mouson at Marietta, Ohio; their children are William, Purchasing Agent of the St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad; Sylvester N., living in Philadelphia, Penn.; Marcus, engaged in the boot and shoe business in Tipton, Iowa; Theodore S., who succeeds his father in the boot and shoe business in this city; Edward C., engaged in boot and shoe business at

Creston, Iowa; Rita, the only daughter, married Mr. E. H. Betts, publisher of the *Tribune*.

JOHN STOCKDALE, of the firm of Stockdale & Grady, proprietors of wagon, general repair and horse-shoeing shop; Mr. Stockdale is a native of Yorkshire, England, born in June, 1828; when he was 6 years of age, his parents emigrated to Syracuse, N. Y.; when in his 16th year, Mr. Stockdale learned the blacksmith trade in Oswego, N. Y., and has since been engaged in it; he came to Muscatine in March, 1859. Mr. S. has been married twice—married first wife, Precilla Goodman, in Oswego, N. Y.; married present wife, Maria Curran, in this county; have four children—Mary C., James F., Hattie C., Nannie. Mr. Stockdale is Republican in politics. Mr. Stockdale is the owner of the brick shop where he does business, which is one of as large and commodious of any in the city; he is one of those active go-ahead men who are sure to succeed in whatever enterprise they undertake.

T. J. THOMPSON, proprietor of livery-stable and farmer; Mr. Thompson was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Jan. 25, 1828; when he was 1 year old, his parents removed to Ohio. In 1850, he married Miss Jane C. Black, of Portage Co., Ohio; in 1852, they removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, thence to Monmouth, Jackson Co., in 1858, where they remained until 1862, when they came to Bloomington Tp., Muscatine Co.; remained in Bloomington Tp. until February, 1878, when they removed to Muscatine; they have four children—Mary E., George A., Sarah and James Albert. Mr. Thompson and wife are members of the Baptist Church; he is National in politics. Owns 320 acres of land—160 in Bloomington Tp., Muscatine Co., 80 in Marshall Co., 80 in Sac Co. His oldest daughter, Mary, married James W. Bickford; they reside in Clarke Co., Iowa. Sarah, the second child, married Marshall Kyle; they reside in Keokuk Co., Iowa.

J. W. VARNER, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel; is a native of Greenbrier Co., near the White Sulphur Springs, Va.; when only 2 years of age, his parents removed to Stanton, Va., where they lived until he was 10 years of age; then removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was brought up; he and his brother were engaged in contracting when the war broke out. His brother, afterward Col. Sampson E. Varner in October, 1861, was commissioned Major of the 56th Regiment Ohio V. I.; he was promoted and served with distinction during the war; he died in Portsmouth, Ohio, in June, 1877. John W. was engaged in steamboating for seventeen years; the last boat that he commanded was the "Navigator;" he afterward engaged in the hotel business at Savanna, Ill.; was proprietor of the Griggs House; he came to Muscatine and became proprietor of the Commercial House April 27, 1876. He married Miss Caroline L. Noel, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio; they have three children—Emma (now Mrs. Van Patten of this city), Caddie and Allie, both at home.

JOSIAH P. WALTON, architect and builder, residence No. 39 East Eighth st.; is a native of New Ipswich, Hillsboro Co., N. H., and was born Feb. 26, 1826; when 12 years of age, his parents emigrated to Iowa and settled in Muscatine Co.; the family arrived here in June, 1838; he was brought up on a farm; at the age of 22 years, he came to Muscatine and learned the carpenter's trade; in the fall of 1849, he began business for himself as architect and builder; the high-school buildings of Muscatine and Wilton, the Episcopal Church, the large mansion of B. Hershey, Esq., besides many others in Muscatine were built by him from plans of his own devising; he has taken meteorological observations for the Smithsonian Institution and the War Department for the past fifteen years, and has now in his possession the oldest continuous records of this kind in the State of Iowa, commencing in 1839. He was one of the Trustees of the Library Association of Muscatine for several years, and one of the organizers of the Scientific Club. In 1864, he was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood to receive the vote of the 37th I. V. I. for President and State officers. Mr. Walton was one of the twelve men who signed the call for the first Republican Convention of the State of Iowa. He married June 2, 1857, Miss Mary E. Barrows, of Oneida Co., N. Y., a graduate of the Liberal Institute of Clinton, N. Y.; they have three daughters—Alice B., Lilly P., Mary O.; the two eldest are graduates of the city High School, and

have given much attention to the study of Entomology, Botany and Natural History; they have accumulated one of the finest collections of entomological specimens in the West, and are enthusiasts in this department of science; Miss Alice B., the eldest daughter, is the author of the chapter on Entomology in this volume, and her father, author of the chapter on the climate.

A. O. WARFIELD, ticket and freight agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Muscatine; one of the oldest settlers of Muscatine, and the veteran freight and ticket agent on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is Maj. A. O. Warfield; he was born in Frederick Co., now Carroll Co., Md., and was brought up there until he reached manhood; in company with David R. and Charles A. Warfield, he came to Iowa, and arrived in Burlington in November, 1837; on account of the ice in the river, he and David, with their guns on their shoulders, started on foot for Bloomington, now the city of Muscatine; when only four miles from Burlington, they stopped at night at a log cabin, and had pickled pork, corn dodger, and tea sweetened with wild honey for supper and breakfast, and were very glad to get that; in the morning they bought a horse, saddle and bridle, and paid \$110 for it; then one of them would ride for a while and then tie the horse and walk on ahead, and when the one following came up to the horse he would ride on some distance in advance of the other, tie the horse and walk on again; in this way they continued, stopping at cabins nights, and in three and one-half days reached Bloomington; they began looking for a mill-site in the following August, 1838; he settled here permanently, and he and David R. Warfield built a mill on Mad Creek; he afterward sold his interest in the mill to David and engaged in mercantile business for several years; in November, 1855, he was appointed freight and ticket agent of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad; he began selling tickets in the old Ogilvie House (keeping his tickets in a small tin box) before any depot was built; he has held this position about twenty-four years, a greater length of time continuously than any other agent on the line of this road.

WESLEY W. WEBSTER, of the firm of Webster & Williams, importers and dealers in Scotch, English and Irish granite, and manufacturers of marble, Second street, corner of Cedar; was born near Chester, Meigs Co., Ohio, Sept. 9, 1835; son of Isaac A. and Lydia Webster; his father removed to Ohio in 1810, and was among the pioneers of the West; Wesley received what was then a good common-school education, and afterward attended an academy, where he completed his education; in the autumn of 1859, he removed to Muscatine, where he spent two years in learning the marble and granite monument business. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 126th Regt. Ill. V. I.; he was at the siege of Vicksburg and at the capture of Little Rock; after being in the service two years, on account of ill health, he was obliged to return home. In the summer of 1865, he returned to Muscatine and bought out the establishment with which he had been connected, and since then he has given his entire energies and personal attention to the marble and granite trade, giving special attention to monumental work, and has built up an extensive business throughout the West; he is prominently identified with the interests of the city and county; has served as President of the Citizens' Association, as member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Muscatine Water Works, and Director of the County Agricultural Society; during the past year, he has erected, on the corner of Second and Cedar, the finest business block in the city; his show-room and office is a model of taste, and his display of monumental work very large and tasteful. On the 25th of May, 1865, he married Miss Eliza Jane Galbraith, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry, who in childhood removed to Ohio; they have three daughters—Nola Alice, Jesse Bell and Inez.

JAMES M. WEIR, dealer in imported and domestic wines and liquors, also ale, beer, and best brands of cigars; Mr. W. was born in Williamson Co., Tenn., in 1842; was educated at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; in 1865, he went to La Fayette, Ind.; in 1866, he came to Muscatine. Married Miss Annie Pickett, of this city; they have seven children—Narcissa, Katy, Lizzie, Annie, Joseph, James and Lorle. Mr.

W. is a Democrat. For his genial manners and liberality, he is highly regarded by his fellow-citizens, is deservedly popular, and, as a citizen, is full of energy and enterprise; he is giving much attention to the improvement of horse stock, and is owner of the celebrated Hambletonian stallion, Shakespeare.

ROBERT WELSH, proprietor of billiard hall; also dealer in choice wines and liquors, and best brands of cigars; Mr. W. was born in Ireland in 1844; emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his parents in 1850. During the war, he enlisted in Co. H, 147th Regiment Ill. V. I.; was enrolled at Chicago, Ill.; served until the war was over; was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill. In 1865, he married Miss Ella Brant in Peoria, Ill.; they have four children—Mary Ann, Clara, Nellie and Robert. Mr. W. is a "War Democrat." He is unassuming in manner, affable and courteous to all, and has a high appreciation of the humorous, inherited from his native Emerald Isle; has many warm friends.

JOHN WELTZ, proprietor of wagon and blacksmith shop, South Muscatine; was born in Germany in 1826; emigrated to Indiana in 1853; came to Muscatine in 1854. Maiden name of Mr. Weltz's wife was Barbara Heffler; they were married in this city (Muscatine); have four children—Charles, Sophia, Annie and George. Mr. Weltz and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; he is a Republican in politics; is a member of the society Knights of Honor.

S. E. WHICHER, agent and dealer in real estate; was born in Dayton, Ohio, May 8, 1836; when 3 years of age, his parents came to Iowa and located in this county, where he was brought up and received his education; after reaching manhood, he engaged in the land business, and has continued in it since; he has been a resident of this county forty years. He has held office of Assistant U. S. Assessor for this district. He married Miss Anna H. Mason, a native of Uniontown, Penn., May 20, 1857; they have four children—Mary E., George M., Alice B., Frank P. Mr. Whicher's father was known as Judge Whicher, one of the oldest and best known members of the bar. He died Feb. 13, 1856.

C. C. WINSLOW, dealer in all kinds of sewing machines and attachments, Second street; was born in Somerset Co., Me., in 1834; in 1853, went to California; in 1850, returned to his native State; came to Iowa in 1869; lived in Washington Co. until 1873, then removed to Muscatine. He married in Kennebec Co., Me., Miss Susan Frye, a native of that county; they have two children—Edith Leonora and Walter E. Mr. W. is a member of the Society of Friends; he was a Whig, but adopted the principles of the Republican party on its organization.

R. E. WILLIAMS, Pastor of the U. P. Church; is a native of Virginia, and was born Feb. 6, 1849; his parents came to Iowa when he was 7 years of age; he was brought up in this State, attending the common schools, then entered Western College, where he graduated in the Class of 1872; after graduating, he engaged in teaching, and was Principal of the West Side School in Cedar Rapids for two years, and then resigned to accept the position of President of Philomath College, Oregon; he remained at the head of this institution three years, but was obliged to resign on account of the ill-health of his wife; he returned to Iowa, and was Professor of Mathematics in Western College, and, for a time, he took the place of President Kephart in the Chair of Mental and Moral Science; since then, he has been engaged in the ministry; he came to Muscatine and became Pastor of the Church here in November, 1878. He married Miss Lucy D. Strother, a native of Findlay, Ohio; she had such a desire and purpose to obtain an education that she did so entirely by her own efforts, attending school and teaching alternately; she entered Western College and graduated in the same class with her husband; they have two children—Olive May and Blanche Edna.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, City Recorder and Police Judge of the City of Muscatine, was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Jan. 26, 1809; he is a brother of Judge Joseph Williams, formerly Chief Justice of Iowa; Robert was brought up in Pennsylvania; he and Hon. Jere Black, who studied law in his brother's office, were boys together; after reaching manhood, he engaged in the mercantile trade, the firm

being Williams, Bingham & Co.; Hon. Hiram Price, Member of Congress, used to clerk in his store. He was appointed and served as Foreman of the first grand jury ever impaneled in Blair Co., Penn.; in April, 1855, he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine; he was appointed by Gov. Lucas Deputy Recorder of this county; in 1860, he was appointed Postmaster of Muscatine under President Buchanan; he was elected Police Judge of this city in 1871; has held that office every year since; he was appointed City Recorder in 1872, and since then he has filled that office. July 7, 1840, in Philadelphia, he married Miss Julia A. Lincoln; she is a native of the city of Philadelphia, and is a step-daughter of Richard Penn Smith; they have three children—Elinor M., Robert B. and Sarah B.; they have lost two children—William L. and Richard C.

AUGUST P. WITTEMANN, proprietor of the Western Brewery, located on Eighth st., near Lucas Grove road. Mr. Wittemann was born in Germany in 1836; emigrated to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1855, where he remained until 1862, in which year he came to Muscatine; in 1864, he married Miss Annie Mary Schaefer of this city; they have five children—Amelia, Alfred, Ida, Otto and Rosa. Mr. W. is a Democrat; members of the Catholic Church. Mr. W. has ever been noted for his liberality and the fairness which has characterized all his dealings; is one of the leading brewers of the State.

PROF. F. M. WITTER, Principal of the High School; is a native of St. Joseph Co., Ind., and was born near South Bend Aug. 15, 1838; when only 11 years of age, his father removed to Iowa in 1849, and settled in Delaware Co.; after living there four years, his parents came to Decatur Co.; he attended the common schools, and afterward entered the State University, where he graduated in 1861; he engaged in teaching in Johnson Co. for five months; then went to Davenport, and was Principal of one of the schools for two years; he came to Muscatine in 1864, and took the principalship of School No. 2; the following year, he became Superintendent of the city schools, and he afterward organized the High School; he was the first Principal of the High School, and has held that position ever since, over thirteen years, probably a greater length of time than any Superintendent in the State; he was President of the Superintendents' and Principals' Association in Southwestern Iowa, and organized the Academy of Science in this city; he is the author of the chapter on Geology in this work. Prof. Witter married Miss Hattie H. Cook, a native of Norwich, Conn., in July, 1868; they have two children—Anna and Nellie.

WERNER WITTICH, undertaker, Second st.; a native of Germany; born in 1830; emigrated to this city in 1852. In 1857, married Miss Annie Quantz; they have five children—Katie E., Elizabeth K., George M., Werner and Susanna. Mr. Wittich is liberal, voting for whoever he thinks will best serve the interests of the whole country; religiously, himself and wife are Protestant; he is an active man and an enterprising citizen.

WILHELM YOUNG, contractor and builder; was born in Germany, Jan. 8, 1841; he there learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he emigrated to America in 1868; he lived in New York State and in Michigan; came to Iowa in 1876 and engaged in building; he has the contract and is building the new public school—one of the finest in the State; he was awarded the contract for building the new Opera House in Marshalltown, and he also has the contract for building two stores there. He married Miss Susie Lambert, from Germany, Nov. 12, 1870; they have two children—Alice and Fred.

BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. MUSCATINE.)

WILLIAM B. ATKINS, far., Sec. 20; was born in Montrose, Mich., in 1837; in 1840, removed with his parents to Niagara Co., N. Y.; remained several years; removed thence to Pennsylvania, thence to Wisconsin, and engaged as river pilot, which occupation he followed for several years on the lakes and rivers of the Northwest; in 1861, while at Memphis, seized with the spirit of adventure, and determined to cross the plains, for that purpose returned to Wisconsin, and there joined a party then preparing to go West; on the way, they were attacked several times by the Indians, and Mr. A. was wounded twice. They traveled through several of the Territories, which satisfied Mr. A.'s adventurous spirit, and he returned to civilization and married Miss Malinda Purcell of this county; has two children—Loretta and Cora. Independent in politics.

JOHN BARNARD, horticulturist, Sec. 28; was born in Wheeling, Va., June 6, 1826; in 1844, went to Zanesville, Ohio, and engaged in fruit-raising and nursery business; he removed to this county and settled where he now resides. He married, in Zanesville, Ohio, in October, 1847, Miss Rebecca Rupp; they have six children—William, Thomas, Edward, Albert, Lilly Mary, John C. E. V. Mr. Barnard owns 280 acres of land on Sec. 28, Town 77, located on the Iowa City Road, and within five minutes' drive of Muscatine; it is finely improved—40 acres of orchard, 8 acres of small fruits. Mr. Barnard acted with the old Whig party; on its decline became a Republican; members of the Baptist Church.

ALBERT BARROWS, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, Aug. 1, 1833, where he resided until 1855, then came to Muscatine Co., and settled on Muscatine Island. In 1855, he married Miss Mary Heselton, of Meigs Co., Ohio, daughter of Frederick Heselton. Mr. B. has a farm of thirty acres, which he has finely improved, located in Sec. 15, two and one-half miles south of the city of Muscatine; he is a ship-carpenter, which trade he followed previous to coming West, and carried on that business at Murraysville, W. Va. Mr. B.'s father and brothers live and own quite a tract of land joining him. Independent.

THOMAS H. BARTLETT, far., Sec. 21; was born in Kentucky, in 1828; came to Muscatine Co. in 1852; married Miss Sarah Kinsley of this county; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have one child, Charles H. Member of the M. E. Church; he is a Democrat. Mr. Bartlett's occupation is that of farmer; he owns a farm well improved.

C. S. BIRD, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Bath Co., Va., Jan. 27, 1842; in 1844, his parents emigrated to Illinois; in 1868, Mr. B. located in Muscatine Co. In 1862, he married Miss Marietta Foster, in McHenry Co., Ill.; they have two children, Julia May and Marietta. March 11, 1879, Mrs. B. was taken from her family to the land of bliss and eternal sunshine. Mr. B. is a farmer. He enlisted in the Eighth Ill. Cav., Co. H; served three years. Is a Democrat.

HENRY BLANCHARD, farmer and dealer in stock, Summit Ridge, Sec. 1; was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1836. In 1838, his parents, Hinens and Mary Blanchard, nee St. John, came West, and settled in Muscatine. In 1859, Mr. Blanchard married Miss Mary V. Connor, a native of Orange Co., N. Y. They have two children—Frank and Bessie. Is a Republican; owns 160 acres of land, is extensively engaged in stock-dealing; is one of the largest dealers in Muscatine County.

S. N. CANDEE, far., Sec. 10; was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1812; in 1836, he went to Licking Co., Ohio, where he married Miss Lucy A. Star, a native of Granville, Ohio; they were married in 1837, and, two years after, removed to Muscatine Co., Iowa, where they have since resided, with the exception of a short time on a claim near Iowa City, Iowa. They have had twelve children, six still living—Frederick (who served in an Iowa regiment during the war), Helen (now Mrs. Charles Davis), Julia (now Mrs. C. Star),

Frank, Horace and Lucy. In early life, Mr. C. was a Whig; on the organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks; has always been a firm and uncompromising enemy to human bondage; Mr. Candee and wife are members of the Congregational Church. He is one of the pioneer settlers of Iowa, and, by industry and perseverance, he has made himself a comfortable home, in which he can pass his declining years in peace and plenty.

REV. MOSES G. CASS, Presbyterian minister, Sec. 21.

HERVEY CORWIN, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., May 5, 1816, where he resided till 1854, when he removed to Iowa and located in Muscatine Co.; Mr. C. received his education and learned the trade of wagon-making prior to leaving New York. He married Miss Sarah M. Prime, of Orange Co., N. Y., prior to coming West; they have had eight children, five still living—Julia A. Loy, Alice (now Mrs. McDermont), George H., Caroline and Ida Corwin. Members of the M. E. Church; he was one of the first Trustees of the Island M. E. Church, which office he still holds. His present occupation is that of farm gardener. He was formerly a Whig; at the organization of the Republican party, joined it, and has ever since coincided with its actions and principles.

W. P. CRAWFORD, farmer, Sec. 10; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1825; came to Muscatine Co. in 1851. In November, 1853, he married Miss Sarah A. Terry, a native of Orange Co., N. Y.; they have had four children, three still living—Emily, Oliver and Nellie. Mr. Crawford and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he acts with the Republican party. Has held various local offices; at present, is the incumbent of the offices of Secretary of the School Board, member of the Board of School Directors and School Treasurer. He owns 155 acres of land, which is well improved.

T. H. DRAKE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Mt. Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1817; in 1846, he emigrated to Wisconsin, and for several years traveled considerably, visiting Florida and several of the Southern States; In 1856 he came West again, and settled in Muscatine Co., where he still remains. Mr. D. married, Jan. 13, 1858, Miss Louisa Davis, daughter of Phillip Davis, of Orange Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Frederick, Louis P. and Theophilus. Mrs. D. is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Muscatine. Mr. D. is a carpenter; worked at that trade before coming West; his occupation now is that of farmer; he owns a fine farm of ninety-five acres, where he now resides, six miles southwest of the city of Muscatine. A staunch Republican; before the organization of that party, acted with the Whig party.

GEORGE FITZSIMMONS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Muscatine; was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1829; emigrated with his parents to this country in 1846, and located in what was then known as Bloomington, now Muscatine. In 1854, Mr. F. married Miss Mary Leonard, of Muscatine; Mrs. F. was born in County Wicklow, twelve miles from Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country in 1848; they have seven children—Thomas J., Alfred, William J., George L., Charles Edward, Mary Jane and Clara Bell. Mr. F. and wife are members of the M. E. Church of the Island. Mr. F. has a fine farm of 300 acres, situated eight miles southwest of Muscatine, where he now resides. He is a very energetic farmer, and highly esteemed among his neighbors. Acts with the Republican party.

C. H. GARNES, farmer, Sec. 21; was born in this county March 13, 1847. Married Miss Mary J. Cooley Aug. 22, 1876; have one child—Henry H. Mr. G. is a Republican.

HENRY H. GARNES (deceased); was born in Harrisburg, Penn., Feb. 24, 1815. Married Miss Catharine Nisly, of Dauphin Co., Penn.; they removed to this county in 1844 and settled in this township, on Sec. 21, where she now resides; he died Aug. 1, 1878; their children are C. H.; Irene now Mrs. George A. Neish; Katie N., now Mrs. Charles H. Rowland; Mary H.; Elizabeth N., born January, 1843, died 1844; Catharine N., born January, 1845, died 18th June, 1853; Muscatine N., born November, 1849, died August, 1855.

HIRAM GILBERT, farmer, Sec. 24; Mr. Gilbert was born in Breckinridge Co., Ohio, May 27, 1817; in 1837, he came to Muscatine Co. Married Miss Eliza Bennifiel, of Louisa Co., Iowa; she was born in Wayne Co., Ind.; they were married Feb. 13, 1842; their children are Austin V., who served in Co. A, 11th Regiment I. V. I.; married Miss Luey A. Daly and resides in Poweshiek Co.; Esther G., now Mrs. Edwin Coates, of Keokuk Co.; Winfield S., married Amanda C. Bunford, and resides at Nichols, Muscatine Co.; Mary M., now Mrs. I. Kniffen; Millard W., married Ella Roberts; Martha H., married William Longstreth; William H., married Miss J. Dallas; Nancy, Ida, Amanda E. Mr. Gilbert and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is Republican in politics. Has held various local offices; owns 294 acres of land well improved.

JEREMIAH GREINER, farmer, Sec. 3; Mr. Greiner is a native of Dauphin Co., Penn.; born Sept. 12, 1818. Oct. 26, 1843, he married Elizabeth Hershe, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn.; born Oct. 13, 1823; in 1854, they emigrated to Muscatine, where they resided one year, then moved on the farm where they now reside; their children are Benjamin F., born Dec. 7, 1844, married Miss S. Brown William P., born Aug. 27, 1846, married Miss Bretz; Christian, born Aug. 25, 1848 Abraham J., born Jan. 31, 1851; Elizabeth A., born Feb. 8, 1861; Anna Maria, born Feb. 18, 1866, died April 18, 1866. Mr. Greiner and wife are members of United Brethren Church; he was a Whig, but adopted the principles of the Republican party at its organization; he has held various local offices; he owns a finely-improved farm of 622 acres, and is one of the enterprising men of Bloomington Township.

MRS. ADELINE HOLCOMB, nee Shener, Sec 15; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Hartford Co., Conn., in 1818; when in her 9th year, her parents removed to Portage Co., Ohio, where she married Chester R. Holcomb, also a native of Hartford Co., Conn., born in 1811; they removed to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in 1846; he resided in Muscatine Co. until his death, July 19, 1874; he was an earnest and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church; in the early history of Muscatine Co., he held various important offices of trust, and was ever a public-spirited citizen; they had three children, two still living—Frank and Adeline (now Mrs. George F. Jarvis, of Bloomington Tp.) Mrs. Holcomb is a member of the M. E. Church, and is an estimable lady. She owns sixty-six acres of land near the city limits, and very valuable.

P. W. HOWELL, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1811; emigrated, in 1858, to Muscatine Co., where he has since resided. Mr. H. married, in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1839, Miss Jane Dunning; they have two children living—Eleanor and Fannie; all members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Howell has held several offices of honor and trust in New York prior to coming West; Mr. Howell's father served through the Revolutionary war, and was also in the war of 1812. Mr. Howell has a small farm of eight acres, well improved, and his occupation is that of farm-gardener. He was a Jackson Democrat till the war; since, has acted with the Republican party.

JOHN C. HUNTER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Warren Co., Ill., February, 1843; lived in several different counties of the State; after the war, came to Muscatine Co., Iowa, where he now resides. Mr. Hunter married Miss Susan A. Hogan, of Muscatine Co., in 1877; they have one child—Salem W. Mr. Hunter enlisted in the 35th I. V. I. Co. B, and served through the war. Is a staunch Republican.

SAMUEL HUNTER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Muscatine; born in Clarence, Erie Co., Penn., in 1823; in 1839, he emigrated to Fulton Co., Ill., and, in 1858, came to Muscatine Co., where he has since remained. He married Miss Cornelia E. Woods, a daughter of Larkin Woods, of Warren Co., Ill., Sept. 1, 1841; they have six children—Amanda Ann, Salem Woods, Flora A., Valdora A., Samuel H. and John C. Mr. H.'s mother was a member of the Baptist Church for over seventy years, and died in December, 1878, at the ripe old age of 82 years. Mr. H. was a Democrat; he acted with that party till 1864, when he united with the Republican party, and has acted with it since; he is a very energetic and well-posted man, lending his influence to every

literary work of any note that offers itself to him; Mr. H. has a farm of 120 acres where he resides; also one of 108 acres in Louisa Co., Iowa. Mr. H.'s son John C. served three years in the Union army during the war.

JOHN HUSTON, farmer, Sec. 6; was born in the county of Antrim, North of Ireland, in 1818, where he resided for thirty years, and married Miss Eliza Cernihan, of the same county, in 1838; they have had ten children, four still living—Martha, Nancy, Maggie and Anna; Martha and Nancy were born in Ireland in January, 1847. Mr. H. and family emigrated to the United States; landed in Philadelphia, Penn., and remained for one year, working at his trade of stone-mason; removed thence to Pittsburgh and remained six years; in 1855, he came to Muscatine Co., and commenced farming, which he has since followed; has a fine farm of 170 acres, upon which he has made the principal improvements. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. H. is an uncompromising Republican. He is an earnest, enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

GEO. F. JARVIS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1836; he emigrated to Fulton Co., Ill., with his parents in 1837, thence to La Salle Co., and, in the fall of 1865, Mr. J. settled in Muscatine Co., where he still remains. Mr. J. married Miss Adeline B. Holcomb in 1867; they have one child—Albert Nelson. Members of the M. E. Church of the Island. Mr. J. has a fine farm of eighty acres. Democrat.

MRS. LAVISA S. KINCAID (nee Steenbergen), farmer, Sec. 5; daughter of Charles Steenbergen; born in Pike Co., Ohio, in 1819; niece of Hon. Robert Lucas, ex Governor of Ohio, subsequently Governor of Iowa, and Brigadier General in the war of 1812. Both of her grandfathers fought through the Revolutionary war. On the 16th of January, 1838, she married Mr. George W. Kincaid, a native of Ohio; born at West Union, Adams Co., April 24, 1811; son of Thomas Kincaid and Margaret (nee Hanna), natives of Pennsylvania and Martinsburg, Va., and descendants of Revolutionary stock; both of his grandfathers fought through the war of Independence; his father, Thomas Kincaid, was aide-de-camp to Gen. Ludwick in the war of 1812-15, and took part in the battle of the Thames about the date of the birth of his son. George W. spent most of his boyhood in West Union; his father having been Sheriff of the county for twelve years, where he attended the public schools, and at the age of 14, was apprenticed to learn the tanning business at Piketon, Ohio, where, after serving his time, he engaged in business for some years; in 1838, shortly after his marriage, he moved to La Fayette, Ind., where he was engaged as a contractor on the public works for a year; in 1839, removed to Iowa, settling in Muscatine Co., which was his home during the rest of his life; here he engaged in farming. Notwithstanding the educational disadvantages under which he labored, he was a man of great intelligence and sound judgment, and soon took a leading position in the community. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Iowa, and also the first Commissioner of the State school fund, and was one of the Trustees, having charge of the erection of the Iowa Insane Asylum at Mount Pleasant during 1860-62, and held many other offices of trust and responsibility during his long and eventful career. He was not only a pioneer citizen of Muscatine, to whose interests he was always devoted, but he was emphatically a patriot, and loved his whole country; in politics, he had been a Whig; was a radical Republican, and ever an uncompromising foe to human slavery; he espoused the Union cause with all his heart, and on every suitable occasion, spoke out with the fervor of a deep devotion to the cause of his country. An incident published in the local papers at the time, shows how he seized every opportunity to inspire enthusiasm and good humor in his patriotic work. A public meeting was held, at which a number of speeches were made, expressing the strongest allegiance to the "old flag." One polished orator, with glowing and rounded periods, said he "was born under the stars and stripes," and expected to die under them." Col. Kincaid followed this speaker, and said, "I, too, was born under the stars and stripes; I was born in a little log cabin in Ohio; the stars shone on me through the chinks between the logs, and there was a striped quilt over me." This speech "brought down the house" in uproarious applause, and tended to add to his popularity and influence. But he was

not satisfied with speaking; he wanted to do as well as say, and he conceived the idea of raising a regiment of "Gray-Beards," to be composed of men, who, like himself, were past the legal age for military duty. Accordingly, in 1862, he recruited what was afterward known as the 37th Iowa, or "Gray-Beard" Regiment, the recruits for which were mainly drawn from the Hawkeye State, but many of them were citizens of Illinois and other adjacent States, which he commanded till the close of the war, in 1865. The regiment was mainly engaged on garrison or guard duty, and in this capacity, rendered important service in taking the place of able-bodied troops, who were thereby placed at the front. The regiment was first ordered to St. Louis; thence to the line of the Pacific Railroad, where they did guard duty for several months; from thence, it was transferred to Alton, Ill., and placed on guard over the rebel prisoners incarcerated at that place, where they remained for about a year; from thence, the command was transferred to Rock Island; in the spring of 1864, the Colonel, with his "Gray-Beards," was transferred to Memphis, Tenn., where, in command of the second brigade, district of West Tennessee, he took part in the battle on the 23d of August, 1864; from Memphis, the regiment was transferred to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati, where they were mustered out May 22, 1865. As a soldier, Col. Kincaid was a stranger to fear; no braver man ever wore the uniform of his country. As a commander, he was kind and indulgent to men whom he saw willing to do their duty, but stern and severe to refractory subordinates. He was a man of rather striking appearance, being over six feet high, and of remarkable physical strength and endurance; was one of the pioneers of Iowa, and like most men of that period, he began life low down, and by his own energy and industry accumulated a competency; leaving his wife and family of three sons and two daughters, Joanna (now the wife of Mr. George Magoon, of Muscatine), Margaret Lavis, Charles S., William M. and Warren E., a fine home and farm consisting of 500 acres, upon which Mrs. K. and that part of the family remaining at home reside, and which Col. K. improved from a rough and crude state. Mr. K. was, for many years, a member of the M. E. Church, and was, through his life, a total abstainer and an indefatigable advocate of the cause of temperance. As a husband and father, he was affectionate and indulgent, and was beloved and revered by his family. He died at Muscatine, on the 19th of October, 1876, of typhoid pneumonia, in his 65th year. Mrs. K. is a member of the M. E. Church, and beloved by all who know her. She was one of a committee of three appointed by the Governor to visit and inspect the State Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant and Independence, which office she has held for a number of years.

T. F. KIRKPATRICK, farmer, Sec. 16; was born in this county in 1860. Married Miss Flora Countryman, of Muscatine, Jan. 1, 1879. They are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. K.'s parents, Mark and Synthia Kirkpatrick, nee Mofford, were pioneer settlers of Muscatine Co. and were highly esteemed for the many good qualities they possessed; they lived a sincere Christian life; they have some time since been gathered to the home of their fathers in the great beyond,

"Where friends meet to part no more."

WM. D. LAWRENCE, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 14, 1818; in 1832, he emigrated to the United States, stopping first in Albany, N. Y.; removed thence to Canada; in 1836 returned to New York, stopped in Buffalo; thence to several of the Southern States; thence to North Bend, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he married Miss Sarah Ann Disbrow, when he was 21 years of age; they had nine children, five still living—William L., John, Mary, Martha and Sarah Ann. He came westward, stopping in several parts of Illinois, and finally landing in Muscatine Co. in 1848, where he has since remained; he improved the farm on which he resides, consisting of 102 acres. He enlisted in the 2d I. V. C.; was 3d Sergeant or color bearer, and served during the war. Losing his first wife, he again married in 1875, Emily Gage, nee Eakins; they have had three children, none now living. Mr. L. is a Democrat.

JOHN LEIBIS, farmer, Sec. 22; Mr. Leibis is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., born March 4, 1836; while he was a child, his parents moved to Ohio, where

he remained until he was 18 years of age; then came to Iowa City, where he married Miss A. Caspar; she was born in Iowa City, her parents having settled there in the pioneer days. Mr. Leibis enlisted in Co. I, 22d I. V. I.; was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Removed shortly after his return to Muscatine; came on his present farm in the fall of 1877. Members of the United Brethren Church; he is a Republican. Owns forty acres of land well improved and containing several acres of fruit, located on the Moscow road, two and a half miles from Muscatine.

CHARLES LEIENDECKER, farming and dairy, Sec. 28, two miles from city of Muscatine; Mr. Leiendecker is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1834; emigrated to the United States in 1850; came to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1856, and to Muscatine the following year. He entered the 8th Michigan Battery, in which he served until after the siege of Vicksburg, then returned home, remained a short time, then entered the 77th Ohio V. I. as Sutler and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He married in Muscatine Miss Ella Heidman, of Scott Co.; they were married Oct. 5, 1872; have four children—Carroll, Henry, Otto and Katie. Mr. Leiendecker owns a well-improved farm of 160 acres. He is a man of much energy and is ever willing to aid any enterprise that gives promise of general good.

JOHN McCONAHA, farmer, Sec. 16; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, May 16, 1823. In 1846, married Miss Mary R. Hagan, a native of same county, born in 1826; they removed to Muscatine Co. in 1856 and settled in Lake Tp., where they resided until 1866, when they removed to their present farm; they have seven children living—Elizabeth A. (now Mrs. P. Esmoil), Rachel D. (now Mrs. C. Eichelberger), John S., Mary J., Newton, Grant, Chester. Mr. McConaha and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican. Owns 246 acres of land.

ALEXANDER McDERMONT, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Muscatine; is a native of the Emerald Isle and was born in County Antrim, North of Ireland, in 1844; he emigrated to the United States with his parents, first settling in Berks Co., Penn., in 1846; remained until 1858, then moved to Indiana, where they died. Mr. McD. enlisted in 1862 in the 82d Ind. V. I., Co. F, and served about two and a half years; was discharged after the battle of Chickamauga to take charge of two of his brothers, who were wounded in the same battle and died a short time afterward; his father was taken sick about the same time and died a few weeks later at his home in Indiana, and he was called there to take care of him; he re-enlisted Feb. 5 and served one more year. After the war was over, he came to Iowa and located in Muscatine Co. on the fine farm he now owns and improved. Mr. McD. married Miss Alice M. Corwin, daughter of H. Corwin, of Muscatine Co. in April, 1872; they have four children—John H., Anna Grace, George F. and Arthur. Members of the M. E. Church of the Island. Mr. McD. has held several offices in the county. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, where he resides. Is a staunch Republican.

JOHN W. MILLAR, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1838, and came with his parents to Iowa in 1849, locating in Muscatine Co. on the farm on which he now resides and improved; married Miss Henrietta Mikesell, daughter of John Mikesell, of Muscatine Co. in 1864. They have had four children, three still living—Anna, Hallie and Henrietta. Mr. M. has a farm of 225 acres, located about three and a half miles west of the city; has been very extensively engaged in the stock business for many years; is now engaged in the improvement of stock, hogs and cattle, in which he takes a deep interest; he is also engaged in propagating fish, and has several fine fish-ponds filled with trout and salmon. Members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is also a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics, is a staunch Republican. He enlisted in the 1st I. V. I., Co. A, and served six months, and, in 1864, was drafted into the army again. Mr. M. was married, drafted and had an heir all inside of one year; is among the most enterprising men of the county.

WILLIAM H. MILLAR, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Feb., 28, 1807; in 1849, with his family, removed to Iowa, and settled in Muscatine Co., on the farm on which he still resides; married Feb. 17, 1835, Miss Rebecca S., daughter of Charles Steenberger, of Piketon, Pike Co., Ohio. They

have had six children, five still living—Charles S., John W., Abraham H., Polly H. (now the wife of Presiding Elder Miller, of Iowa City), and Lavisa S.; members of the M. E. Church; Mr. M. has been a member of that church for over forty years. All of Mr. M.'s sons were in the army during the late war. He improved the large farm upon which he lives, consisting of over six hundred acres; is a pioneer of Muscatine County, and has held several offices of trust and responsibility; was overseer of the work on the levee while it was being built from Muscatine to a point eight or nine miles below the city. He has raised a family of very enterprising sons to make their mark in the world; was formerly a Whig, now a staunch Republican, and ever a foe to human slavery.

FREDERICK MITTMAN, far., Sec. 9; was born in Williamsburg, Germany, 1825; came to this country in 1853; stopped first in Ohio. In 1854, removed to Iowa, and located on the farm on which he now lives, consisting of 263 acres, located in Muscatine Co. Mr. M. is engaged extensively in the dairy business, which he is making a success financially. He carried on the blacksmith business some nine years in the city of Muscatine, prior to moving on his farm. In 1853, he married Miss Catherine Haneigan, prior to leaving Germany for the United States. They have four children—John, Robert, Andrew, Pauline. He is a staunch Republican; members of the Protestant Church.

THORNTON NICHOLS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1836; came to Iowa with his parents, settling in Des Moines Co., while he was quite young; remained there a number of years. Married, in 1859, Miss Emily A. Bier, daughter of Henry Bier, of Louisa Co.; they have four children—Henry H., Martha (now Mrs. C. Platt), Nannie and Lilly. Mr. N. improved the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 205 acres, valued at \$100 per acre; in 1877, Mr. N. engaged in the dairy business quite extensively, and still continues, in connection with farming. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. N. is a staunch Republican.

CHARLES PAGE, Sec. 2, now inside the city limits; was born in Norfolk Co., England, in 1830; in 1849, Mr. P. sailed for the United States, first stopping a short time in St. Louis, Mo.; thence came to Iowa, locating at Muscatine, where he has since been engaged in several important enterprises, such as the Muscatine Water Works, and various other public enterprises of importance and note. Mr. P. was formerly extensively engaged in distilling in the city of Muscatine. In 1855, Mr. P. returned to England, and married Miss Mary Ann Pyeroft, a native of Norfolk Co., England; they have had five children, all of whom are living—James W., Charles N., Lucinda J., Mary Ann and Henry C. Mr. P. is one among Muscatine's substantial citizens; public-spirited and thoroughly enterprising. Acts with the Democratic party.

B. F. PATTERSON, farmer, Sec. 11; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1845; came West with his parents. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 2d Regt. I. V. L., served until August, 1865. Married Miss Mary Kein, of this county; have three children—William Elward, Olive Iowa and Oron Eldon. Mr. Patterson and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is Republican in politics. Owns 80 acres of land.

C. L. PEASLEY, farmer, Sec. 12, Bloomington Tp.; was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1830. In February, 1853, he married Miss M. L. Carpenter; they removed to Muscatine Co. in May of the same year; have five children—Elbert D. C., Leslie W., Samuel C., Mary Elsie, Alice M. Mr. Peasley and wife are members of the Society of Friends. Politically, he is a Republican; has held various local offices; has been member of the Board of Township Trustees, and Treasurer a number of terms; owns 200 acres of land, finely improved and well located.

MRS. ELIZABETH D. PURCELL, nee Parvin, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, near Cincinnati, in 1839; came to Indiana with her parents while very young, and located in Dearborn Co.; in 1839, her parents removed to Muscatine Co., Iowa, and located at Bloomington (now Muscatine). In 1840, she married Alfred Purcell, a native of Kentucky, born near Maysville in 1804; Mr. P. came to Iowa the same year that they were married, and died Dec. 16,

1878; they have had nine children, eight still living—Melinda (now Mrs. Adkins), Louisa (now Mrs. Pierson), Lydia (now Mrs. Middleton), Charles, James, Rhoda, Alfred Oliver and Lizzie. Mr. P. was a plasterer by trade, which he followed for some years in Muscatine. Mr. P. was formerly a Whig, afterward a Republican. In 1854, they moved on the farm on which they now reside, of 104 acres, which they improved.

SAMUEL ROCKAFELLOW, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Muscatine; is a native of Pennsylvania; born in Montgomery Co., Sept. 23, 1833; in 1861, emigrated to Cedar Co., Iowa; remained one year; in 1862, located in Muscatine Co., near Muscatine. In 1857, in the city of Philadelphia, he married Miss Catharine G. Howell; they have five children—Harry H., Howard W., Clara E., Fanny R. and Charles O. Mr. R. is a machinist by trade, but now follows the occupation of a farmer. Members of the M. E. Church on the Island; Mr. R. is a Republican in politics, and has ever acted with that party.

W. G. ROWLAND, contractor and builder, Sec. 33; Mr. Rowland was born in Kingston, Canada West, Feb. 10, 1841; in 1851, he removed with his parents to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; thence to Rock Co., Wis., in 1855; in 1857, he came to Muscatine Co., remaining a short time; went to Kansas; returned to Muscatine in 1860. He enlisted in Co. A, 9th Regiment I. V. I.; was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Married Miss Lydia Hopkinson in Muscatine Co., in 1860; she was born near Cincinnati, Ohio; they have five children—Lillie Amelia, Lulu, Charles G., May, Phoebe J. Members of the U. B. Church; he is a Republican. Owns forty-five acres of land.

GEORGE SHIELD, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 21; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 28, 1845; came to Muscatine Co. with his parents in 1855. Married Miss Rhoda Smalley, of this county, in September, 1875; they have one child—Robert. Mr. Shield is a Democrat. Owns 188 acres of land; he is extensively engaged in stock-dealing, which business he devotes the most of his time to, and has been among the most successful dealers in the county.

SHEPHERD SMALLEY, Sec. 3; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Aug. 12, 1817, where he remained, receiving as good an education as the Western schools of that early day afforded; in 1839, in company with his parents, came to and settled in Bloomington (now Muscatine), where he has since resided, his father having died since, but his mother is still living in the city of Muscatine, now over 80 years of age; Mr. S. has lived for forty years on the site of his present fine dwelling, the original house that he built forty years ago making part of the same; in the same year he built his large barn, hauling the lumber fifty or sixty miles; it was the first barn of any size in the county, and still in a good state of preservation; Mr. S. erected his house and barn before the land was bought from the Government, which was rather adventurous. Feb. 19, 1845, he married Miss Minerva Drury, daughter of Isaiah Drury, one of the pioneers of Rock Island Co., Ill.; they have five children—William, Andrew, Priscilla (now Mrs. Hartman), Rhoda (now Mrs. Shield) and Frank. Mr. S. has held various important offices of trust and responsibility in the county and State; he was the first Drainage Commissioner appointed by the Governor for this part of Iowa, and was one of those who got an appropriation bill through the Legislature for a levee fund for Muscatine Co., and helped prosecute the work which made thousands of acres of land very valuable in Muscatine Co. that would otherwise have been worthless. Mr. S. is one of Iowa's early pioneers, and also one of Muscatine Co.'s most enterprising citizens, ready to help in every public enterprise. Mr. S. is a Democrat.

ALISON THORNTON, farmer, Sec. 16; was born in Guilford Co., N. C., in 1832; in 1854, removed to Arkansas; the following year, to Mercer Co., Ill., where he married Miss Elizabeth Wells in 1858; they removed to this county in 1866, and settled on the farm where he now resides; they have one child—Sarah Emma. Mr. T. is a member of the M. E. Church on the Island. Republican. He enlisted in the 124th Regt. I. V. I., and served until the close of the war; the Adjutant General's reports of Illinois show that he was a good soldier.

BARTLETT THORNTON, farmer, Muscatine Co.; was born near Hartford, N. C., Oct. 9, 1804; in 1815, he removed with his parents to Guilford Co.; remained until 1825, when he went to Wayne Co., Ind.; thence to Mercer Co., Ill., where he married Miss Mary Bachelder, in 1844; she was a native of Maine, born June 16, 1809; they came to Muscatine Co. in 1865; she died in this county in the 69th year of her age; they had six children, two still living. Mr. Thornton was originally a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party, he adopted its principles; he is a member of the Society of Friends. By his energy and industry, Mr. T. has accumulated quite a property; he owns 110 acres of land on his home place, and 410 acres near Wapello, the county seat of Louisa Co.

CHARLES B. VAIL, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., March 17, 1849; in 1855, he came to Muscatine Co. with his father, J. M. Vail, and has resided in the county since; has a fine farm of 73 acres, which he improved, located in Sec. 15, Muscatine Island. Mr. V. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Muscatine. His occupation is that of farm gardening. Democrat.

J. M. VAIL, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Muscatine; was born in the town of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1819; emigrated to Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1854; the next year, came to Muscatine Co., and located on the farm on which he now lives and has improved, consisting of 140 acres, situated six miles southwest of Muscatine; he also owns 180 acres of a farm near the county line in Louisa Co. Mr. Vail married Miss Louisa C. Chapman, daughter of Hiram Chapman, a physician of Newburg, N. Y., in 1844; they have had six children, four still living—Edward N. C., Charles B., James A. and J. Henry; William Chapman died in Florence Prison, N. C., Feb. 5, 1865, aged 19 years; Hiram died in infancy. Mrs. V. was born in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1817. Members of the Presbyterian Church of Muscatine; Mr. V. has held several offices of honor and trust in the county, and also in the State of New York before coming West; he has always been a Democrat.

A. A. WEBB, farmer, Sec. 16; was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., May 10, 1826; in 1829, his parents removed to Guernsey Co., Ohio, where he remained until he was 22 years of age, when he went to De Kalb Co., Ill., where he married Miss Martha Jane Bertlett, a native of Ashland Co., Ohio; they were married in 1856; she was born March 21, 1839; they removed to Muscatine Co. and settled where they now reside, in 1864; have had six children, four still living—John J., Stella, Annie and Willie. Mr. Webb and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican. Owns 101 acres of land, well improved.

SWEETLAND.

JOHN C. ALDINGER, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Muscatine Co., Iowa, Nov. 1, 1853; his parents, John and Catharine Aldinger, came to Muscatine Co. in 1851; Mrs. Aldinger was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Nov. 24, 1817; John, Sr., born in Germany Oct. 18, 1815, and died Nov. 8, 1856. John Aldinger, Jr., married Miss Lizzie Johnson in 1876; she was born in Queen Anne Co., Md., March 1, 1857; they have two children—Katie and Emma. Mr. A. is a Democrat.

JOEL BARNARD, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Muscatine; born in York State April 20, 1809; went to Washington Co., Ind., with his parents in 18—, where he was united in marriage to Miss Malvina Bogal in 1832; born in Virginia April 16, 1810; removed to Muscatine Co. in 1843; have seven children—Rural, Andrew, Sarelida, Ruth, Levi, Polly and Bathia.

JOHN W. CLENDENEN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Mercer Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1839; came to Muscatine Co. with his parents in

1815; has been twice married; present wife was Mrs. Mary Montgomery; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Feb. 12, 1847. Mr. C.'s parents settled near his present residence; remained until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Clendenen are members of the Friends' Church. Mr. C. owns fifty-one acres of land, and has ever been identified with the Democratic party.

ELMUR DAY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Washington Co., Penn., Nov. 23, 1821; removed in 1850 to Greene Co., where he followed farming until 1865, then returned to Washington Co.; the same year, came to Muscatine Co. and purchased the farm where he moved his family in October, 1865. Mr. Day married Miss Rachel D. Comkey March 12, 1849, a native of Green Co., Penn.; born Aug. 18, 1823, and died Jan. 14, 1861. He married again Miss Susan Kelley Dec. 30, 1863; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Dec. 6, 1830, and died March 23, 1870. Mr. Day has five children by former wife—Elizabeth (now Mrs. Mann), John W., Hannah B., Alice J. and Samuel M., Elmur Day, and one deceased—Livisa M., and by second wife two—Ida M. and George L., and one deceased—Laura F. Mr. Day was elected to the Legislature in 1871, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 34 years of age, where he has ever been a faithful member; is a Democrat.

JOSIAH DAY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Washington Co., Penn., July 13, 1828; removed to Muscatine Co. in 1866, settling in Sweetland Tp., where he owns a fine farm of 350 acres. Married Miss Phebe J. Minton, a native of Washington Co., Penn., in 1854; born Aug. 23, 1832; have six children, three sons and three daughters—Laura C., S. Belle, Mary, John W., S. Addison and Goldsmith O. Mr. and Mrs. Day are members of the Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

MRS. LYDIA A. DAVIDSON, formerly Mrs. Hoope, Sec. 18; P. O. Muscatine; born in Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 9, 1842; removed with her parents to Delaware Co., Penn., and thence to Muscatine Co. Feb. 1, 1867. Married William H. Davidson Dec. 12, 1866; he was born in Chester Co., Penn., March 8, 1835; died Sept. 19, 1872; have two daughters—Ellie E., born Oct. 17, 1867; Sidonia S. G., born July 8, 1871. Mrs. D. is a member of the Episcopal Church; Mr. D. served as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department one year, under J. J. Hooper. Democrat.

ISALAH DAVIS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Virginia Feb. 10, 1816; removed with his parents to Union Co., Ind., when 13 years of age; remained three years; thence to Madison Co., and lived five years; came to Muscatine Co., in 1837, and settled in Sweetland Tp.; among the first in the township; there was only one small field broken on the prairie in that vicinity; Mr. Davis helped to survey the city of Muscatine in 1839, and Bloomington Tp., Sweetland Tp. in 1837, and was Deputy Sheriff in 1838. Married Miss Hannah Drury, May 27, 1844; born in Wayne Co., Ind., Sept. 23, 1823; have had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters—John, Benjamin, Charles, Frank, Lucy, Lincoln, Dell, Isaiah, and three dead; Shepard died in the army; Rachel and James; the first house that was built on the prairie in Sweetland Tp. now stands on Mr. Davis' farm; he owns 300 acres of land; has improved 400 acres in the township. Mrs. D. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Davis has been honest in all his business transactions, an industrious and energetic man, and is highly respected by all that know him; Republican.

ANDREW DOBBS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Melpine; born in Juniata Co., Penn., April 1, 1816. Married Miss Elizabeth Longstreth March 11, 1845; removed to Muscatine Co., 1845, and settled where they now reside, in the spring of 1846; Mr. D. was appointed Postmaster of Melpine, by William Dennison, in 1865, which office he has held ever since; was on the Board of Supervisors four years; taught the first school in the district; have five children—Marion B., Edward H., Emma U., Chester P. and Elizabeth A. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. D. is a Republican.

J. A. DOWNER, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Muscatine; born in Hartford Co., Conn., Sept. 2, 1805; removed to Pennsylvania in 1812; remained until 20 years of age; where he engaged in teaching school. Married Miss Elizabeth R. Carder Feb.

11, 1827; born in Columbia Co., Penn., March 13, 1807; they removed to Stark Co., Ohio, where he followed farming and school-teaching for thirteen years; in 1845, removed to Des Moines Co., Iowa, and settled at Linton, where he held the post office for twelve years; in 1865, removed to Muscatine Co., and purchased the Bamford farm. United with the M. E. Church at 19 years of age, has ever been a faithful member; Mrs. Elizabeth Downer died Dec. 14, 1845; he married again Mrs. Elizabeth Babb, June 8, 1847, a native of Pennsylvania; she died Jan. 30, 1873; has had by former wife six children—Ann C., Mary S., Robert M., Joseph B., two deceased, Almira and Adella; and three by second wife—Edwin and George C.; one deceased—Ellen.

JOSEPH DOWNER, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Muscatine; born in Stark Co., Ohio, May 6, 1840; came to Des Moines Co., Iowa, in 1845, thence to Muscatine Co.; in early life, was engaged in the cause of education; enlisted in 8th Iowa Cavalry, Co. D, and served till the close of the war; went out as private, and was promoted to Captain; was in most of the engagements of his regiment; was taken prisoner July 30, 1864, and held at Andersonville until Sept. 22, 1864. Married Margaret A. Davis in 1866; she was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1847; have three children—Anna A., John T., Louis E. Member of the M. E. Church; is a Radical Republican, and an uncompromising temperance man.

ABNER ELDRIDGE; born in Chester Co., Penn., June 26, 1806. Married Miss Amy H. Davidson April 3, 1844; she was born in Chester Co., Penn., July 3, 1813; have had two children—Joseph, born July 28, 1845, and died Sept. 4, 1865; Benjamin, born April 27, 1848, and died March 2, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the Friends' Church. They removed to Muscatine Co. in 1853, and settled on the present farm he now owns; has held the office of Assessor and Township Clerk and District Secretary; is a Republican.

MARSHALL FARNSWORTH, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Williamstown, Vt., in 1815; came to Muscatine Co. first in 1837; went back to Illinois; returned, in 1838, and purchased, at the land sales, 260 acres, and settled in Sweetland Township, where he now resides; served on the Board of Supervisors four years; has been Justice of the Peace, and held other minor offices of the township. Married Miss Rebecca Daniels in 1844; she was born in North Carolina in 1825, and died in 1869. Married again, Miss Ruth J. Peck in 1870; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1820; came to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1839, and settled at Montrose. Mr. F. had eight children by former wife—Henry P., Eric D. (now Mrs. Draper), Eliza E. (now Mrs. Kelley), John M., Thomas E., Nellie, and two deceased—Abbie and Verona. When Mr. Farnsworth came to the county, there were but few buildings in Sweetland Township, and many Indians. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. F. voted at the first election held in the Territory of Iowa, and has always taken sides with the Republican party.

PLINY FRY, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Muscatine; born in Carroll Co., N. H., July 8, 1842; at 12 years of age, came West with his parents to Mahaska Co., Iowa, in 1854, and removed to Muscatine Co. in 1869 and settled, where he now owns forty acres of land. Married Miss Mary C. Deane Aug. 31, 1870; born in Kennebec Co., Me., Sept. 22, 1841; came to Muscatine Co. with her parents in 1858. Mr. Fry is Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Muscatine. Mr. and Mrs. Fry are members of Orthodox Friends' Church; Mr. Fry is a Republican.

D. M. FUNK, blacksmith and farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Pine Mills; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Feb. 23, 1828; removed to Muscatine in 1850; then to Tipton, Cedar Co.; thence to Linn Co.; returned to Muscatine Co. and settled where he now lives. Married Miss Barbara Blessing in 1851; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., May 22, 1830; have eleven children—Mary B., John H., Catharine A., Nancy E., Amanda J., Elizabeth D., Ida M., Magdalena, Lavina, Frederick D. and Barbara A. Members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Funk is a Democrat.

HENRY GETTERT, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Germany in 1826; came to Muscatine Co. in 1854 and settled in Montpelier Tp., where he remained until 1865, then removed where he now resides; owns 250 acres, which he

has improved. Married Miss A. Fechner in 1860; she was born in Prussia in 1835; have five children—Mary, Annie, Jacob, Augusta and John. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of a Protestant church; Mr. G. is a Democrat.

PETER GETTERT, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Germany April 24, 1842; came to Muscatine Co. in 1854. In 1861, enlisted in Co. C, 16th Regiment I. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was in all the battles of the regiment—at Corinth, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Oliver and Atlanta, where he was under fire eighteen days, taken prisoner and held in Andersonville two months; was on the march to the sea with Sherman; marched from Savannah to Washington, and was at the general review. Returned to Muscatine Co. in 1866, and married Miss Amelia Fechner, born in Germany in 1840; have four children—Henry, Lena, Theodore and Ada. Mr. Gettert is a Democrat.

MRS. MARY A. GILBERT, nee Chinn, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Muscatine; born in Indianapolis March 5, 1824; her father, Thomas Chinn, came to Indianapolis in 1820; Mrs. Gilbert was of English and Scotch descent; they were connections of Sir Walter Scott. Miss Mary A. Chinn married Samuel Gilbert in 1841; born in Virginia May 16, 1815; removed to Muscatine Co. in 1835, where he died Dec. 8, 1873; Mr. Gilbert was an honest, upright and energetic man, and ever generous; he leaves a family of eight children—Martha J. (now Mrs. Styles), Andrew J., Alice (now Mrs. Millet), Irene (now Mrs. Huffmaster), Rollin, Mary C. (now Mrs. Chandler), Douglas and Samuel V., and three deceased in infancy. Mr. Gilbert was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the M. E. Church. Came to this county without any means, and left his family in good circumstances.

WILLIAM HALLING, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Melpine; born in Prussia May 12, 1814; came to St. Louis in 1849, where he worked three years by the day, and, in 1852, came to Muscatine, where he worked as a day laborer until he got money enough to buy eighty acres of land; then worked till he had money to buy things to enable him to move on his farm, where he remained till 1868, then removed where he now owns 500 acres. Married Miss Rika Niamaire in March, 1849; born in Prussia Dec. 25, 1825; they have nine children—Lewis, William, Christian, Henry, Mary, Louisa, George, Eddie and Fred. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Lutheran Church; Mr. H. is a Democrat.

A. M. HARE, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Muscatine; born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1811; came to Muscatine in 1841; having learned the trade of hatter in Dayton, Ohio, he established the first manufactory in Muscatine, which business he followed until 1849; then sold out and purchased the ferry, which he operated until 1850, when he engaged in real-estate business till 1859, and then removed to where he now resides. Mr. Hare was first Colonel of the 11th I. V. I.; at the battle of Shiloh was wounded and resigned his commission. Married Miss Emeline P. Austin in 1844; born in Ohio in 1826; have two children—Austin and Ida B., now Mrs. Warfield, and three deceased—Mary A., William P., one died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members, one of the M. E. and the other of the Congregational Church; Republican.

JOSEPH N. HARKER, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Muscatine; born in Sussex Co., N. J., Sept. 10, 1808; came to Muscatine Co. in 1846, and settled in the vicinity where he now lives. Married Miss Lydia Rosenkrans Aug. 19, 1837; she was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 5, 1815; they have had seven children, three now living—Jane (now Mrs. Parvin), Mary C. (now Mrs. Smith), Edwin J. (deceased), Theodore (enlisted in Co. A, 35th I. V. I., was taken sick, returned home and died), Margaret, James, Sarah and John. Mrs. Harker is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. owns 205 acres of land; Mr. H. is upright and honest in all his business transactions. He is a Republican.

J. B. HENNEKER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Melpine; born in Kent Co., England, March 29, 1809; came to Philadelphia in 1817. Married Miss Jane Langstreth in 1831; born Sept. 14, 1812. In 1835, removed to Perry Co., Penn.; in 1846, to Muscatine Co. They have eight children—Edward, Tacy A. (now Mrs. Patterson).

Hannah M. (now Mrs. Cabe), Harriet F. (now Mrs. Cole), William S., Henrietta (now Mrs. Hill), Jennie E. (now Mrs. West), Ida M. and two dead, Benjamin M. and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. was appointed Postmaster by J. K. Polk, which office he held sixteen years.

JOSEPH HEINLY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Northampton Co., Penn., May 2, 1821; came to Muscatine Co. in 1855. Married Miss G. Seen May 10, 1841; born in Northampton Co., Penn., May 10, 1819; have four sons and four daughters—Anderson W., Milton M., Benjamin F., Emma E. (now Mrs. Mackiner), Thomas, Ella S. (now Mrs. Wintermute), Ida May, Laura G., and four deceased—George W., Joseph R., Mary and one died in infancy. Mr. Heinly's grandparents came to Lehigh Co., Penn., before the Revolutionary war, and the house that his great-grandfather built still stands where his grandfather, his father and one of his sisters were born. Mr. Heinly is energetic and by good management has become well off; owns 2,100 acres of land. Mr. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. J. HOAG, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Muscatine; born in Chittenden Co., Vt., May 3, 1827; removed with his parents to Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1831, and remained one year; thence to North Berwick, Me., where they remained until 1837, then removed to Beaver Co., Penn.; in 1843, to Henry Co., Iowa, and in 1864, to Mahaska Co., remained until 1870, then went to the Indian Territory; remained five years, three years with Agent, B. Darlington; two years with Agent Richards, and in 1875, came to Muscatine Co. Married Miss Rachel Darlington June 20, 1849; born in Pennsylvania in 1830; died Jan. 26, 1856; he married again Miss Margaret Osborn March 9, 1865; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, March 20, 1833; died Nov. 27, 1877; he married again Mrs. Elizabeth C. Peasley March 29, 1879; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1829; Mr. H. has three children by his first wife—Charles B., Lindley N. and Mattie D., and by second wife, two—Joseph T. and Annie R. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Friends' Church; she has two children by her former husband—Arthur and Oliver. Mr. H. is a Republican. His father resides with him; Joseph Hoag, born in Chittenden Co., Vt., June 2, 1800. Married Miss Eliza Meader October, 1820; born in Strafford Co., N. H., 1798; died in 1823; married again M. D. Tabor, 1825; born in Ulster Co., N. Y., 1802; died in 1853.

J. B. JESTER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Brooke Co., Va., June 26, 1833; went to Texas in 1859; remained eighteen months; returned to Virginia, and enlisted in the 12th Regiment Va. V. L., Co. K; was elected First Lieutenant and afterward appointed Captain; was in the battles at Winchester, June 14–16, 1863; New Market, May 15, 1864; Piedmont, June 5, 1864; Lynchburg, June 18, 1864; Snicker's Gap, July 18, 1864; Winchester, July 24, 1864; Berryville, Sept. 19, 1864; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; Pittsburg, April 1, 2, 3, 1865, and Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865; came to Muscatine Co., 1865. Married Miss Elizabeth Palmer March 16, 1864; born in Fayette Co., Penn.; born Aug. 10, 1837; have two daughters—Carrie and Lucy B. Members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Jester has held the Assessor's office five years. Republican.

D. B. JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Muscatine; born in Hillsborough Co., N. H., June 25, 1812; removed to Muscatine Co. in the spring of 1854, and settled where he now resides. Married Miss Lydia F. Miller in 1839; she was born in Strafford Co., N. H.; they have five children—A., Phoebe E., Levi D., Lydia M., Rosina L., and two deceased; Mrs. J. died Feb. 25, 1876; married again Mrs. Judith Fry, 1877; she was born in Hillsborough Co., N. H., 1808. Mr. and Mrs. J. are members of the Friends' Church. Mr. J. is a Republican.

M. P. PACE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Muscatine; born in Pittsylvania Co., Va., Feb. 25, 1815; went with his parents to Washington Co., Ky., in 1819, and in the fall of 1831, removed to Morgan Co., Ill., thence to Warren Co., and in 1835, he and his father came to Muscatine Co., took a claim, and moved in the spring of 1836, where his parents, Michael and Nancy Pace, lived until their death. Mr. Pace married Miss Amanda Chambers, daughter of William and Sarah Chambers, April 2, 1843; born in Washington Co., Ind., Feb. 25, 1825; she came to Muscatine Co. with parents

May 12, 1836. Mr. Pace has three sons and three daughters—Ellery W., Iona N. (now Mrs. Nye), Emma S., Elbridge F., Elvin, Susie H., and two deceased—Sarah and Douglass A. Mr. Pace has made the improvements on 600 acres where he lives. Democrat.

J. A. PARVIN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., Nov. 10, 1807; the youngest son of four now living, of David Parvin and Elizabeth Sutton. Mr. Parvin came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in an early day, where he engaged in teaching school for two years; removed to Muscatine in 1839, and taught school for one year, then engaged in the mercantile business for four years; was appointed District Clerk of the Court; elected to the General Assembly in 1850, and served in the winter of '50 and '51; was elected Mayor of Muscatine in 1854, and served one year, and in 1857, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; elected to the Senate in 1863, and served six years; was one of seven who organized the first M. E. Church in Muscatine in 1839. Mr. Parvin has been matrimonially unfortunate; is now married to his fourth wife, Martha M. Williams, a native of Boston, and has been unfortunate in raising a family; have had thirteen children—only two now living—one by first wife, Thomas S., and by second wife, Ida (now Mrs. R. N. Ingersoll). In May, 1855, Mr. Parvin removed to where he now resides, and has been a farmer since. He united with the M. E. Church in 1832; has ever been a consistent member. Democrat until 1854, when he helped to organize the Republican party, and has been a Republican ever since.

MRS. LAURA L. PATTERSON, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Melpine; daughter of Benjamin and Azubah Nye; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1827; her parents were natives of Vermont; came to Muscatine Co. in 1833, being the first white family that settled in the county. Mr. Nye, her father, built three mills on Pine Creek—the first mills built in the county—one of which still stands as a memento of pioneer times, and is still in operation; owned, now, by Busby & Huchendorf. Mr. N. died in 1852. Mrs. Nye was 80 years old, at the time of her death, March 4, 1879. Their daughter married Feb. 26, 1845, Mr. R. H. Patterson, a native of Knox Co., Ohio, born October 9, 1817, and came to Muscatine Co. in 1836. Mr. P. died Nov. 30, 1863, leaving a widow and five children. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. Mrs. P. is connected with the same church. The family consists of the following, now living—Benjamin F., Laura B. (now Mrs. Campbell), Pina F. L., Robert S. and Charles E.; deceased—George A., Viola L., Lemuel S.

W. H. RAUB, farmer and dealer in stock, Sec. 35; P. O. Melpine; born in Warren Co., N. J., May 1, 1826; removed to Muscatine Co. in 1855. Married Mrs. Sarah Keen, formerly Miss Sarah Martin, March 13, 1856; she was a native of Warren, N. J., born May 2, 1824; they have two sons—Arthur B. and Orrin H., and one deceased—John W. Mrs. Raub has one son and one daughter by her former husband—Mary E. and B. E., and two deceased—George and Sylvester. Mr. Raub owns 416 acres of a fine farm; he has made most of the improvements. He and wife are united with the M. E. Church; Mr. R. is a radical Republican.

D. W. ROBERTS, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Strafford Co., N. H., Jan. 19, 1842; came to Muscatine Co. with his parents in 1853. He married Miss Lou Atwood March 1, 1866, born in Ohio Jan. 8, 1842; have four children, three sons and one daughter—Gilbert J., John C., Winfred and Carrie M., and two deceased—Arthur H. and Adeline M. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Friends' Church; Mr. R. is a Republican.

JAMES ROSBOROUGH, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Melpine; born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 17, 1815; came to Philadelphia April 1, 1848, thence to Muscatine, and remained thirteen years, working at the carpenter's trade. He married Miss Ann A. Wallace in 1852, born in Nova Scotia April 13, 1831, and died Jan. 8, 1879; they have five sons and one daughter—Charles A., Frank, James W., Simon B. R., Sherman G. and Ann A. Mr. R. owns 143½ acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements. Republican.

JOHN SCHALLHORN, manufacturer of pottery, Fairport; was born in Germany June 21, 1849, where he learned his trade; at 16 years of age, he came to Winnebago Co., Wis., where he worked at his trade one year; then to Illinois, where he remained three years, thence to Minnesota, then to Muscatine Co. in 1873, and engaged in his present business. He married Miss Caroline Feustel March 17, 1876, born in Muscatine Co., Iowa, March 17, 1858; they have two children—Elizabeth S. and Barbara. Members of the Catholic Church; Mr. S. is a Republican.

J. G. SCRIBNER, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Sweetland Center; was born in Carroll, N. H., June 12, 1810; removed to Muscatine Co. in 1854. He married Miss Eliza Plumer Sept. 22, 1831, born in Carroll Co., N. H., in 1809; she died in 1855; he married again Miss Mary Underwood Aug. 12, 1858, born in Merrimack Co., N. H., Nov. 5, 1816; Mr. S. has had three children by his former wife—Samuel S., Abby M. and Mary A., all deceased. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Friends' Church; Mr. S. is a Republican.

P. A. SHERFEY, far., S. 21; P. O. Muscatine; Mrs. Sherfey was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1817. She married John Sherfey in 1837; he was born in Gettysburg, Penn., Jan. 5, 1805. Mr. Sherfey went to La Fayette, Ind., in an early day, where he engaged in milling and mercantile business for some time, and in 1837 removed to Muscatine Co. and settled at Wyoming, where he opened the first store that was in the place; also held the first post office; was appointed by Andrew Jackson; Mr. Sherfey laid claim to the farm where Mrs. Sherfey now resides, and, after the privations of pioneer life, in 1871 passed away, leaving his family in good circumstances, two sons and four daughters.

JOHN SPARKS, manufacturer of pottery, Fairport; born in Adair Co., Ky., Oct. 17, 1821; came to Fairport, Iowa, in 1844, and engaged in his present business. Married Miss Sarah Anderson in 1846; she died in 1858; married again—Miss Mary Penton—in 1859; she was born in Maryland in 1840; his children are Sarah E., Sophronia, Clinton and Luey M.; deceased—Ellery (killed at battle of Atlanta) and Myron, by former wife; by present wife, three—William C., Adella A. and George H., and two deceased—Fannie O. and Estella. Members of M. E. Church; Republican. Has had the appointment of Postmaster since Lincoln's first election.

ALFRED TUNISON, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Sussex Co., N. J., April 2, 1831; the second son of Henry Tunison and Ann Simmons; his mother died when he was 6 years of age; he lived with an aunt until 14 years of age, then started in life for himself; came to Michigan, where he worked by the month until he had \$300; came to Muscatine Co. Nov. 10, 1853, and purchased eighty acres of land, now the J. B. Jester farm, which he improved; sold and bought 160 acres, where he now lives, and improved it; he holds the office of Assessor. Married Miss Mary Ross March 25, 1855; she was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Oct. 21, 1834; have one son and two daughters—Harvey, Ella and Carrie, and one deceased—George. Mrs. T. is member of M. E. Church; Mr. T. is Democrat.

K. VAN CAMP, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 15, 1822; his parents died when he was a child 8 or 10 years of age; was raised among strangers; came to Muscatine Co. in 1850 and purchased 160 acres of land of Dr. Newcomb. Married Miss Ann M. Little Dec. 15, 1849; she was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Jan. 17, 1828; have eight children—Andrew N., Abraham E., William O., Mary E. (now Mrs. Longstreich), James H., George W., Jacob E. and Frank K. Mr. and Mrs. Van Camp are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Van Camp has held most of the township offices; has improved 480 acres in the township; now owns 445. Republican.

JACOB VAN DOREN, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Sweetland; born in Somerset Co., N. J., July 12, 1833; when 5 years of age, his parents removed to Hamilton Co., Ohio; remained eight years; thence to Dearborn Co., Ind.; removed to Muscatine Co. in 1855, and settled near where he now lives; Mr. Van Doren owns eighty acres of land, on which he has made most of the improvements; is engaged in farming and manufacturing sorghum molasses; in 1878, manufactured 3,600 gallons. Republican.

J. J. VANCE, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1823; served an apprenticeship as chair and cabinet maker, which occupation he followed in Pennsylvania and in Muscatine, where he removed in 1845. He married Miss Isabel Jackson (now deceased) in 1854. Mr. Van Doren owns 100 acres of land; is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 5, Muscatine; Republican.

R. I. VANCE, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Sweetland Center; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1817, where he was engaged in chair and cabinet making, came to Muscatine in 1845, where he engaged in farming for some time; removed to his farm in 1855. Married Miss Mary M. Hershe in 1852; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1829; they have three sons and four daughters—Charles, Elizabeth J., John, Margaret, Edward, Katie and Minnie. Mr. V. owns 185 acres of land. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. V. is a Democrat.

B. K. WINTERMUTE, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Melpine; born in Warren Co., N. J., May 23, 1832; came to Muscatine Co., 1853. In 1861, enlisted in the 11th I. V. L. Co. H, and served until the close of the war; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg, and with Sherman to the sea; was in all the battles of the regiment and at the general review in Washington. Married Miss L. A. Martin in 1860, a native of Warren Co., N. J., born in 1835. Members of the M. E. Church. Owns 200 acres of fine farming land, which he is constantly improving; also has a fine creamery, where they manufacture butter which brings the highest market price. Republican.

C. P. WOOD, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Muscatine; born in Loudoun Co., Va., Nov. 29, 1822; at 12 years of age, went with his parents to Morgan Co., Ohio, where he remained until he came to Muscatine Co. in 1853. Married Miss Sarah H. Carr in 1847; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Aug. 25, 1826, and died Feb. 28, 1875; have five children—Addison J., William G., Walter H., Jessie C. and Ida S. Mr. Wood owns 125 acres of land. Acts with the Republican party.

ORONO TOWNSHIP.

A. L. BLIVIN, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Conesville; owns 420 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born Sept. 18, 1831, in Allegany Co., N. Y.; in 1836, parents moved to Meigs Co., Ohio, and, in April, 1838, came to Louisa Co., Iowa; his father died the following August; his mother again married William Todd in 1841; he (A. L.) lived at home, learning of his step-father the bricklayer's trade; in 1852, engaged as clerk in a dry goods store with Mr. Gore for nearly two years, then worked at his trade, after which he rented the ferry of his step-father, which he operated a couple of years; in the spring of 1861, came to his present farm. Married Miss Miriam Whelen Aug. 14, 1856; she was born July 17, 1833, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; have two children—William E. and Anna S.; lost one infant. Mr. B. is among the leading farmers of his township; makes a specialty of blooded stock. Republican.

ALBERT J. BROCKWAY, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Conesville; son of James M. and Lydia Brockway, born Sept. 18, 1830, in Jefferson Co., Penn.; in the spring of 1842, parents emigrated to Muscatine Co., Iowa, locating in this township, then called Cedar; Muscatine was the nearest post office—15 miles; Mr. B. engaged in the lumbering business during the years 1847-48, in what is now Jackson Co., Wis. Married Miss Mary Nichols, daughter of Samuel Nichols, Dec. 6, 1866; she was born in 1835 and died March 19, 1861; was again married to Elizabeth Nichols, cousin to his first wife, June 4, 1862; she was born in 1841 in Iowa; his children by his first wife are Ida O. and Merton W.; by second wife, Alice M., Lydia, Mary E., Grace and Marcus L.; lost three infants. Mr. B. purchased his home farm from the Government in 1850; he now owns a little over 700 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Members Reformed Church; Republican.

E. A. BROCKWAY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Conesville; son of James M. and Lydia Brockway; born May 11, 1836, in Jefferson Co., Penn.; with parents emigrated to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1842; located in this township, then called Cedar; spent part of 1858, 1859 and 1860 in the pineries of Jackson Co., Wis.; in the fall and winter of 1860 and 1861, attended school at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Enlisted in Co. B, of the 35th I. V. I., Aug. 13, 1861; participated in the battle at Jackson, Miss., siege of Vicksburg, in the charge of the 22d of May, 1863, the siege of Jackson, routing of Joe Johnston and capture of several hundred men; was also with Banks in his Red River expedition, at the battle of Henderson Hill, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou and Monsour, La.; Tupelo, Tenn.; with Gen. Steele in Arkansas; at Nashville, Tenn., and at the siege of Mobile, Ala.; mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa; in the winter of 1866-67, operated in the Wisconsin pineries again. Married Miss Jane Davison, of this county, Dec. 29, 1869; she was born April 10, 1850, in Illinois; have three children—Rhoda E., Helen M. and Lillian; lost one infant. Mr. B. owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Greenbacker.

J. CALHOUN, wagon-maker and Justice of the Peace, Conesville; born July 25, 1842, in Louisa Co., Iowa; learned his trade in Columbus City. Enlisted in his country's service July 13, 1861, in Co. C, of the 5th I. V. I.; was promoted to First Sergeant; re-enlisted as a veteran in Co. G, of the 5th I. V. C., in January, 1864; was subsequently promoted as Quartermaster; was also, as a reward for bravery, presented with a very fine sword by his company, costing \$130, with the name of the battles in which he was engaged—New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, Corinth (2d), Jackson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Duck River, Nashville, Pulaski, Elyton, Ebenezer Church, Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, West Point and Macon. He was one of two color-bearers at the battle of Iuka who escaped out of nine; was remarkably fortunate, having never been sick a day while in the service; was mustered out in August, 1865. Returned to Columbus City and followed his trade till in 1867, came to Conesville and established his present business; was elected the first Mayor of the town, and is present Justice of the Peace. Married Miss Susan Stillwell, of this county, March 27, 1867; she was born Dec. 25, 1845, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; have four children living—Cora, Lucinda J., Albert and Arthur; lost one—Miriam. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Columbus City Lodge, No. 107. Republican.

B. S. CONE, founder of the town of Conesville and retired farmer; P. O. Conesville; born June 25, 1812, in North Wilbraham, Mass.; his parents, Jared and Hannah Cone, moved to Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1816, and to Muskingum Co. in 1820, where they both died, mother in 1823, and father in 1856. Mr. C. married Miss Lucinda Davison Feb. 4, 1836; she was born Dec. 11, 1818, in Coshocton Co., Ohio. He first located in Coshocton Co., near the line of Muskingum Co.; was subsequently one of the delegates to a railroad convention for the purpose of inducing the Pan-Handle Railroad Co. to run their road to that point, in which they succeeded, and a town was laid out on Mr. C.'s land and called Conesville; was engaged there in mercantile business; also proprietor of a line of canal-boats on the Ohio Canal; in the fall of 1854, came to Muscatine Co.; first purchased 840 acres of land in Orono Tp.; was one of the prime movers and workers in securing the location of the C. R. & B. R. R., and now B. C. & N. R. R., through this township; had the management and supervision of grading and tying the road from the Iowa River to the north line of Pike Tp.; in March, 1870, he laid off the town of Conesville, a station having been established here by the railroad company. Mr. C. was appointed the first Postmaster; he has also served as one of the County Supervisors, Justice of the Peace, etc.; has three children living—William D. (now a physician of this place), James W. (an attorney of Iowa City), and Jared E. (the youngest, at home running the farm). To the last two sons he has given over his land, containing 1,050 acres, they to take care of him and wife the remainder of their life; had four children deceased—Hannah E., Lucy J., Stewart B. and Arthur E. Members of the Reformed Church; Republican.

W. D. CONE, M. D., physician and surgeon; also owns a farm of 256 acres, northwest of town, valued at \$35 per acre, Conesville; born March 17, 1838, in

Coshocton Co., Ohio; came with parents to Muscatine Co. in the fall of 1854. Enlisted in Co. B, of the 35th I. V. L., Dec. 5, 1863; participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La.; was also under A. J. Smith in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; subsequently, he was assigned to the Commissary Department at Keokuk, also having charge of the Hospital Department; in May, 1865, was assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out in October, 1865; while in the hospital, commenced the study of medicine, which he continued, attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, where he graduated in February, 1867; afterward graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York in February, 1868, since which time he has followed his profession in connection with carrying on his farm. Married Miss Kate F. Lord, daughter of Richard Lord, of Muscatine, June 7, 1870; she was born April 21, 1845, in this county; have two children—Edna L. and William L. Mr. C. served his county as Supervisor in 1863; is at present one of the Trustees of the township. Religion. Liberal; Republican.

W. H. CROCKER, Port Allen; dealer in dry goods, general merchandise and grain, also owns about 219 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; and his wife owns 176 acres of land, mostly in Washington Co., besides a house and two lots in Port Allen; Mr. C. was born Oct. 9, 1821, in Devonshire, England. Married there Fanny E. Tyte in March, 1842; she was born in January, 1822. On the 4th of May, 1846, they set sail at Biddeford, England, for the United States; when near the Azores Islands, the vessel was struck by a severe gale, breaking off the rudder, leaving the vessel at the mercy of the storm; they soon fell in with a vessel of the Cunard line, which took them in tow back toward the coast of Ireland; a temporary rudder was constructed and they attempted to make the port themselves, but their rudder proved of little value, and they were again driven toward the shore and near the rocks, when all on board expected almost every minute to be dashed to pieces; however, fortunately the wind changed and drove the vessel to sea, and they finally succeeded in making Crook Haven Harbor, where they remained ten days for repairs, when they again set sail, and, after being out about six weeks, when near the coast of Newfoundland, they ran out of provisions and were rationed several days on half a sea biscuit and a pint of stagnant water a day, having to use rum in the water to drink it; Mr. C. was the first to discover the topsail of a vessel, which they signaled and brought it to their relief, and for six weeks following they were dependent upon fishing and what supplies they could get from other vessels; they finally made Quebec, Canada, Aug. 28, 1846; he soon after came on to Genesee Co., Mich.; in the spring of 1854, came to Oakland, Louisa Co., Iowa; purchased a farm, upon which part of the town was subsequently platted; engaged in dealing in and shipping stock in connection with farming; in 1858, engaged in mercantile business; in the fall of 1872, moved his store, building and goods to Port Allen. Has served as Township Clerk. Has six children living—William H., Agnes H., Samuel, Stephen, Frances E. and George; lost two—Ada and Robert; his son William H., Jr., served his country in Co. E of the 16th I. V. L.; enlisted in October 1862, and re-enlisted as a veteran in April, 1864; participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, siege and battles of Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and subsequently at Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta and Savannah; was promoted to Sergeant at the battle of Vicksburg; mustered out at Davenport in July, 1865. Greenbacker.

J. T. JEAN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Conesville; owns 255 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born Feb. 16, 1820, in Clermont Co., Ohio; in 1823, his parents moved to Union Co., Ind.; in the spring of 1838, emigrated with parents to this county, locating in Cedar Tp.; there were then no settlers in what is now Orono Tp.; in the spring of 1851, he crossed the plains to California; following December, started for home on a sailing vessel; when they were out about five hundred miles, were overtaken by a heavy gale, compelling the officers to cut away the masts, after which a leak sprung and the vessel was kept up by the pumps and buckets used by about seventy-five persons for forty-eight hours, when they made a port in Southern California; another vessel was chartered and again had to come to land, and traveled across the country in

Central America to Lake Nicaragua River to the Gulf, where he again shipped for home; in the spring of 1852, came on to his present farm. Married Melissa A. Shellabarger, of Ohio, Sept. 27, 1848; she was born May 12, 1830, in Montgomery Co., Ohio; have five children living—Thomas M., Laura M., Sarah S., Joseph E., Ulysses A. and Alta M. Mr. Jean's father, Joseph Jean, died Dec. 3, 1870, and mother Nov. 8, 1853; wife's parents came to this county in 1846; her father died November, 1876, and mother Dec. 14, 1864. Greenbacker.

I. W. JONES, farmer and one of the proprietors of the Ricketts' Addition to the town called Orono; P. O. Conesville; son of Joshua and Mary J. Jones; born Dec. 7, 1843, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1866, came to Pike Tp., of this county, and to Orono Tp. in the spring of 1871. Married Martha J. Ricketts, daughter of Hezekiah W. and Cecelia Ricketts, April 16, 1868; she was born Nov. 1, 1849, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; her father came to this county in the fall of 1852, and entered from the Government 320 acres of land, embracing the land on west side of Main street; he subsequently sold eighty acres, now owned by Mr. Tipton; Mr. Ricketts died July 28, 1857, leaving his wife and three children, heirs to his estate—Mrs. Jones, Byron A. and Robinson F.; Mr. A. L. Blivin was appointed guardian for the boys; Messrs. E. Younkin, John Haines and George Bomgardner were appointed as Commissioners to divide the estate, eighty acres being set off to the widow as hers during her life, after which, it is to revert to the heirs; sixteen acres were laid off in town lots in the fall of 1870 as an addition to the town and called Orono, the balance of 144 acres was divided between the children, Byron A., a dentist in Clinton, Iowa, and Robinson F., a telegraph operator. The widow Ricketts was again married to John Barrett in 1864. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are: Eva, born Aug. 2, 1870; Albert W., Nov. 2, 1874, and Nellie, Feb. 14, 1877. Mr. J. is a member of the Reformed Church; Greenbacker.

ALEXANDER McCURDY, Conesville, proprietor of hotel; son of Daniel and Jane McCurdy; born June 21, 1823, in Coshocton Co., Ohio. Married Sarah J. Jones May 7, 1846; she was born in the fall of 1825, in Harrison Co., Ohio; in the summer of 1866, came to Muscatine Co., Iowa, locating in Orono Tp.; his wife died the 8th of June, 1867. Again married Miss Sarah E. Norris Aug. 24, 1872; she was born Jan. 9, 1840, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1870, moved into Conesville, and, the following spring, engaged in the mercantile and grain business, in company with his son, S. D.; was also appointed Postmaster, to succeed Mr. B. S. Cone, the first incumbent of the office; continued the business till 1873; was unsuccessful, and, in addition to the losses of business, his residence, which had cost him \$2,000, was consumed. His children by his first marriage are Seth D., Melissa, Lavina and Arizona; lost three—Winfield, Wilbert and an infant; by second marriage, two—Chester W. and Scott A. Mr. C. is at present one of the Trustees of the township. Democrat.

DANIEL McCURDY, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Conesville; owns 92 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born Feb. 19, 1845, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; came to this county in the spring of 1868; in December, 1876, he engaged in mercantile business, in Conesville, and the June following, his brother Thomas W. came in as a partner; Nov. 17, 1878, their store was burned, with contents; supposed to be the work of an incendiary; loss above insurance, about \$1,200; he then returned to his farm. Married Minerva Hardman, Oct. 8, 1871; she was born April 7, 1853, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; have three children living—Albert, Elsie and Lucius C.; lost one, Lulu. Member of the German Reformed Church. Democrat.

ROBERT McCURDY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Conesville; owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born March 19, 1821, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1868, he emigrated to this county, locating on his present farm. Married Elizabeth Welling Nov. 3, 1842; she was born July 11, 1819, in Harrison Co., Ohio; have six children—Daniel, Rebecca J., Lewis C., Thomas W., Minerva and Allen. Member of the German Reformed Church. Democrat.

SETH D. McCURDY, dealer in grain and agricultural implements, Conesville, also Notary Public; son of Alexander and Sarah McCurdy; born September 17,

1851, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; came with his parents to this county in 1866; was educated at West Bedford, Ohio; commenced teaching school when 16 years of age; taught three terms, after which he turned his attention to other business; was a partner with his father while in business; during the summer of 1874, made a tour of California and Colorado, and returned the following winter; was in the grain business at Nichols' Station, after which he engaged in his present business; have shipped from Conesville from fifty to one hundred thousand bushels of grain since January, 1871. Married Miss Ella Tipton, daughter of Thomas and Margaret J. Tipton, Sept. 25, 1876; she was born Dec. 27, 1856, in this county; have one daughter, Lita. Democrat.

T. J. MAXWELL, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Port Allen; owns 505 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born Jan. 5, 1828, in Morgan Co., Ind.; in the fall of 1842, emigrated to Louisa Co., Iowa, and in the spring of 1865 to his present farm, in Muscatine Co. Married Melinda Wilson Sept. 6, 1849; she was born March 19, 1830, in Indiana, and died Feb. 14, 1858. He again married, Miss Mary Boggs, Sept. 5, 1859; she was born April 15, 1838, in Coshocton Co., Ohio. His children by his first wife are Margaret J. and Absalom H.; lost three—William M., Melinda, and an infant; by his second wife, Thomas, Robert, Harry, Cora and Willie; lost two—Ida and an infant. Has served his township as Trustee, School Director, etc. Democrat.

JOSEPH NELSON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Conesville; owns 552 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born Dec. 9, 1823, in Harrison Co., Ohio; in 1828, his parents moved to Coshocton Co.; in the fall of 1854 he emigrated to Muscatine Co., Iowa, locating in this township, and came to his present farm in the spring of 1866. Married Elizabeth Adams Nov. 13, 1846; she was born Dec. 3, 1824, in Bedford Co., Penn.; have three children—Florence, Theodora J. and Eva; lost three—Louisa J., John B. and an infant. Mr. N. took quite an active part in procuring the B., C. K. & N. R. R. through his township, donating eleven acres of land to the company; also grading two miles of road from south line of township, north, taking the same in railroad stock, which has been almost a total loss; he has served as member of the Board of Supervisors, also Township Trustee. Democrat.

THOMAS TIPTON, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Conesville; owns 234 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born Dec. 5, 1828, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; in January, 1851, moved to Marshall Co., Ind., and in the spring of 1856, came to Muscatine Co., Iowa, locating in this township, which was then called Cedar, but subsequently changed to Orono; was elected Justice of the Peace at the organization of the township, which office he filled for fifteen years; has also filled most of the offices of his township; is at present Secretary of the School Board. Married Miss Margaret J. Adams Jan. 23, 1851; she was born Dec. 5, 1832, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; have three children—Emeziah R., born March 13, 1852; Ella, born Dec. 27, 1856, and George W., born March 19, 1859; lost one son, Arena. Members of the Reformed Church; Democrat.

CHARLES A. WALKER; P. O. Conesville; Station Agent for B., C. R. & N. R. R., also agent for American Express Co., son of John and Martha A. Walker, born April 3, 1854, in Blair Co., Penn.; parents moved to Scott Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1856; father died there March 23, 1860; in February, 1872, went to Iowa City, where he remained till January of 1873; went to Kossuth, Des Moines Co., attended school there, and in April, 1873, came to Conesville and commenced learning telegraphing and railroad business with Mr. Fulmer, the station agent; in April, 1875, was appointed station agent. Married Miss Emma M. Fulmer July 11, 1876; she was born April 8, 1856, in Indiana Co., Penn.; have one daughter—Bessie E., born Jan. 7, 1878. Mr. W. has four brothers, the eldest a Presbyterian clergyman at Deep River, Poweshiek Co., Iowa; one a printer, at Moline, Ill., and two at Brooklyn, Iowa, one of them a grain-dealer, and the other an employe of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.; his mother is living in Brooklyn; he had one sister, who died in Iowa City, in February, 1873. Member of the M. E. Church. Republican.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BAKER, Sec. 34; P. O. Muscatine; born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, March 14, 1849; came to Muscatine Co. in 1857. Married Miss Alice Rice Nov. 14, 1877; she was born in Muscatine Co., Iowa, Aug. 17, 1855. Mr. Baker has been engaged in school-teaching and farming; owns 100 acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. is Township Clerk. Democrat.

ALONZO J. BARGER; born in Muscatine Co., Iowa, Nov. 30, 1856; is now residing at the old homestead; owns forty acres of land in Greene Co. Republican. W. J. Barger came to Muscatine Co. in 1855; Republican.

JACOB H. BARGER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Muscatine; born in Pike Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1820; came to Muscatine Co. in 1848. Married Miss Elizabeth Hellems in 1844; have three children—Elizabeth E., born July 16, 1847; Nancy C., born April 22, 1850; Mary C., born Dec. 18, 1852; deceased, Jacob E., born June 28, 1855, died Jan. 12, 1859; Virginia N., born March 2, 1845, died Dec. 10, 1876. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. owns 200 acres of land, and is a Republican.

W. J. BARGER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Muscatine; born in Pike Co., Ohio, Feb. 8, 1826. Married Miss Margaret Boggs Feb. 20, 1851, born in Jackson Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1833, died Jan. 4, 1879, leaving a family of ten children—Frank B., born March 27, 1853; William A., born Jan. 4, 1855; George D., born Dec. 12, 1858; Ada O., born Jan. 24, 1861; Elmer E., born June 28, 1863; Icy D., born Sept. 21, 1865; Laura A., born Nov. 11, 1867; Maggie A., born Oct. 17, 1869; John, born May 30, 1873; Hattie B., born Oct. 28, 1876.

JOSEPH CRANE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Muscatine; born in Essex Co., N. J., July 14, 1814, where he learned the blacksmith trade, and, in 1837, came to Rock Island, Ill., where he established the first shop in that town; removed to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1839. Married Miss Agnes Bogart in 1841; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1819. Mr. C. was at the first court held in Cedar Co. He was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Lucas, which office he held until 1845; was on the Board of Commissioners for several years; removed to Muscatine in 1845, where he engaged in manufacturing plows, which he followed till 1855, then removed to where he now lives, where he owns 300 acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements. Democrat until the beginning of the war, and since Republican.

OCRAN DICKINSON, Sec. 13; P. O. Muscatine; born in Hampshire Co., Mass., Nov. 19, 1812; in 1835, went to Michigan and followed his occupation as harness-maker one year; then returned to Massachusetts and married Miss Miranda Gale Sept. 20, 1836; she was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., Oct. 12, 1812; then removed to Michigan, where Mr. D. followed his former occupation; came to Muscatine Co. in the spring of 1846, and settled in Lake Tp., where he owns 170 acres of land; they have seven children—Julia P. (now Mrs. Bayles), Levi, Abby M. (now Mrs. Lucas), Maria L. (now Mrs. Wilson), Hannah G. (now Mrs. Letts), Frances J. (now Mrs. Sheldon) and Ocran. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Congregational Church; Mr. D. is a Republican.

JAMES FOSTER, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Muscatine; born in Pike Co., Ohio, Oct. 18, 1817; came to Muscatine Co. in 1847, and settled in Lake Tp. Married Miss Elizabeth Sails, now deceased; married again Miss Melinda Boyles in 1847; born Pike Co., Ohio, in 1818; has two children by former wife—Jeremiah and Christina (now Mrs. Haroff), and two deceased—Westley and Michael; and by present wife two—William H. and Minerva, now Mrs. Miller. Mr. Foster owns 196 acres of land. Greenbacker.

W. H. HAZELETT, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Muscatine; Mr. Hazelett is a native of Mifflin Co., Penn.; born in 1824; in 1845, removed to Fayette Co., thence to Lake Tp., this county, in 1853. Mr. Hazelett has acted with the Republican party since

his organization; he has been Justice of the Peace, was also member of the County Board of Supervisors for six years; is a member of the Congregational Church, in which he has been Deacon over eighteen years. He has been twice married; first wife was Miss Stevenson, of Fayette Co., Penn.; she died in this county; present wife was Miss Hannah McNutt, daughter of Samuel McNutt and Hannah nee Stuart, who were of Scotch origin, and emigrated to Philadelphia, Penn., where he died in 1836; she died in Iowa in 1874. Mr. Hazelett is public-spirited and enterprising and has been identified with the public interests of township and county and is one of the truly valuable citizens of Lake Tp.; he owns 200 acres of land.

J. P. HITCHCOCK, farmer; P. O. Muscatine; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, July 20, 1810; in 1835, took a contract of building a wharf at Portsmouth, Ohio. Married Miss Emily Adams in 1841; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, March 3, 1821. In 1847, removed to Muscatine Co. and settled on his present farm, which he took in its wild state; now has under good cultivation, consisting of 520 acres. Mr. H. has seven children—Jessie H., L. E., F. P., Anna N. (now Mrs. Riggs), John S., Emma L. and Edward; two deceased—Henry and Thomas L. Member of the Congregational Church; Mr. H. is a Democrat.

JOHN HOLMES, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Muscatine; born in Ireland April 13, 1799. Married Miss Barbara Sheley, 1846; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1811; they have two sons—John T., William H. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Episcopalian Church; Democrat.

JOHN T. HOLMES, farmer, Sec. 29; born in Muscatine Co., Iowa, July 26, 1848. Married Miss Annie Huston Dec. 24, 1878; born in Muscatine Co., Iowa, March 16, 1857. Mr. H. owns forty acres of land. Democrat.

MATHIAS KIEF, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Muscatine; born in Baden, Germany, March 2, 1830; came to Muscatine Co. in 1855. Enlisted in 1st Regiment I. V. L. and served time out; then enlisted in 11th I. V. L., Co. I. and served till the close of the war; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Atlanta, where he was wounded; and was in all the battles of that regiment. Married Mrs. Amarantha Huber in 1865; born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 22, 1821; she has two children by former husband—Joseph, born Dec. 8, 1851; John, born May 30, 1861. Mr. Kief owns 120 acres of land, and is a member of the Catholic Church; Republican.

ROBERT KIRK, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Muscatine; born in Ireland Nov. 11, 1815; came to Muscatine Co. in 1852, and settled on his present farm of 242 acres. Married Miss Martha Hopper April 11, 1842; born in Ireland June 25, 1825; they have eight children—Eliza J. (now Mrs. Battin), born March 3, 1842; Matilda, born Jan. 9, 1844 (now Mrs. Millhall) Thomas, born June 5, 1847; Sarah, born Jan. 21, 1849 (now Mrs. Bunker); Robert C., born March 10, 1852; Emma, born May 3, 1854 (now Mrs. Wiggins); Martha E., born Sept. 8, 1857; William J., born July 9, 1860. Mrs. K. is a member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN LA TOURETTE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Muscatine; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1819; came with his parents to Indiana in 1829; where they were among the early settlers. Married Miss Eliza Bogart in 1840; born in Pennsylvania in 1815; came to Muscatine Co. in 1847; have one son—Wilbert, born in Fountain Co., Ind., May 25, 1841. Married Miss Mary J. Fortune Dec. 9, 1868; she was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1841; they have three children—John D., Arthur J., Willette J., and one deceased—Anna E.

SAMUEL LUCAS, P. O. Muscatine; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1807. Married Miss Nancy H. Hitchcock Oct. 17, 1833; she was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1813; they removed to Muscatine Co. in October, 1838, and settled on the farm where Mrs. Lucas now resides; Mr. Lucas died Aug. 5, 1878, leaving six children—George W. H., who served as Second Lieutenant in Co. K, 35th I. V. L.; Jesse H. served in the 3d Mo. I. V. L.; re-enlisted in 16th I. V. L. as First Lieutenant; was promoted to Captain; William served in 2d Iowa Cav.; Joseph in 16th I. V. L., Co. C; Endora and Samuel B., and two deceased—Sarah and Hannah. Mr. Lucas was a faithful worker in the cause of religion; organized the first Congregational Church

in Muscatine, of which denomination he was a Deacon until his death. Mrs. Lucas is a member of the same Church. The estate owns 300 acres of land, on which Mr. Lucas made all the improvements. He acts with the Republican party.

D. G. McCLOUD, Sec. 14; P. O. Muscatine; born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Aug. 11, 1818; at the age of 18, moved, with his parents, to Warsaw, Ill.; came to Muscatine in 1839; first to Muscatine, where he engaged at his trade plastering until 1857; since that time has been engaged in farming; was elected Sheriff of the county in 1853, which office he held four years; was elected to the Legislature in 1872, and served two years. Married Miss Phœbe Chattaway July 18, 1849; born in England Dec. 16, 1822; have eight children—A. V., Cynthia M., Cara W., George D., Bion C., Anna G., Emma E., Abby P. Mr. McCloud is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. McCloud is a member of the M. E. Church. Owns 260 acres of land. Republican.

SAMUEL McNUTT, Sec. 26; P. O. Muscatine; was born near Londonderry, Ireland, Nov. 21, 1825; is the son of Samuel McNutt and Hannah, nee Stuart. Samuel McNutt, Sr., emigrated to Philadelphia, Penn., when Samuel Jr., was a child, and settled in New Castle, Del., where he died in 1836, leaving a widow and seven children; she died in Iowa Dec. 24, 1874; working on the little farm in Delaware, Samuel passed his boyhood and grew to manhood; completing his college education in 1848, he engaged in teaching; was elected President of New Castle County Teachers' Association; he studied law under Hon. D. M. Bates; was admitted to the bar in 1851; came to Muscatine Co. in 1854; in 1856, was Principal of one of the public schools of Muscatine City, and at the close of the term became editor of the Muscatine *Inquirer*; in April, 1856, he became associate editor of the *Dubuque Herald*; in 1863, was elected Representative to the Tenth General Assembly of the State; also elected to the Eleventh and Twelfth Assemblies; in 1869, was elected Senator to the Sixteenth District. Senator McNutt served ten consecutive years as a member of either house. His private character is unblemished and unexceptionable. In church communion he is a Presbyterian. Married Miss Anna Lucas, of Portsmouth, Ohio, April 14, 1857; has three sons—William, Robert and Samuel. Politically, Mr. McNutt is a staunch Republican. He has ever been identified with the public interests of Muscatine County, and is a valued citizen.

G. W. MESSICK, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Muscatine; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Oct. 6, 1817. Married Miss Martha A. Dougherty Nov. 28, 1839; born in Ross Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1822; removed to Louisa Co., Iowa, in 1841; removed to Muscatine in 1846, where he engaged in the grocery business for nine years, and in 1856 returned to Louisa Co., where he engaged in farming; in 1863, removed to where he now lives, where he owns 110 acres of land. When Mr. Messick came to Louisa Co., there was only one building in his vicinity; his nearest mill was seventeen miles away, and when he took a grist to mill, he had to stand on a bench eight feet high and bolt the flour, by turning a crank on the outside of the mill; on some occasions had to go thirty-six miles to mill. Mr. Messick has seven children—Mary E. (now Mrs. Gilbert), Frank P., William, Orpha D. (now Mrs. Eichelbarger), Orilla M. C. (Mrs. Townsley), Edward L., Charley E., and eight deceased—William H., Ann C., Letitia, George W., Minerva J.—others died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Messick are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. M. has been a member since 13 years of age; Democrat.

LOUIS MILLER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Muscatine; born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 27, 1827; came to Muscatine Co. in the spring of 1853. Married Miss C. Snaaltz, in 1861; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 4, 1840; they have four children—Louis, Henry, Edward and Victoria. Mr. Miller enlisted in the 35th Regt., Co. C, I. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, and served till the close of the war; was at the siege of Vicksburg, Pleasant Hill, Jackson, Spanish Fort, Nashville, and in most of the battles of his regiment. Member of the Catholic Church; Republican.

WILLIAM NOLL, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Muscatine; born in Germany, in 1851; came to Muscatine Co., with his parents, in 1866; A. Noll, William's father, was born in Germany, Jan. 6, 1826; married Miss Anna Kurz, Oct. 27, 1848; she

was born in Germany, April 28, 1823; have four children—Germon, born Oct. 6, 1856; Theo., Nov. 17, 1857; Paul June 29, 1864. He owns 270 acres of land, and the family are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES PATTERSON. Sec. 24; P. O. Muscatine; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Jan. 14, 1813; at 13 years of age, he removed, with his parents, to Hamilton Co., Ohio; in 1826, removed to Union Co., Ind., and remained till 1856, when they removed to Rock Island Co., Ill.; in November, 1866, came to Muscatine, and remained six years; March 12, 1872, moved to where he now lives. Married Miss Sarah Brandenburg, Feb. 14, 1839, who was born in Union Co., Ind., Aug. 22, 1815, and died April 22, 1866; have one son and one daughter—Viola, now Mrs. Barger, and George B., and twelve deceased; Mr. Patterson owns 257 acres of land. Greenbacker.

MICHAEL SCHAAB, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. Muscatine; born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 26, 1832; came to Rock Island, Ill., in 1852; removed to Muscatine in 1865, and purchased the farm (of 476 acres) where he now lives, and has made all the improvements. Married Miss Katherine Fuhr, June 25, 1854; she was born in Buffalo, N. Y., March 4, 1833; they have five children—Mary, Joseph, Louisa, Barbara and Katherine. Mr. Schaatz is a member of the Catholic Church; Mrs. Schaatz of the Lutheran Church; Mr. Schaatz is a Democrat.

CHARLES SPANGLER. Sec. 20; P. O. Muscatine; born in Pennsylvania in 1797; his parents died when he was quite young; at 3 years of age he was bound out to James Scott, of Franklin Co., Ohio, and while he was with Mr. Scott, learned the bricklaying trade, which he followed the early part of his life; went to Parke Co., Ind., and engaged in wool-carding and dressing cloth for about twelve years; came to Muscatine Co. in 1856. Married Miss Martha Cullin in 1820; she was born in Warren Co., Ky., May 14, 1799, and died Oct. 15, 1828; married again, to Miss Lucinda McCampbell, May 11, 1837; she was born in Shelby Co., Ky., April 14, 1807; has five children by former wife (of whom two are deceased)—Mary J., Margaret D. and Martha M.; deceased—Sarah A. and Benjamin A. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. S. is a Republican.

DAVID STEWART. Sec. 18; P. O. Muscatine; born in Ayr, Scotland, in 1823; came to New York when 14 years of age, and learned the stone-cutter's trade; then went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for some time. Married Miss Elizabeth Adams Sept. 9, 1845; she was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Dec. 14, 1823. Came to Muscatine Co. in 1858, and settled in Lake Tp.; owns 200 acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements; has six children—Luna, Emily, Lily B., James C., John D. and Cornelia; deceased—William. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Congregational Church; Mr. S. is a Republican.

JOHN VAN DAM, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Muscatine; born in Holland Nov. 25, 1819; came to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1844, where he remained nine years, working at the tailor's trade; has made coats for President Fillmore; came to Muscatine in 1866, where he worked at his trade fifteen years; in 1870, removed to his present place, where he has been engaged in farming and working at tailoring. Married Miss Alberta Boon in 1844; she was born in Holland Oct. 10, 1818; have six children—Pauline, Gertrude, John, Daniel, Albertus and Annie; one deceased—Alida. Mr. Van Dam owns 100 acres of land.

JOHN WHITE, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Muscatine; born in England, July 15, 1825; moved to Wisconsin in 1853; removed to Louisa Co., Iowa, in 1857; remained eight years; came to Muscatine Co. in 1865, and settled where he now lives. Married Miss Hannah W. Harding, in 1844; she was born in England, in 1826; have eight children—Louisa, Mary A., Prudence, Susanna, Rosanna, John, Fannie and George; deceased—William H. Mr. White owns eighty acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Episcopalian Church; Republican.

CHARLEY WILSON. Sec. 24; P. O. Muscatine; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Dec. 1, 1837; removed to Whitley Co., Ind.; remained two years; came to Muscatine Co. in 1857; first settled in Pike Tp.; removed to where he now lives in 1865. Mr. Wilson enlisted Sept. 1, 1861, in Co. A, 11th I. V. L. and was discharged June 28, 1862, on

account of injuries received while in the service; re-enlisted February, 1864, in the same regiment and company; was in battles of Pittsburg Landing and Atlanta, where he was wounded by a ball passing through his left arm; was discharged April 25, 1865; was in all the prominent battles of that regiment. Married Miss Maria L. Dickinson June 28, 1866; born in Ohio Nov. 7, 1846; they have one son and one daughter—Jesse C. and Flora G. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. W. is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. W. owns eighty-six acres of land. In politics is a Republican.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

ELIAS ADAMS, farmer, Postmaster and railroad agent; P. O. Adams; owns 600 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born July 25, 1832, in Monroe Co., Mich.; in the fall of 1832, his parents moved to La Grange Co., Ind.; his mother died there in 1834; in the winter of 1838, his father moved the family to Muscatine Co. and located in this township. He was married the second time to Philipena Carpenter, of this county; in the spring of 1863, moved to Kansas, and, the fall following, died of cholera at Kansas City. Mr. Adams has been a resident of this township since 1838. He married Miss Martha M. Hughes, of this county, March 16, 1867; she was born Nov. 26, 1838, in Greene Co., Ohio; they have seven children—Marietta, Harriet, Chester, Louisa, Hester E., Elias J. and John Q.; lost one son—Arthur. Mr. A. was appointed Postmaster upon the establishing of the office in 1872; also railroad agent. Republican.

ROBERT C. BLACK, far.; P. O. Nichols; stock-raising a specialty; owns about one hundred head of cattle; his wife owns 640 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; son of Benjamin and Francis Black; was born April 20, 1841, in Boone Co., Ky.; came with his parents to this county in the fall of 1852; located near West Liberty. Married Miss Mary M. Johns, of this township, Jan. 9, 1873; she was born Sept. 8, 1848, in this county; have one son—Benjamin H., born July 23, 1874. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Independent.

J. J. BOSTEN, dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Nichols; born Aug. 30, 1843, in Prussia; in the spring of 1852, emigrated to the United States, stopping a short time at Erie, Penn., then came to Clinton Co., Ill.; in the spring of 1855, came to Muscatine, where he first engaged in a saw-mill about a year, then painting for a short time; afterward, in mercantile business with Rothschild & Bro. till the summer of 1862. He enlisted in Co. C of the 35th I. V. I.; was a participant at the capture of Vicksburg, and most of the battles in that vicinity; was also with Gen. Banks' expedition up Red River, and at the battles of Clear Lake, Ark., Nashville, Tenn., and the second battle of Tupelo, Miss.; was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1865. Returned to Muscatine and engaged with Rothschild & Bro. again; in the fall of 1872, came to Nichols and established his present business. Married Mary E. Stingle in September, 1865; she was born in 1843, in Pennsylvania; have four children—Emma J., Harry, James and May; lost two—Clara and Della. Member of the Catholic Church; Independent.

EDWARD BROWN, far., S. 5; P. O. West Liberty; owns 456 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born Nov. 12, 1818, in Scotland; came to the United States in 1837, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio; in the spring of 1855, came to Muscatine Co., Iowa, locating on the land upon which he still resides. Married Agnes Smith Oct. 16, 1845; she was born July 26, 1824, in Scotland; have nine children living—Mary A., Barbara, Catharine, Ella, Margaret J., Elizabeth, Edward J., Martha A. and David W.; lost three—Isabella J., John S. and Martha M. Mr. B. is among the best farmers of his township; has served his township as Trustee several years. Member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

AARON CANOTT, farmer and Justice of the Peace, Sec. 19; P. O. Nichols; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born Aug. 9, 1826, in Henry Co., Ind.; his father died when he was about 5 years old. His mother again married, Mr. William Harlan, in the spring of 1840, and moved to Kosciusko Co. the spring of 1841, and the following fall he himself went to the same county. In the summer of 1843, he commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, but not liking his instructor, quit the business the winter following; in the fall of 1845, came to Iowa in company with a distant relative, stopping in Johnson Co. Married Sarah Ralston, of Johnson Co., April 8, 1847; she was born Nov. 12, 1829; that same year his stepfather, Mr. Harlan, died, and his mother came out and lived with him till in the spring of 1851; she was again married, to a Mr. John Calkin; in the spring of 1868, came to his present farm; on the 19th of March, 1872, his wife died; he was again married, to Mrs. Harriet Allen (maiden name, Blake) Sept. 5, 1872; she was born Aug. 28, 1844, in Berrien Co., Mich.; have four children living by first wife—Joseph T., Jeremiah, Enoch and John F.; lost three—Mahala, William and Ella; by second wife, two—Mary and Aaron, Jr.; lost one—Bessie M.; second wife had two children by former husband—Sherman and Nettie, and had lost one, Ettie. Mr. C.'s mother is now living with him her third husband having died in June, 1874. Mr. C. is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace. Methodist and Greenbacker.

H. C. CHESEBRO, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8; P. O. Adams; owns 275 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born Jan. 4, 1831, in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; in early life, he learned the carpenter's trade; in January, 1852, emigrated to Iowa, stopped in Iowa City a short time, worked on the State-house, after which he came to West Liberty, following his trade; in 1854, removed to Muscatine Island, and, in 1855, to Muscatine, and, in 1860, came to his present farm. Married Louisa Fitzsimmons in February, 1855; she was born in Ireland November, 1834, coming to the United States in 1844; have six children—George H., Eliza J., Charles E., Ella, Hattie M. and Grace. Member of M. E. Church; Republican.

S. D. FULMER, Agent B. C. & N. R. R., and American Express Co., Nichols; born Jan. 25, 1842, in Armstrong Co., Penn.; in August, 1861, enlisted in Co. F of the 105th Penn. Inf.; participated in the second battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded in the left hand; was also in most of the battles in the Peninsular Campaign, and at the battle of Chantilly, where Gen. Kearney fell; also at the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg; at the latter lost his left leg; was mustered out of the United States service August, 1864, and returned home; in the spring of 1869, came to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and engaged in the telegraph office of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Co.; in the spring of 1871, went to Kossuth, Des Moines Co., and engaged in the B., C. R. & N. R. R. office, and in May, 1874, came to this station and took charge of the office here. Married Ann J. Cartwright Jan. 5, 1874; she was born Nov. 10, 1854, in Des Moines Co., Iowa; have one daughter—Nellie, born Nov. 6, 1876. Republican.

THOMAS NEWTON, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Nichols; owns 128 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born April 20, 1820, in Wayne Co., Ind.; emigrated to Iowa in the fall of 1850, stopping a short time in Seventy-six Tp., afterward to Cedar Tp. a short time, then to his present farm, part of which he entered from the Government. Married Viola Epperly March 5, 1846; she was born March 15, 1821, in Montgomery Co., Va.; have six children living—Philander, born March 15, 1847; Waddo, born Oct. 24, 1848; Webster, born Jan. 24, 1857; Iowa, born April 30, 1862; Thompson, born May 14, 1865; Jephtha, born June 18, 1867; lost two—Warner and Angeline. Philander served his country in Co. A of the 11th Iowa Inf., from Feb. 14, 1864, to July, 1865; participated in most of the battles under Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea; still makes his home with his father. Mr. N. is a Friend by birth-right; Republican.

B. F. NICHOLS, farmer and dealer in real estate, Nichols Station; son of Samuel and Mary (nee Rogers) Nichols, born Sept. 5, 1826, in Highland Co., Ohio, where his mother died Jan. 5, 1839; in the fall of 1838, his father came to Muscatine

Co. and purchased about one thousand acres of land in the vicinity of what is now known as Nichols Station; in the spring of 1840, brought his family and located on his land. In 1842, he was married the second time to the widow of Dr. Searles. He added to his first purchase of land till, at his death, Aug. 18, 1871, he owned about five thousand acres of land. In January, 1850, Mr. B. F. Nichols went to California via New Orleans and Panama route; engaged in mining and packing, also in mercantile business to some extent; also spent some time in Oregon, Washington Territory, British America, Idaho, Montana, etc.; in 1869, he returned to Muscatine Co.; in 1873, engaged in the mercantile business in Nichols, and sold out to Mr. Kirchner in December, 1878; he now owns about one thousand acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre, besides several buildings in town; is also Postmaster, his father being the first Postmaster for this office. Married Miss Susan M. Jenks Oct. 10, 1872; she was born April 20, 1847, in Ohio; have one son—Townsend, born Feb. 20, 1874. Mr. N. has one brother, Townsend, living, and four sisters deceased. Has served as Treasurer of School Board several years. Democrat.

GAMALIEL OLDS, retired farmer, Nichol Station; owns 315 acres of land, valued at \$-0 per acre; born Nov. 28, 1803, in Windham Co., Vt.; in the spring of 1821, he came to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and, in the spring of 1832, removed to Pickaway Co., where he remained till the spring of 1839; then emigrated to Muscatine Co., Iowa, and laid claim to part of the farm he still owns in this township, on Sections 23 and 24, there then being but five other families in the township. He married Minerva Howe, of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, April 12, 1826; she was born Oct. 6, 1804, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; she died Jan. 26, 1876, leaving her companion and three children to mourn her loss; the children are Almira S. Mills, Minnie H. Cone and Gamaliel W., who is now engaged in mercantile business at Lone Tree, Johnson Co., Iowa. Mr. O. has served his township as Justice of the Peace eleven years, and as Drainage Commissioner for his county for four years. He now makes his home at Nichol Station, his farm being rented. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

J. A. PYEATT, machinist and steamboat engineer, Nichols; born Sept. 6, 1822, in St. Louis; in 1836, commenced learning the blacksmith, machinist and engineer's trade at Gaty's Foundry in St. Louis; in 1842, engaged as engineer on the steamer Bowling Green, under Capt. John J. Rowe; the following spring of 1843, she ran on a rock at the mouth of Osage River and sunk; crew all got off safely; soon after, went on the Pearl, running on the Illinois River, since which time, he has run on the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio and all their navigable tributaries except Red River; most of the time on the Missouri River; was on the steamer Columbus in 1850, as engineer, when she collapsed her flues and blew out, killing and wounding about twenty persons; in 1857-58, followed farming near St. Louis, then went down to De Soto, Mo., on the Iron Mountain Railroad, where he worked at blacksmithing, and commenced building a steam grist-mill, but, on account of the war, had to suspend; in 1862, engaged in the employ of Captain Eads in building gunboats at Carondelet; in 1864, again went on the river as engineer; in 1868, came to Muscatine on the ferry-boat Northern Illinois, which he ran for seven years, and the *Ida May* one year; since then, ran on the *Diamond Jo* most of two seasons. Married Miss Pina W. Lendrum, of Grayson Co., Ky., Nov. 27, 1847; she was born Sept. 22, 1823, in Madison Co., Ky.; have an adopted son—Oliver Reynolds Pyeatt, a son of his wife's sister, whose mother died when he was about a year old. Mr. P. is the only one left of three or four engineers on the river who commenced when he did; he now owns a residence in Muscatine, valued at \$2,000; is at present in company with his brother-in-law, J. W. Lendrum, running the St. Nichols Hotel. Member of M. E. Church.

S. H. SMITH, M. D., Nichol Station; owns real estate in town of the value of \$2,000; born Oct. 25, 1819, in Windham Co., Vt.; in 1845, emigrated to Bradford Co., Penn., and commenced the study of medicine under an uncle, Dr. N. Smith, and graduated at the McClintock Medical College of Philadelphia in 1847; the following year, removed to Steuben Co., N. Y., where he purchased some real estate and laid out the village of Caton; followed his profession there till 1870; came to Muscatine,

Iowa, and in the spring of 1871, came to Nichol Station; erected the first store-building in the place, and has continued the practice of his profession. Married Miss Emeline S. Putnam Oct. 29, 1841; she was born Nov. 16, 1821, in Vermont; have four children living—Samuel H. Jr., Florence A., Emma and Charles F.; lost one son—Henry P., who was a member of Co. A, of the 107th N. Y. V. I., and died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 13, 1862; his son Charles F. is now engaged in the drug business here. Republican.

JAMES STAFFORD, M. D., physician and druggist, Nichol Station; born Sept. 25, 1811, in Baltimore, Md.; in 1820, went to Adams Co., Penn., thence to Petersburg, Va., in 1827; while there, commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John W. Moore; in 1832, went to Wheeling, from there to Springfield, Ohio, in 1833, and engaged in the boot and shoe business; in 1846, removed to Lewistown, Logan Co., and engaged in the practice of medicine; after two years, he went to Huntsville, in the same county; in the fall of 1852, he came to Muscatine Co. and purchased a farm in this township, where he continued to practice medicine and farm till in 1871, when he rented his farm, came into Nichols and engaged in the drug business in connection with his profession. Married Miss Mary A. Roller, of Springfield, Ohio, July 31, 1834; she was born April 21, 1817, and died Jan. 17, 1846. He again married, Mrs. Hannah Corwin, nee Dickenson, April 29, 1846; she was born Dec. 28, 1818, in Licking Co., Ohio; she had three children by former marriage—Martin, Rosella and Martha A.; Mr. S. has four children by first wife—Freeman, Amanda, Edward and Andrew J.; lost two—Anna and Sarah; by second wife, five living—Mary A., Caroline, Thomas, James and Julia A.; lost two—William and Samuel. Edward and Martin served in the war in Co. G, 2d I. V. C. and Andrew J. in the 35th I. V. I. Democrat.

ARTHUR E. STILES, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. West Liberty; owns eighty-five acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born July 25, 1852, in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; came with his parents, Herby R. and Ann Stiles, to Scott Co., Iowa, when quite small, and to Bloomington Tp., Muscatine Co., in 1866. Married Louisa Furnas, of this county, Dec. 25, 1875; she was born July 10, 1852, in Marion Co., Ind.; have one son—Newton E., born Oct. 25, 1876. First commenced keeping house in Moscow Tp., and came on to his present farm in March, of this year, 1879. Wife is a member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

J. G. WATKINS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Nichols; son of William and Elizabeth Watkins; born Feb. 26, 1836, in Franklin Co., Ohio; parents emigrated to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1844, locating in this township, where his father died April 6, 1854; his mother again married, Mr. Jacob Shoemaker, in November, 1859, and is now living in Creston, Union Co. Mr. W. married Miss S. A. Shiley April 24, 1856; she was born Nov. 23, 1834, in Harrisburg, Penn.; have five children living—Charles, born Jan. 22, 1862; Chester, Nov. 1, 1865; Celesta, Oct. 28, 1867; Hattie, June 16, 1873; Lizzie, March 23, 1876; lost four—William, Hayden, Oliver and Ida. Mr. W. has served as Clerk and Justice of the Peace of his township. Owns 385 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Republican.

JOHN WESSON, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Nichols; son of Joseph and Abigail Wesson; born Oct. 10, 1826, in Delaware Co., Ohio; emigrated with his parents to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1843, locating upon the farm upon which he is still living, where his father died Aug. 16, 1845, at the age of 59, and his mother April 23, 1875, at the age of 81; father was a native of Massachusetts and mother of Ohio; she was born in the Fort at Waterford, Ohio, in 1793. Mr. W. enlisted in Co. I of the 11th I. V. I. Sept. 16, 1861; participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he was slightly wounded, also under Sherman in his march to the sea, capture of Atlanta, etc.; was discharged at Gaylesville, Ala., Oct. 21, 1864, and, on his way home, came very near being killed by a collision on the railroad near La Fayette, Ind. Married Eliza C. Rowe, of Johnson Co., Iowa, Nov. 28, 1867; she was born March 25, 1846, in Scott Co., Iowa; have three children—Emily J., born March 18, 1869; Lizzie A., Jan. 2, 1871; John D., Nov. 12, 1874. Baptist; Republican.

JOHN A. WICKEY, proprietor steam saw-mill, blacksmith and machine shop, Nichols; son of John and Catharine E. Wickcy; born May 12, 1854, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany; emigrated with his parents to this county in the spring of 1856, locating in Muscatine, where his parents are still living; Mr. W. learned the blacksmith trade at Wilton, in this county, also worked at the machinist trade in Davenport some time, and blacksmithing in Tipton, Cedar Co., about a year; in 1872, he came to Nichols and engaged in his present business; has no family; his business shows him to be a young man of energy and enterprise. Politics, Independent.

ELIJAH YOUNKIN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Nichols; owns 150 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born Jan. 11, 1816, in Somerset Co., Penn.; emigrated to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1844, locating in Wapsinonoc Tp., where West Liberty now stands; in the spring of 1847, came onto his present farm. Married Miss Abigail Dwire Nov. 3, 1839; she was born Aug. 16, 1821, in Pennsylvania, and died Oct. 9, 1862; again married, Mrs. Eliza Silverthorn (whose maiden name was Morrow), July 19, 1865; she was born July 17, 1827, in Athens Co., Ohio; have two children living by first wife—William and Albert, and lost five—Norman C., who was a member of Co. F, of the 16th I. V. I., died at Corinth June 23, 1862, and Ellen, Martha, Catharine and Barbara. Mr. Y. has served his county as one of the Board of Supervisors four years; also Swamp Land and Drainage Commissioner. His second wife has one daughter—Florence, by first husband. Member of the Christian Church; Republican.

SEVENTY-SIX TOWNSHIP.

RUDOLPH ALTEKRUSE, Sr., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Muscatine; born in Prussia in 1813. Married Sophia Gedvermark, a native of Prussia, born in 1809. They came to America the year of their marriage, 1837; they first located in Baltimore, Md., and remained about four years; came to Muscatine Co. in 1841, and purchased the farm they now own the same year. They have had eight children, four still living—Sophia, who married Adolph Gurtz; Henry, Rudolph and Mary, now Mrs. William A. Chapman. They are members of the German Congregational Church. Rudolph, born in 1847, married Alice White in 1876; she was born in Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1854; they have two children—Rosella May and Mary A. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Alterkruse and his son Rudolph own about four hundred acres of land.

SAMUEL COLLINS, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Letts; was born in New Jersey in 1824; his parents, John and Mary Collins, removed from New Jersey to Dayton, Ohio. He married, in 1847, Mary J. Irvin, a native of Ohio, born in 1829. They came to Muscatine Co. in 1855, and settled on the present farm in 1856. They have seven children—Annabelle, Mary E., Luella, Ida, William, Edward and Eva; lost one child—Laura J. His father, John Collins, came to Muscatine Co. in March, 1852; his wife died in May, 1844; he lives with his son Samuel. Mr. Collins has been Assessor of Seventy-six Tp. about thirteen years. Members of the M. E. Church.

LEVI CROSS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Muscatine; Mr. Cross was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1806; his parents, James and Epsay Cross, settled in Adams Co., Ohio, about 1788; Mr. Cross is of Irish extraction, his grandfather, on his father's side, having been a native of Ireland; Mr. Cross came to Muscatine Co. from Ohio in 1846; he first located in Lake Tp., where he remained one year; the second year, he rented a farm in Seventy-six Tp.; the third year, he rented John R. Pettit's farm; in September, 1849, he settled on the farm he now owns. He has been married twice; his first wife was Mary Foster, a native of Ohio; his present wife was Elizabeth Chatham, a native of Greenbrier Co., Va.; he has seven children—Perry, John B., Mary Ann, Nancy, Levi, Hannah and Michael, all born in Pike Co., Ohio.

PATRICK DALTON, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Letts; Mr. Dalton was born in Tipperary Co., Ireland, in 1833; he came to America with his father, James Dalton, in 1850, and located in Eastern New York; came to Muscatine Co. in 1854; he has traveled extensively in the Territories and British America; he engaged in mining and furnishing miners with supplies; he went to Nebraska, thence to Colorado, and to Montana; then to British Columbia and Oregon; he then returned to British Columbia, thence to Montana, and finally located where he now is, in 1871. He married, in 1874, Mary Fitzpatrick, a native of Kentucky, whose parents came to Muscatine Co. in 1853; has three children—James E., Lewis and Grattan.

A. T. DILDINE, farmer; P. O. Letts; born in Sussex Co., N. J., in 1823; he moved to Pennsylvania in 1849. He married Sarah E. Dildine, a native of New Jersey. Removed to Louisa Co., Iowa, in 1856; came to present location in 1872. He has two children—Anna Mary, born in Pennsylvania, and Henry T., born in Louisa Co., Iowa. Mr. Dildine has 360 acres of land; is engaged principally in stock-raising.

ISAAC EPPERLY, farmer; P. O. Letts; born in Virginia in 1823; his parents removed to Indiana when he was a child; he came to Muscatine Co. in 1844; in 1845, he purchased the farm which he now owns. He married Emily Gore; she died in 1862; his present wife was Hannah McCord, a native of Illinois; he had three children by his first marriage, only one—Edith—now living; has had two by the second marriage, neither living. Mr. Epperly owns 450 acres of land; is engaged in general farming.

JOHN FULLMER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Letts; was born in Frederick, Md., in 1810; his father was a native of Germany, and his mother, of England; Mr. Fullmer moved from Maryland to Ohio in 1832. He married Margery Meeker, a native of Ohio; they came from Ohio to Louisa Co., Iowa, in 1840, and located on the present farm in 1844; have had seven children, five now living—William P., Mary C., Martha J., Eliza Maud and John T.; have lost two children—Margaret Ann and Margery. Mrs. Fullmer died June 14, 1872.

BERNARD H. GARRETT, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Letts; born in Floyd Co., Ky., in 1824; his father, Middleton Garrett, died in 1831; the family, consisting of his mother and three sons, came to Muscatine Co. in June, 1853. Mr. Garrett married, in 1858, Ruth E. Vincent, a native of Frederick Co., Va.; she died in 1870; has had six children, four still living—Middleton L., J. D., Luellen J. and Louis F.; lost two in infancy; owns 170 acres, which he purchased in 1867.

S. H. GOLDSBERY, Superintendent of County Poorhouse; P. O. Muscatine; born in La Fayette, Ind., in 1831; his parents came to Muscatine Co. in 1839; his father, Silas Goldsbery, died April 20, 1878; his mother is still living. He married, in March, 1849, Emma McCloud; has four children—Charles, C. C., William and Clyde; Mr. Goldsbery assumed his present charge in April, 1878; previous to that time, he had been engaged in farming.

CHARLES M. HENDRIX, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Letts; born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1832; came to Muscatine Co. with his parents in 1843; in 1850, when 18 years of age, he crossed the plains to California; drove an ox-team all the way from his father's farm, in Seventy-six Tp., to California, and thence to Oregon City; was about six months on the trip; he returned in 1853; in 1864, he again went to the Pacific Coast, this time driving a mule-team, and made the trip in about sixty-five days; in 1875, he again visited California, this time by railroad; Mr. Hendrix now prefers to make the trip in a Pullman palace-car, in five days, to driving an ox-team and being six months on the way. He married, in 1857, Hannah Collins, a daughter of John Collins, of Seventy-six Tp., born in 1838; they have four children—Frank E., born in 1858; Dosier M., Dora D., in 1866; and Albert B., in 1874; Mr. H. purchased the farm which he now owns in 1854. Members of the M. E. Church.

HENRY D. HENDRIX, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Letts; born in Ohio in 1804; his parents, Henry and Martha Hendrix, were natives of Maryland, but removed to Ohio in 1798; they went to Indiana about 1816, where they resided till their

deaths. Mr. H. married, in 1829, Theodosia Willits, a native of Ohio; Mr. Hendrix came to Muscatine Co., from Indiana, in 1843, and settled on the farm where he now lives the same year; Mrs. Hendrix died in 1848; he again married, in 1850, Mrs. Margaret Whittaker, formerly Margaret Dinwiddie, native of Kentucky; she was born in 1818; she came to Jefferson Co. in 1837, returned to Indiana, and came back in 1850; Mr. Hendrix had seven children by his first marriage, six still living—Charles, Martha, William, Ellen, Ira and Melissa; Angeline, the oldest, died in Oregon, in 1867; he has one child by second marriage—Mary Matilda; lost two. Mr. H. owns 640 acres of land. Members of M. E. Church.

JOHN MCGREW, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Muscatine; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1815; his parents, William and Charlotte McGrew, were early settlers of Montgomery Co.; they removed to Wayne Co., Ind., about 1820, which continued to be their home until their death; they died of cholera at the present home of their son John, while on a visit to their children in Iowa, in 1851. Mr. McGrew left his father's home in Indiana in 1835, and came to Muscatine Co.; he pre-empted one-fourth section in Louisa Co., bordering on Muscatine County, where he lived ten years; he then sold and bought his present farm, which contains 137 acres. He married, in 1836, Lydia A. Willetts, a native of Mercer Co., Ill.; he had eight children, four still living—Araminta (now Mrs. S. Vanetta), Almira (now Mrs. Henry Miller), Lydia A. (now Mrs. Jesse Kerr). Mrs. McGrew died of cholera at the time his parents died; he married, in 1853, Louisa Adams, of Iowa City; has one child by second marriage—Ida (now Mrs. Harris Willetts).

JOHN S. RIGGS, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1812; married, in 1835, Eliza Longstreath; she was born in Virginia in 1814; Mr. Riggs' parents, John and Mary Riggs, removed from Kentucky to Ohio, and were among the earliest settlers of Montgomery Co.; Mrs. Riggs' parents were natives of Virginia, also early settlers of Montgomery Co.; Mr. Riggs came to Muscatine Co. in 1853, and located where he now lives in 1854; he owns 300 acres of land; has had nine children, only four of them now living—Maria (married Mr. Jacob Caisbeer), John W., William M. and Dayton M. Mr. Riggs was Justice of the Peace for 1868; has been Township Trustee and County Superintendent. Members of the U. B. Church.

M. J. SHELLABARGER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Letts. Mr. Shellabarger was born in Clark Co., Ohio, May 10, 1816. His parents removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1814. He first came to Muscatine Co. in 1841; returned to Ohio in 1842; he came back in 1844, and made his present location; he again returned to Ohio; and made a permanent settlement on his place in 1854. He married in 1845 Ruth Collins, a native of New Jersey; they have had nine children, seven still living—Mary, Martha, Alice, Joanna, Milton, Jessie and Ettie; names of deceased children—Elizabeth and Mildred Iowa.

A. N. SNYDER, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Muscatine. Mr. Snyder was born in Ohio in 1839. His parents, Jacob J. and Catherine Snyder, came to Seventy-six Tp. from Ohio in 1853; they now reside in Sec. 8, Seventy-six Tp., where they have been since about 1856; they have five children—George B., Abram N., Ann Eliza, Samuel B. and Joseph M.; have lost four children, who died in infancy, except John H., who was about 14 years of age. A. N. Snyder enlisted in 1861, in Co. C, 1st I. V. I. Regt.; this regiment enlisted for three months; he was at the battle of Wilson's Creek, where the gallant Lyon fell; he was wounded in this battle; came home in the fall of 1861; he re-enlisted in 1862; raised a company and was appointed its Captain and served as such in the 35th I. V. I. for three years, though he was brevetted Major near the close of the war; he was in Grant's Vicksburg campaign, Banks' Red River expedition, etc. He married in 1862 Margaret Baxter, daughter of William Baxter; has five children—Adelle, Myrta M., Emma C., Luta A. and Arden B.

ALBERT G. TOWNSLEY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Letts; Mr. Townsley was born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1820; was second child of William and Elizabeth Townsley. He married in 1841 Sarah A. Wright, a native of South Carolina; her

parents emigrated to Ohio about 1832. Mr. Townsley came to Muscatine Co. in 1843, and settled in Cedar Twp., where he resided six years; settled on his present farm in 1849. Has had seven children, five still living—Nancy A. married Mr. David M. Rittenhouse, lives in Henry Co.; Otis A. resides in Seventy-six Twp., Muscatine Co.; George T., William J. W. and Marion; Rachael Iowa died April 18, 1871, aged 49 years; Bessie died in 1864, aged 2 years. Mr. Townsley's farm contains 260 acres.

JAMES VANATTA, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Muscatine; born Beaver Co., Penn., in 1811; twin brother of William Vanatta; came to this county in the spring of 1846; he purchased the farm which he now owns in 1847. Married in 1836 Katie Ann Brobeck, sister of his twin brother's wife; have had eleven children, seven still living—Phillip, Mary, John, William, James, Joseph and Annis; the others died in infancy.

WM. VANATTA, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Muscatine; born in Beaver Co., Penn., in 1811; his parents, James and Betsy Vanatta, were natives of Pennsylvania; his father died in 1837; his mother about 1855. William Vanatta married in 1835 Matilda Brobeck; her parents came to Muscatine Co. from Pennsylvania in 1851; her mother died in 1858, her father in 1862. Mr. William Vanatta came to Muscatine Co. in 1846; he first settled in Sec. 11, Seventy-six Twp.; he purchased the farm where he now resides in 1868, and located thereon in 1869. Has had eight children, seven of whom are living—Elizabeth (now Mrs. Fulim), Margaret (now Mrs. B. Randleman), Samuel (married Araminta McGrew), Amelda (married Daniel McCabe), Williamson (married Lydia Johnson), Charlotte (married Elias Hollihay), David (married Anna Zaehring). Harrison enlisted in 1861 in the 11th I. V. I.; died at Jefferson City, Mo., in 1862.

ALFRED B. WILES, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Muscatine; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1824; his parents, Thomas and Eleanor Wiles, were early settlers of Muskingum Co.; Mr. Alfred Wiles came to Muscatine Co. in 1850; in 1851, was Steward of the County Poorhouse of this county; he located on the farm he now owns in 1852. He married in 1846 Jane Rex, a native of Muskingum Co., Ohio; born in 1827; they have had eight children, six still living—Emily R., T. George, Clara A., Charles A., Hettie E. and Hannah L.; lost second and third child in infancy. Has been Justice of the Peace and held most of the township offices; was also County Supervisor one term. He entered the army as Second Lieutenant in the 11th I. V. I.; promoted to First Lieutenant; served three years; was wounded in first day's battle of Shiloh; was at the siege of Vicksburg, etc.

MONTPELIER TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS AGAR, Sec. 10; P. O. Fairport; was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1816, where he remained until he was about 32 years of age and received his education, and, in 1843, he married Miss Lucy Allsop, of Nottinghamshire, England, and, in 1848, sailed for the United States, landing in New York; remained for some fifteen or sixteen years; in the spring of 1864, they came to Iowa, settling in Muscatine Co., where they have since resided; they have four children living—Elizabeth E., H. W., A. E. and Lulie. In 1865, Mrs. A. died; Mr. A. again married—Miss S. G. Rowan, daughter of John A. Rowan, of this county—in the fall of 1867; they have three children living—Albert S., Jennie and Tom. Mr. A. is by trade a cabinet-maker, which trade he followed prior to coming to Iowa; since, has been farming, and has a fine farm of 150 acres. He is Independent in politics.

MRS. ANNA C. BERSIE (nee Wright), Sec. 24; P. O. Buffalo, Scott Co., Iowa; was born in Montgomery Co., Ky., Feb. 5, 1824; removed thence, with her parents, to Indiana, while very young; remained nine years; removed thence to Illinois, and, in 1836, came to Iowa, locating in what is now Muscatine Co.; her

parents were natives of North Carolina and South Carolina; both lived in Iowa until the time of their death. In 1853, she married Mr. P. Bersie, who came to this State five or six years previous; he was a native of New York; born April 5, 1812; they had five children—Eli A., Parthena (now the wife of Mr. R. E. Bailey), Annette (now Mrs. Reynolds), Ella A. and Ida May. Mr. B. died Feb. 9, 1874. Mrs. B.'s parents laid claim to a large tract of land prior to the land sales in the State, and when it was opened up for settlement, pre-empted it. Mr. B. was formerly a Whig; at the organization of the Republican party, joined it. By industry and frugality, Mr. B. gained a competence for his family.

JOHN P. COOPER, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Blue Grass, Scott Co., Iowa; was born in Tennessee in 1812; in 1832, he came West and settled in Marseilles, La Salle Co., Ill.; remained there until 1836, then crossed into Iowa, settling in Muscatine Co., on the farm upon which he still lives. In 1836, he married Miss Winnie J., daughter of Michael Pace, of this county; they had to cross into Illinois to have the ceremony performed, as there was no law authorizing marriages in Iowa at that time, and they were among the first couples married in Rock Island Co., if not the very first; they had twelve children, ten still living—Robert M., Mary E. (now Mrs. A. J. Hyatt), John P., Louisa (now Mrs. Wm. Benshoff), Catherine (now Mrs. C. F. Wineman), Harriet S. (now Mrs. L. Stennett), Emma (now Mrs. J. Mallecoat), Josephine (now Mrs. G. W. Albee), William C. and Winona. Mr. C. has been a member of the Baptist Church over forty years, and his wife joined shortly after they were married. Mrs. C. was called to her long home in December, 1877. Mr. C. is a Democrat.

NICHOLAS EIS, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Pleasant Prairie; was born in Prussia June 21, 1862; in 1843, emigrated to the United States, settling first in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, where he remained twenty-five years, removing thence to Iowa, in 1867, and located on the farm on which he now resides. Was married, in Ohio, to Miss Catharine Welch, in 1848; she was a native of Prussia; she came to this country in 1847; they have eight children, all still living—Caroline (now Mrs. E. Bruce), Adam, George, Louisa, Elizabeth, Katharine, Mary and Beekie. Mr. E. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. E. enlisted in the 189th Ohio Inf. Vol., Co. C; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., the same year; is a staunch Republican.

AUGUST FRICKE, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1824; emigrated to the United States in 1848, stopping at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1851; removing thence to Iowa, settled on his farm in Muscatine Co., which he improved, and on which he still remains. In 1852, married to Miss Fredria Herwig, at St. Louis, Mo.; she was also a native of Hanover, Germany; they have seven children—Caroline, Lizzie, Christiana, Henry, Katie, Emma and Mary. Mr. F. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. F. served through the Mexican war, going from Ohio; is a carpenter by trade, which trade he follows in connection with farming; a staunch Republican.

H. H. FRIDLEY, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Fairport; was born in Augusta Co., W. Va., Dec. 4, 1818; removed, with his parents, to Ohio while he was quite young; settled in Ross Co., near Chillicothe, remaining there until 1843; then came to Iowa; located in Muscatine Co., on the farm on which he has since resided. On Oct. 11, 1838, he married Miss Mary Calhoun, at Chillicothe, Ohio; she was a native of North Carolina. Mr. F. has held several offices in the county, and has also been engaged in some of the important enterprises of the country. He sunk the first coal shaft and opened the first coal mine in the county. The Fridleys in the United States are all descendants of Alexander Fridley, who came over with William Penn, forming a part of his first colony, and settled near Lancaster, Penn.; they were originally from Holland. Mr. F. is a very enterprising and public-spirited man; was an Old Line Whig, afterward a Republican. Mr. F.'s parents both died in Iowa—his father in 1853, and his mother in 1845.

C. HERRICK, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Blue Grass; was born in New York in 1849, where he resided until he was 7 years old, removing thence with his parents to Iowa; located in Scott Co., near Davenport; remained two years; removed thence to

Muscatine Co., where he has since remained, improving the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 120 acres. (His father, Stephen Herrick, was born in New York in 1811; his mother was Miss Gertrude Breece, also a native of New York.) Mr. H. married in February, 1879, Miss Eva Fry, daughter of Henry Fry. Mr. H. is a staunch Republican.

H. HUCHENDORF: P. O. Pine Mill; of the firm of Busley & Huchendorf, of Miller's Pine Creek Mills; was born in West Prussia in 1849; came to the United States in 1868, locating first in Indiana; remained for a year; removed thence to Iowa, locating at the Mills, where he has since remained. He married Feb. 9, 1871, Miss Mary, daughter of D. M. Funck, of this county; she is a native of Iowa; they have three children—Anna Rosa, Mary B. and Clinton A. Mr. H. was formerly a Republican, but now acts with the Greenback party; was for several years Postmaster at Pine Mill P. O.

HENRY KEMPER, farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Fairport; was born in Lippe-Detmold, Prussia, in 1821; emigrated to this country in 1847; located in Cincinnati, Ohio; remained for eight years and married Miss Charlotte Vinyard, of that city; in 1855, they removed thence to Iowa, locating on the farm upon which they now reside, consisting of 365 acres, upon which he has put the principal improvements. They have seven children—John, Henry, Charley, George, Eddie, August and Louisa. Mrs. K. is a native of Prussia and the same city as her husband. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. K. is a stone mason by trade, which he followed prior to coming West; since has followed farming. Republican.

WM. E. LOWRY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Buffalo, Scott Co.; was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 5, 1827; in 1840, with his parents, came to Iowa, locating in Muscatine Co., on the farm where he now resides, consisting of 400 acres. In 1862, Mr. L. married Miss Virginia Wagoner, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in 1837; she and her parents came to Iowa in an early day, settling in Scott Co.; they have six children living—Sarah, Katie, May, Frederick, Charles and William. Mr. L. enlisted in the 35th I. V. I., Co. B, and served three years. David Lowry, his father, died of cholera in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832. His mother again married Mr. S. H. Merry, a native of Virginia; he died in 1860, and his mother in 1874. His father was a native of Ohio; his mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. L. is a Democrat.

GEORGE METZ, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fairport; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1822, where he received a liberal education, including surveying and circumnavigation; he became quite an adept in those branches. In 1849, seeking new fields of enterprise, he came to Iowa, stopped at Bloomington (now Muscatine), where he clerked for J. G. Gordon for three years; in 1852, became dissatisfied, and, thinking California offered more adventure, removed there; remained five years mining and prospecting, and, finding that a failure, financially, he again returned to Muscatine, Iowa; thence to Ohio, and while there married Miss Susan Rinard, in 1858; returned to Iowa and located on his present farm in Montpelier Tp., which he has improved and has a fine farm of 240 acres. Mrs. M. was a native of Marietta, Ohio, a daughter of John Rinard, of the same county; they have three children—Amanda (now Mrs. Joseph Shafer), Rosa and John H. Mrs. Metz died Sept. 4, 1868; and Mr. M. again married Miss Mary E. Bohl, of this county, a native of Ohio, in April, 1869; they have two children—George and Margaret. Mr. M. and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. M. has held several offices of trust since he has been in the county—Trustee, Assessor and Town Clerk—which offices he has held for over eighteen years. He has also done some very important surveying in the county. During the war, he was enrolling officer. In politics, formerly a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, which he helped organize in California; has ever been an uncompromising foe to human slavery in all its forms.

JOHN J. PIGMAN, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Melpine; was born in Muscatine Co., Iowa, Jan. 14, 1844, and has since resided in the county, improving the farm on which he resides, consisting of 240 acres. Mr. P. married Miss Belle Gadd, a native of Scott Co., Iowa; they were married in 1874, and have two children—William H.

and Joseph H. Mr. P. is a staunch Republican; also a member of the A., F. & A. M., and the A. O. U. W. His parents are natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland; settled in Ohio shortly after their marriage, remained there till 1838, then removed to Iowa, settling near Davenport; his father was the first Whig elected in Muscatine Co. to the State Legislature; served one term, and was re-elected in 1854; he also held the office of County Surveyor for many years, until his death in 1874, at 72 years of age; his mother is still living.

GEORGE W. ROBINSON, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Buffalo, Scott Co., Iowa; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1822; remained there till 1852, then removed to California; remained three years and engaged in mining and speculating; in the fall of 1854, he removed thence to Iowa, locating first at Blue Grass, Scott Co. The same fall or winter, he returned to New York, where he married Miss Phebe C. Boyce, daughter of Jacob Boyce, of Ulster Co., N. Y., and returned to Iowa shortly after; they have three children—Weller, Rosa and Lilly. In 1876, he removed to Muscatine Co., where they now reside on a fine farm, consisting of 307 acres, lying along the Mississippi River, with a fine river view; his parents, John and Elizabeth (Bushnell) Robinson, were natives of New York. Mr. R. was a Democrat, but now acts with the Greenback party.

ELIAS SMURR, far., S. 23; P. O. Buffalo, Scott Co.; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1832; remained there till 1840, then removed with his widowed mother to Westmoreland Co., Penn., where they spent two years in the town of Port Royal; removed thence to Pittsburgh, remaining two years; returned to Westmoreland Co., attended school for five years, then went to Armstrong Co., Penn., where he was with an uncle engaged in the furnace business some time; returning again to Pittsburgh, he was clerk in a wholesale grocery till 1859, in which year he returned to his native place, where he married Miss Margaret J., daughter of Alexander McBride, one of the pioneers of Wayne Co.; they have three children—Edwin R., Ernest M. and Louie J. In 1865, they came to Muscatine Co.; in August, 1877, Mrs. S. died in the "blessed faith of the Redeemer." Mr. and Mrs. S. were members of the Presbyterian Church.

H. C. WAGNER, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Blue Grass; was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1832; in 1854, he emigrated to the United States, locating in Muscatine Co., Iowa, upon the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 190 acres. In 1863, he married Miss Hannah Delany, of Muscatine Co., and a native of the county of Galway, Ireland, and daughter of Michael Delany, who emigrated to the United States in 1832, settled in Beaver Co., Penn., remained ten years, and in 1842 removed to Iowa, settling in Muscatine Co.; Mr. D. raised a very large family of children, all now deceased but three, Mrs. W.'s father has been dead some years; her mother is still living; Mr. W. and wife have two children—Leslie and Willie. Members of the M. E. Church; Mr. W. is a Republican.

EDWARD WATHAM, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Pleasant Prairie; was born in the city of New York in 1848; removed thence with his parents to Albany, remained three years, removed thence to Chicago, remained about the same length of time, removing thence to Davenport, Iowa, and in 1859 they settled in Muscatine Co., where they now reside; his parents are natives of Whitechurch, England; they had three sons and three daughters, all now living—Richard, George, Edward, Jane E., now Mrs. Henzie; Sarah Ann and Emma J., now Mrs. Kreger. Mr. W. married Miss Nancy E. Funck Nov. 13, 1877; she is a native of Iowa; they have one child—John D. Mr. W. is a Democrat.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

MRS. LUCENA BAXTER, P. O. Muscatine; widow of the late Wm. Baxter; Mr. Baxter came from New Jersey to Muscatine Co.; he was married three times and left seven children, five by first marriage—John R., Lucy, Caroline, George and Maggie; none by the second marriage; his third wife was his present widow, Mrs. Lucena Cox, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living—Henry C. and Abram L.; their other child died in infancy. Mrs. Lucena Baxter's marriage with Mr. B. was also her third marriage; she had two children by the first marriage—Eliza J. and Josephine Sanford, and two by the second marriage—B. F. and T. J. Cox. Henry C. Baxter married, Nov. 28, 1876, Mattie J. Day, a native of Iowa; her parents were early settlers of Iowa. Mrs. Lucena Baxter came to Muscatine Co. with her mother, Mrs. Maggie Williamson, in 1837; they settled in Bloomington Tp.; her mother had eight children when she came to this county, only three of whom are living—Lucena, Jane and Mary; Mrs. L. Baxter's maiden name was Clark.

PETER BROOKHART, farmer, Sec. 11; born in Perry Co., Ohio, in 1845; his parents, Henry and Matilda Brookhart, came to Muscatine Co. in 1860, and located on the farm where their son now lives; they now reside in Lettsville, Louisa Co. Peter Brookhart married in 1869 Martha Fry, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1851; her parents, Henry and Mary Fry, now reside in Seventy-six Tp.; Mr. and Mrs. B. have three children—Myrtie, born in 1871; Joseph R., in 1873, and Henry H., in 1878; they lost one child—Chester, in infancy.

THOMAS M. BROWN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Letts; born in Indiana in 1832; his parents, Matthew and Julia F. Brown, came to Muscatine Co. in 1838, and settled in Cedar Tp.; his father had been engaged in surveying Government land in this part of the State for several years previous to that time; he died in June, 1842; his mother is still living and resides with Thomas. He married in 1856 Sophia Ferry, a native of the State of New York; has six children—Horace, Myra, Julia, Hugh, Vesta and an infant. Mr. Brown enlisted in 1862 in the 35th I. V. I.; was First Sergeant of his company; served over three years; was at the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Nashville, etc.; was in Banks' Red River expedition; was wounded at the battle of Mobile, from the effects of which he still suffers. His farm contains 240 acres.

JACOB BUMGARDNER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Muscatine; born in Bath Co., Va., in 1815; his parents, Adam and Mary Bumgardner, were natives of Virginia. He married in Virginia in 1838 Nancy Lang, who was born in West Virginia. Removed to Ohio about 1843, and came to Muscatine in the fall of 1854; on April 1, 1855, Mr. B. was appointed Superintendent of County House in Seventy-six Tp., which position he held for five years; he then purchased a farm in Seventy-six Tp., where he resided till November, 1875; he visited his old home in Virginia in 1875; returned and engaged in the mercantile business at Muscatine; purchased his present farm in 1877, where he located in 1878. His wife died in December, 1874; has had five children—three now living—Sarah M., born 1839; Marion, 1843, and Edward T., 1858; Porter, born 1845, died 1874; the other child, deceased, died in infancy. Mr. B.'s farm contains 120 acres.

ARISTARCHUS CONE, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Letts; was born in Middlesex Co., Conn., in 1815; he left home in 1834, passed some time in Pennsylvania and Ohio; came to Muscatine Co. in 1837, and immediately located where he now lives, where he has resided for forty-two years. He married Oct. 7, 1851, Harriet Oaks, a native of Somerset Co., Penn.; her parents settled in Muscatine Co. about 1845. His parents, Newell and Anne Cone, had five children—Albert S., William E., Addison, Aristarchus and Julius; William E. and Addison reside in Connecticut; the others are deceased. His father died April 19, 1856, and his mother June 9, 1860. Mr. Cone is County Supervisor; has served in that capacity seven years; was Clerk of

The first election held in what was known as Storm's Precinct, which embraced about one-third of Muscatine Co.; at this election, in August, 1839, only nine votes were polled, and five of these by the Judges and Clerks of Election; and, in the words of Mr. Cone, "there was a full vote polled;" he was Recorder of Claims for Storm's Precinct from 1837 till the land came into market, which was about 1842. Mr. Cone owns 475 acres of land in Cedar Tp.; has also tracts of land in Missouri and Kansas.

WM. EPPERLY, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Letts; Mr. Epperly was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1810; his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Epperly, came to Muscatine Co. about 1849, and located in Seven y-six Tp., where they resided till their death; his father died in 1870, and his mother in 1874. He was married in 1861 to Lucretia Fry, a native of Wisconsin; she died in June, 1871; Mr. Epperly has three children by this marriage—Williametta, born in 1863; Jared, in 1865, and Annie M., in 1868. He married, in 1871, E. Ruth Shellabarger, born in 1845; her parents, Thomas and Susan Shellabarger, came to Muscatine Co. from Ohio in 1846; her father died Nov. 1, 1876; her mother, about 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Epperly are members of the United Brethren Church.

THOMAS L. ESTLE, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Letts; Mr. Estle was born in New Jersey, in 1814; his parents removed to Ohio when he was 2 years of age; he came to Muscatine Co. in 1838; located on a quarter-section, which he still owns. He was married in 1843 to Susan Shellabarger, a native of Clark Co., Ohio; her parents came to Louisa Co., Iowa, in 1838; have had ten children, nine still living—Abigail (now Mrs. James Beard), William B. (who resides in Taylor Co., Iowa), Elizabeth (now Mrs. A. Smith), Mary A. (now Mrs. Thomas Thompson), Jacob S. (who resides in Louisa Co.), John (resides in Dallas Co., Iowa), Charles, Sarah and Belle; the last three reside at home. Mr. Estle has 800 acres of land; is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising; he has resided on his present farm for over thirty years.

MRS. EVE GATES, Sec. 13; P. O. Letts; Mrs. Gates is the widow of the late Seth G. Gates, who died Feb. 7, 1878; her maiden name was Fitzgerald; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1822. She married in 1840 Mr. Reuben Fry, who was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1820; she had two children—Lucretia, now deceased, and Debbie, who married William R. DeWitt; resides in Missouri. Mr. Gates was first married to Cornelia Pettit Sept. 5, 1839; she died Aug. 22, 1846; Mr. Gates had three children by first marriage, two of whom are living—Silas R. and Louis W., both of whom served in the Union army during the rebellion. Mrs. Gates has six children by her second marriage—Harriet (married Mr. John W. Meeker), James B., H. N., Cornelia A., Jessie A. and George W. Mrs. Gates' mother, Mrs. Oaks, resides with her.

HENRY GRIFFIN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Letts; owns farm of 320 acres; Mr. Griffin was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in April, 1826; his parents, Worden and Parmelia Griffin, removed to Licking Co. when he was a child. He married in Floyd Co., Ky., Emily Garrett, a native of Kentucky; they have seven children—Louisa (now Mrs. John Snyder, resides in Cedar Tp.), Willis M. (married to Laura Brown), Caroline (now Mrs. Turkenton, resides in Louisa Co.), Mary Belle, Parmelia J., Clement and Frank. Mr. Griffin located on the farm which he now owns when he first came to Muscatine Co.; he learned in Columbus, Ohio, the trade of carpenter, which he followed till about 1867. He has served two years as County Supervisor and filled several town offices. Mr. Griffin was a resident of Columbus, Ohio, about seven years.

RAYNOLDS MILLER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Muscatine; was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1814; his parents, Abraham and Rebecca Miller, were natives of Virginia; they removed to Ohio in 1804; they went to Missouri in 1844; his mother died in Mississippi Co., Mo.; his father died in Ohio, where he had returned on business, about 1854; Mr. Miller came to Muscatine Co. in 1850, and purchased his present farm, but located thereon in 1852. He married in 1852 Margaret Kerr, a native of Ohio, born in 1824; they have had three children, two of whom are living—Rebecca (now Mrs. Jacob Estle, resides in Louisa Co., Iowa), Elizabeth (now Mrs.

John Estle, resides in Dallas Co., Iowa); their third child, Catharine, died aged about 1½ years. Mr. Miller has 800 acres of land, engaged principally in stock-raising.

MRS. MARY REYBURN, owns farm of 120 acres in Sec. 35; P. O. Letts. Mrs. Reyburn was born in Armstrong Co., Penn., in 1809. She married in 1825 Collin Reyburn, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1803; they came to Cedar Tp. 1841; bought and settled on the farm where Mrs. Reyburn now lives in 1846; Mr. Reyburn died June 7, 1874; Mrs. Reyburn has had ten children, six still living—Sarah E., Mary J. (now Mrs. Henry Ferry, of Dakota), Samuel, James E., Hiram (married Florence White) and Janette (now Mrs. Martha Reyburn). Maidson enlisted in the 11th I. V. I.; was killed at battle in 1862.

SAMUEL STORM, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Letts. Mr. Storm was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1807; his parents were of German descent, but natives of Virginia; they had eleven children, only one of whom besides the subject of this sketch is living; John, aged nearly 90 years, resides in Ross Co., Ohio. Mr. Storm came to Muscatine Co., and settled on his present farm, in 1837, forty-two years ago; his brother George settled in Seventy-six Tp. in 1835, where he resided sixteen years; he then went to Keokuk Co., where he died about 1866. Mr. Storm has 360 acres of land; he has been troubled with the asthma for sixty years, and, for the last twenty years, has been unable to do any work; his farm is conducted by three sons of his brother Jacob, George, John and Peter; their mother also lives with him.

CYRUS TOWNSLEY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Letts; born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1823. Married, in 1843, Elizabeth Stephenson, also a native of Greene Co., Ohio; they came to Muscatine Co. in the fall of 1849, and settled on their present farm in 1850; have had nine children, eight still living—John S., born in 1846; Theodore T., born in 1847; Myra J., born in 1850; George A., born in 1853; Elizabeth C., born in 1855; Sally A., born in 1858; Oscar E., born in 1861; Mary R., born in 1863; their eldest son, William B., born in 1844, enlisted in the 35th I. V. I., in 1862, and died in hospital at Keokuk, in 1863. Mr. Townsley's father, William Townsley, died in Ohio, in 1825; his mother, Elizabeth Townsley, came to Muscatine Co. with her son, and died in 1855; Mrs. Townsley's parents, John and Catharine Stephenson, were early settlers of Greene Co., Ohio; her father died in May, 1846; her mother died in 1850. Mr. Townsley has been Justice of the Peace for about sixteen years; was re-elected in the fall of 1868; has also held other township offices; he owns 260 acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

VERNET TRACY, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Muscatine; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1803; his parents, Peleg and Hannah Tracy, were natives of Connecticut; they emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1800, and re-ided in Wilkesbarre till their death; his father died about 1825, his mother, about 1840. Mr. Tracy learned the trade of coach-making in Wilkesbarre, which he followed till 1849, when he came to Muscatine Co., and engaged in agriculture. In 1825, he married Mary Ann Dilly, a native of Luzerne Co., Penn., born in 1809; her parents were Jonathan and Polly Dilly; her father was a native of Connecticut, her mother, of Luzerne Co., Penn. Mr. Tracy first located in Section 21, Seventy-six Tp.; he crossed the plains to California in 1850, and engaged in mining; returned in 1852; located on the farm he now owns in 1853; has ten children—Ferdinand, Vernet and Theodore, residents of California; Ellen, who lives in Kansas; Harriet, Hannah, Hamilton, Frances, Theodosia, Blanche; their children's ages range from 25 to 50 years.

WILLIAM VERINK, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Letts; was born in Holland, in 1838; his parents, John H. and Hannah Verink, emigrated to this country in 1846; they first located in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; came to Muscatine in 1848, where his father still resides; his mother died soon after they came to Muscatine. Mr. William Verink learned the business of painting, which he followed till about 1869, when he purchased the farm which he now owns, and where he has since resided. He married, February, 1869, Fanny Simpson, a native of Muscatine Co., born in 1842; they have two children—Susan E., born in 1869, and John T., born in 1876.

FULTON TOWNSHIP.

G. ALLBEE, farmer and dealer in stock, Sec. 34; P. O. Pleasant Prairie; born in Windham Co., Vt., April 27, 1822. Married on Jan. 29, 1844, Miss Eliza M. Allbee; born in Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 2, 1828; moved to Davenport in 1855, where Mr. A. worked on the first bridge that was built across the Mississippi River, and Mrs. Allbee was the first woman that crossed that bridge in 1856; Mr. A. removed to Muscatine Co., and settled in Montpelier Tp.; in March, 1857, removed to where he now resides; they have six children—three sons and three daughters—Calista, Elbert A., George W., Leslie, Eliza M., Theda, and two deceased—Eleazar and Arizona. Mr. A. has improved 240 acres in the county, and owns 597½ acres. Politics. Democrat.

PHILIP BAKER, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Blue Grass, Scott Co.; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, June 8, 1822; came to Scott Co. in 1837; removed to Muscatine Co. in 1838; his father, J. P. Baker, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother, Catherine Baker, a native of Virginia; were among the early settlers of the county, where they remained until their death. Mr. P. Baker married Miss Katherine Findley July 13, 1848; born in Augusta Co., Va., Sept. 22, 1822; she came to Ohio with her parents in 1833, and thence to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1847; they have one son and one daughter—James C. and Katherine E., and four deceased—William L., Susannah, John and Albert N. Mr. B. owns 466 acres of land; has improved 200 acres in the county. Democrat.

A. A. BROWN, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Stockton; was born in Clarion Co., Ohio, April 26, 1844; came to Scott Co., Iowa, with his parents in 1853, thence to Wisconsin; removed to Muscatine Co. in 1856. He married in 1867 Miss M. M. Rider, a native of Ohio, born in 1845; they have three children—Carrie E., Belle M., and one unnamed. Mr. Brown has been three times elected Township Clerk; he owns eighty acres of a fine farm. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

A. M. BUNKER, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Wolcott, Scott Co., Iowa; born in Clarion Co., Penn., April 18, 1818. Married Miss Sarah Howe June 30, 1844, a native of Pennsylvania, born June 30, 1832; came to Muscatine Co. in 1858. In 1867, he purchased his present farm of 240 acres, which he has under good improvements. Members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Bunker is a Democrat. They have thirteen children—William, born April 25, 1845; Melville, Oct. 6, 1846; Elizabeth, March 27, 1848; George, Aug. 15, 1849; Nathan, March 12, 1851; Thomas, May 3, 1853; James L., Feb. 21, 1855; Julia R., Feb. 15, 1857; John, Sept. 6, 1858; Francis, Feb. 28, 1862; Andrew, Nov. 14, 1863; Robert E., June 4, 1866; Sara E., Feb. 14, 1870

C. W. CAMPBELL, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Wolcott, Scott Co., Iowa; son of A. W. Campbell and Lucy R. (Foster) Campbell; was born in Scott Co., Iowa, March 4, 1843; his father, A. W. Campbell, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, June 30, 1802, and died in California July 22, 1853. He married Miss Lucy R. Foster Feb. 17, 1822; she was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1802; they came to Scott Co. May 5, 1836. C. W. Campbell married Dec. 29, 1870, Miss Maggie E. Skiles; they have four children—Frank H., Lucy J., Wilson L. and Clare L. Mr. C. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. C. is the oldest Iowan born in Fulton Tp. Is a Democrat.

GEORGE DEMING, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Durant, Cedar Co.; born in Hartford Co., Conn., March 27, 1812; went to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1833, making the trip on the first railroad built in the West; returned to Hartford Co., Conn., where he married Miss Cornelia R. Gregory May 6, 1834, born in New Haven Co., Conn., Feb. 26, 1816, and returned to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1837, where they remained nine years; in 1838, removed to Du Page Co., Ill., and remained sixteen years; in 1854, removed to Muscatine Co.; they have one son and four daughters—George W., Mary F., now Mrs. Persons; Ellen A., now Mrs. Loomis; Emily C., now Mrs. Pingrey,

and Josephine, now Mrs. Kettell. Mr. D. owns 180 acres, on which he has made all the improvements. Mr. D. and wife have been members of the Christian Church for thirty-six years. Mr. D. is a Republican.

J. G. FRIZELL, farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Durant, Cedar Co.; born in Carroll Co., Md., Nov. 27, 1834; came with his parents to Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1836; married Miss Alice Finley Nov. 27, 1860; born in Holmes Co., Ohio, March 10, 1843; have three children—Samuel H., Ellie P. and Lara E. They removed to Muscatine Co. in 1872. Mr. F. served as Second Lieutenant in Co. E, 106th Regt., O. V. I. Owns 180 acres of a fine farm, where he now resides. Members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

A. JOHNSON, far., Sec. 14, P. O. Wolcott, Scott Co.; born in Ireland April 1, 1829; emigrated to Delaware in 1845; thence to Mercer Co., Penn., in 1847; in 1851, came to Scott Co., Iowa; to Muscatine in 1852; went to California in 1853; returned, in 1855, to Falls Tp., where he has remained ever since. Sept. 26, 1856, married Miss Nancy A. Pursell, born in Indiana April 8, 1839; have ten children—James S., George T., Stephen, Mary Rosa, Ellery, Carrie, Catharine, Frank, Robert and Mandacoccus J. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. J. is a Democrat.

WILLIAM KELLEY, far., Sec. 17, P. O. Stockton, born in Baltimore, Co., Md., May 20, 1805. Married Miss Prudence Williams Oct. 11, 1829; born in Baltimore Co., Md., Aug. 12, 1808; in 1830, removed to Holmes Co., Ohio; thence to Muscatine Co. in 1867, and settled where he now resides; has seven children—Ruth A., now Mrs. Aultman, Elizabeth, now Mrs. McGarvey, Prudence, now Mrs. Coyle, Sarah E., now Mrs. McGarvey, Samuel G., James B., Amanda J., and five dead—Lovelace W., died in the army, William S., wounded at the battle of Stone River, and died from the effects, Thomas A., wounded at the battle of Vicksburg and died of his wounds; Columbus and John G. Members of the U. B. Church. Mr. K. was on survey of the first railroad in the United States.

ABRAHAM LONG, far., Sec. 13, P. O. Wolcott, Scott Co.; born in Blair Co., Penn., Nov. 3, 1832; came to Cedar Co. in 1854, remained one year, thence to Scott Co.; remained four years; came to Muscatine Co. in 1859. Married, in 1862, Miss Nancy Pursell, born in Washington Co., Ind., in 1832; has three children—John A., Ettie E. and Frank A. Mr. Long owns 240 acres; has made most of the improvements. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

SOLOMON LOVELL, far., Sec. 28, P. O. Pleasant Prairie; born in Maryland Aug. 16, 1818, when quite young, went with his parents to Huntingdon Co., Penn., where he remained until about 18 years of age; thence to Cambria Co., remained until 1838, when he married Miss Margaret Arbel March 19, 1838; born in Bedford Co., Penn., March 24, 1818, and April 1, 1838, came to Muscatine Co., and settled in Montpelier Tp.; moved where they now reside in 1865; have five sons and five daughters—William, John T., Sarah J., now Mrs. Hamilton, Mary A., now Mrs. Burr, Rebecca Louisa, James E., Charles L., Margaret E., Daniel B.; one died—Harriet A. Mr. L. owns 800 acres; has improved 440.

ALFRED NYE, far., Sec. 31, P. O. Melpine; born in Washington Co., Vt., in 1811, removed to Muscatine Co. in 1837, and settled at Fairport; remained ten years, and removed where he now lives in 1847. Married Miss Sarah Silverthorn in 1833, born in Northampton Co., Penn., in 1822; have six sons and one daughter—Oriana A., now Mrs. Abbot, Mahlen, Albert W., Walter H., Willie G., Reuben E., Fred A. Mr. and Mrs. Nye are members of the Christian Church. Mr. N. owns 500 acres of fine farm land; has improved 600 acres in the county. Democrat.

HENRY PARR, far., Sec. 33, P. O. Pleasant Prairie; born in Licking Co., Ohio, Sept. 18, 1812; came West in 1835; attended the land-sales in Chicago; thence to Scott Co., Iowa, where he worked at blacksmithing for some time; in 1846, removed to Muscatine Co. and settled where he now resides. Married on April 10, 1839, Miss Amanda Daniel, a native of North Carolina, born in 1819; their children are Malvina, Rebecca, Henry and Sarah B., deceased—William, Samuel, Mary and Maria. Mr. P. is a Republican. Mrs. P. is a member of the Baptist Church.

J. E. ROBB, farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Pleasant Prairie, son of Robert and Ann Robb, was born in Rush Co., Ind., June 20, 1829. Married Miss Elmira Freeman Dec. 2, 1849; daughter of Benjamin and Mary Freeman, born in Marion Co., Ind., October 18, 1829. Mr. R. came to Muscatine Co. in June, 1850, has four children—Hattie, Mary, Wilson and Elmer. Mr. R. has served on the Board of County Supervisors twelve years and has held most all the offices of the township. Served in the rebellion, in the 14th I. V. I. Co. C. and is a staunch Republican.

JAMES SCHOONOVER, Sec. 8, P. O. Stockton, son of Henry and Mary Schoonover, was born in Randolph Co., Va., Sept. 17, 1806. May 15, 1839, came to Rock Island, Ill., and May 18, 1839, removed within five miles of Davenport; in 1843, moved to Muscatine Co., and settled where he now resides. Married Dec. 26, 1829, Miss Elizabeth Teeter, a native of Randolph Co., Va.; born Dec. 26, 1806, and died April 21, 1840; he married again, Miss Thankful Randell, Jan. 13, 1841, a native of York Co., Me.; born Jan. 15, 1809; Mr. S. has five children by former wife—Mary, now Mrs. George, Nancy, now Mrs. Rapp, Dsilah, now Mrs. Austin, Alfred and Salathia; by present wife has one—Benjamin, and three deceased—Sarah A., Henry and John. Mr. Schoonover was elected Justice of the Peace in 1845. United with the M. E. Church in 1823, where he has ever been a constant worker in the cause of religion, and Mrs. S. is a member of the same church. Mr. S. owns a fine farm of 227 acres. Democrat.

A. D. SILVERTHORN, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Pleasant Prairie, born in Northampton Co., Penn., Dec. 10, 1835; came with his parents to Muscatine Co. in 1838, and settled on what is known as the Silverthorn Homestead, where his father resided until his death, in 1854; his mother now resides at the old home; they were one of the first families who settled in the neighborhood. A. D. Silverthorn married Feb. 18, 1862, Miss Fannie Hodgkins, born in Maine in 1842; by their union have five children—Albert E., Asa K., William E., Abby H., George W.; one deceased—Ralph. Mr. S. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. S. is a radical Republican.

L. N. STIGERS, farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Walecott, Scott Co.; born in Knox Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1848; came to Muscatine Co. with his parents in 1851, and settled on the farm where two of the brothers now reside; his father, John Stigers, was born in Pennsylvania in 1818, and died in 1857; his mother, a native of Ohio, born in 1820, now resides in that county. Mr. Stigers married, in 1868, Miss Elizabeth Bunker, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1848; have three children—Edna E., Nellie M. and Arthur E. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. S. owns eighty acres, where he resides.

MOSCOW TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM CROMER, farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Muscatine, owns 232 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born May 1, 1836, in Seneca Co., Ohio; parents moved to Montgomery Co. when he was quite small; in the spring of 1853, came to Muscatine Co., soon after purchased part of the farm he still owns; both his parents died in September, 1854, in Ohio. Married Miss Lydia Darr Feb. 4, 1857; she was born in 1840, in Hamilton Co., Ohio; have ten children—Nancy, Henry, Eliza, Josephine, Alice, William, George, Frank, Charles W., and Erland J. Democrat.

SAM. COMER, farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Moscow; son of John and Anna Comer, born Oct. 10, 1829, in Wayne Co., Ohio; in the spring of 1850, went to California by overland route; followed mining till 1852, when he returned; came to Muscatine Co., Iowa, and entered land in this township; in the spring of 1863, went to Montana Territory; returned in 1865, and moved into Cedar Co.; returned to this township in 1868, and onto his present farm in 1873, which contains 220 acres, valued at

\$35 per acre. Married Elizabeth Ludlow Sept. 28, 1858; she was born April 3, 1839, in Wayne Co., Ind., and died March 20, 1861, leaving one son—Ernest, now also deceased; Mr. C. again married, Dec. 16, 1865. Mrs. Martha M. Ludlow, maiden name Baxter, sister to Dr. W. H. Baxter, of Wilton; children by second marriage are John J., William H., Orphena B. and Mary M.; lost three—Blanche M., Artie E. and Robert. Mr. C.'s father died in February, 1862, and wife's father, James Baxter, in 1857. Democrat.

JOSEPH EVELAND, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Wilton; son of Harmon and Jennette Eveland; owns 165 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born June 22, 1810, in New Jersey; in 1816, his parents moved to Clermont Co., Ohio; worked at the stone and brick mason's trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, several years; in the fall of 1844, came to Muscatine Co., locating upon a part of the farm he still owns. Married Louisa Dimmitt Oct. 25, 1835; she was born Nov. 3, 1810, in Maryland, and died Nov. 15, 1838; he again married Eveline J. Dimmitt, sister of first wife, Feb. 15, 1840; she was born Dec. 27, 1815; have three children by first wife—Jennette, Beel D. and Louisa; by second wife, seven—Martha, Sarah, Harmon, Peter, Hester, Katurah and Frank; lost seven—Joseph and Eveline, John and Johnson, James, Augusta and Mary L.; Beel D. and Peter served in Co. E. of the 18th I. V. I. Is member of M. E. Church. Democrat.

WILLIAM FURNAS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Muscatine; son of Christopher and Sarah Furnas; born Feb. 5, 1820, in Montgomery Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1848, moved to Marion Co., Ind.; remained there till the spring of 1867, when he came to this county and located on his present farm of 183 acres, one of the best farms in the county of its size, having taken the premium a few years ago. Married Miss Sarah Compton, daughter of William and Susannah Compton, Feb. 20, 1845; she was born Aug. 2, 1823, in Montgomery Co., Ohio; have two children—Louisa and Emsley; lost three—Lucinda, John I. and Isaac N. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

PAULUS HAHN, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Moscow; owns 312 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born Jan. 13, 1823, in Bayern, Germany; in 1845, emigrated to the United States, stopping in Columbus, Ohio, until in 1846; went to St. Louis, Mo.; followed steambating on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri Rivers until 1851; then he came to this county and purchased a part of the farm upon which he still lives. Married Catherine Knapel in July, 1851; she was born in Germany in 1836, and died Nov. 9, 1852; again married, Miss Hooke, Jan. 16, 1853; she was born Dec. 11, 1832, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; have five children living—Anna, John, Catharine, Henry and Pauline; lost one—Lorez; member of Evangelical Lutheran Church; Democrat.

JOHN HIRSCHMANN, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Moscow; son of George and Barbara Hirschmann; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born April 12, 1828, in Bavaria, Germany; emigrated to the United States, with parents, in 1840, locating in Bloomington Tp., and came to Moscow in 1855, and engaged in the bakery business until 1865, when he came onto his present farm. Married Susannah Willin August, 1854; she was born in Germany in 1834, and died in January, 1856; he again married, Diana Heddleston, in June, 1857; she was born in Ohio in 1839; had one child, Henry, by first wife and by second wife seven—Frank, George, Anna, Ellen, John, Robert and Susannah. Has served as member of School Board in his town; member of Lutheran Church; Democrat.

WILLIAM HORSLEY, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Muscatine; son of Nathan and Mary Horsley; owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born Oct. 8, 1821, in Yorkshire, England; in 1831, with parents, emigrated to Dearborn Co., Ind.; while there he learned the wagon and carriage making business; in 1841, came to Burlington, Iowa, stopping there about a year, then came to Muscatine and established the first wagon and carriage shop in the town; followed the business until in 1853; came on to his present farm. Married Rachel Danfield April 15, 1845; she was born in 1822, in Philadelphia, and died in October, 1846; he again married, to Laura McGill, Dec.

20, 1848; she was born Oct. 5, 1824, in Hamilton Co., Ohio; he had one daughter—Rosetta, now deceased—by first wife; by second wife, three children living—Richard, Frank and Edward; lost four—Cora, Ella, George and Charles. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

HENRY C. T. LANGE, proprietor of Moscow ferry; P. O. Moscow; owns about forty acres of land near Moscow, also 174 acres in Cedar Co., of the value of \$25 per acre; born Feb. 28, 1825, in Holstein, Germany; emigrated to Ohio in 1847; soon after arriving here, enlisted in Co. L of 2d Ohio Volunteers, to serve in the Mexican war; was in the service until July, 1848; mustered out at Cincinnati, after which he went to Indianapolis, Ind., remaining until the fall of 1850; came to Iowa, locating on west side of Cedar River, about two miles from where he still lives; in 1852, he purchased the ferry-boat, which he has run ever since. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. C of the 35th Iowa Inf.; participated in the battle of Jackson and siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; was also with A. J. Smith, in the Red River expedition, also Henderson Hill, Pleasant Hill, Clothierville, Marksville, Yellow Bayou, Checut Lake, La., Tupelo, Nashville, Tenn., and Spanish Fort, Ala.; was discharged at Davenport Aug. 10, 1865. Married Caroline Grosee, of Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4, 1850; she was born Sept. 4, 1832, in Germany; have five children living—Grant, William T. S., Melinda, Anna and Eleonora; lost six—Peter M., Henry A., Edward H., Charles L., Henry and Dora L. Mr. L. is present Township Clerk, which office he has filled for eight years; has also served as President of School Board. Lutheran; Republican.

JOHN W. MAYLONE, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Muscatine; owns 176½ acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; son of Abraham and Nancy Maylone; born Aug. 28, 1826, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; in the spring of 1852, went, by overland route, with ox-team, to California; followed mining and brick-making; returned in 1856; came to this county the same year and located on the farm upon which he is still living. Married Mary Frybargar Aug. 28, 1856; she was born in 1836, in Ohio, and died June 7, 1862; he again married, Ruth Gifford, April 4, 1867; she was born in Ohio May 8, 1838; has two children by first wife—George and Edwin; by second wife, two—Ella and Eugene; lost three—Estella, Willard and Wilford. Mr. M. has served as Assessor of his township five years, and Trustee two years. His father was born Sept. 12, 1797, on the north bank of the Ohio River, and is still in good health, and living with his son, one thing being remarkable, that he has never used glasses, and can read any print as well as any one. Member M. E. Church; Democrat.

WILLIAM J. MILLER, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Atalissa; son of John B. and Susan Miller; owns 223 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born March 3, 1832, in Somerset Co., Penn.; came to this county in October, 1854; in the spring of 1855, his parents came here, locating in Goshen Twp., where his father died, in 1872. Married Nancy Gattton, daughter of William and Elizabeth Gattton, Oct. 23, 1856; she was born in November, 1830; her parents came from Holmes Co., Ohio, to this county in 1839, consequently being among its earliest settlers; her father died in December, 1876; have five children living—Adessa, Allen C., Isabelle, Ulysses and Julius; lost one—Filey; Member Presbyterian Church; Republican.

MICHAEL G. RESLEY, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Moscow; son of Henry and Esther Resley; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born Feb. 27, 1827, in Knox Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1850, came, with parents, to Muscatine Co., and on his present farm in the spring of 1851, where his father died, June 9, 1874, and mother Sept. 9, 1857; served his country in the late rebellion, in Co. I of 11th Iowa Inf., from May 28, 1864, to June 15, 1865; was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Was never married; his maiden sister, Esther A., keeps house for him. Republican.

CHARLES SCHULTE, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Atalissa; owns 216 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born Jan. 15, 1840, in Rhine Province, Prussia; was educated at a Catholic Seminary, in Werden, Germany; in the fall of 1857, came to the United States, locating in Muscatine Co.; his father came in 1859; came onto his

present farm in the spring of 1859. Married Diana Stoneburner Sept. 11, 1864; she was born Aug. 16, 1830, in Clay Co., Ill.; have no children; Mr. S. is now serving his third term as Township Assessor; his brother Otto served the Union cause in Co. F of the 2d Missouri Battery, from 1861 to 1864; was at the siege of Vicksburg, Pea Ridge, Chattanooga, capture of Atlanta, etc. Politics, Republican.

G. F. SHAFNIT, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Moscow; son of Jacob and Elizabeth Shafnit; born May 7, 1837, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in December, 1851; came with parents to the United States; arrived in this county the following spring, locating in Bloomington Tp.; in 1855, came to Moscow Tp., and in 1866, moved into Cedar Co., returning to this county in March, 1878; owns a farm of 560 acres, valued at \$25 per acre; his father died in this county Aug. 5, 1860. Married Miss Barbara Will Aug. 20, 1860; she was born Oct. 7, 1840, in this county and township; have two children—George and Fred; lost one—Cornelia; is raising two orphans—Emma and John Kure. Member of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

GEORGE WILL, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Moscow; son of Nicholas and Margaret Will; born March 19, 1830, in Bavaria, Germany; emigrated with parents to the United States in 1840, locating in Moscow Tp.; his mother died in 1846, and father, Nov. 7, 1857. Married Margaret Kurts Nov. 29, 1856; she was born in Germany in 1832; have four children living—Christian N., George W., John and Frank; lost three infants. Mr. W. owns 560 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; is also Trustee of township. Member of the Lutheran Church; Democrat.

JOHN G. WILL, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Moscow; owns 550 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born Feb. 21, 1838, in Bavaria, Germany; came with parents to this county in the spring of 1840, they locating on the farm upon which he is now living. Married Sophia Shafnit Nov. 20, 1860; she was born in Germany Dec. 31, 1842. Mr. W. is one of the leading farmers of his township. Member of the Lutheran Church; Democrat.

WILTON TOWNSHIP.

FRANK BACON, of Bacon & McIntire, dealers in dry goods and general merchandise, corner Fourth and Cedar streets; residence corner Sixth and Cherry; born at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 30, 1835, and, when 18 months of age, his parents removed to Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y.; at 21 years of age, he came to Iowa, and, in the fall of 1856, engaged as clerk with J. J. Rider, of Wilton; he continued with him until the spring of 1860, when he purchased the entire business interest of his employer, and continued alone until the spring of 1870, when Mr. Charles McIntire became a partner; in June, 1874, with others, he organized the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of which he was elected President. April 2, 1861, he married Miss Harriet E., daughter of J. J. Rider; she was born in Seymour, Conn., in August, 1843, and, with her parents, came to this county in 1856; they have three children—two sons and one daughter; the eldest, Charles C., was born in February, 1862; John E., in June, 1864; and Mary, in June, 1868. Radical; members of M. E. Church.

AMOS BARNARD, furniture and undertaking, Fourth street, corner of Cherry; residence, Seventh street; born in Washington Co., Ind., in 1833, and in June, 1847, with his parents, came to Iowa and settled in Muscatine, where his father, a wagon-maker, worked at his trade until 1848; he removed to what is now Wilton, and was employed in the erection of the first saw-mill erected in this part of the county; he afterward removed to Cedar Co., where he remained until his death. In 1860, Amos Barnard married Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah Martin (an early settler of this county); she was born in Ohio in 1840; they settled in Muscatine for a few years, and returned to Cedar Co. until 1876, when he came to Wilton and opened his present business, still

retaining his farm in that county, consisting of 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; he also owns his residence and place of business; they have six children—Dora F., Melinda J., Clara B., Anna, Annis and Elizabeth. Members of Grace Reformed Church. Has held various township and school offices; is a member of Wilton Lodge, No. 167, A., F. & A. M., also of No. 107, I. O. O. F.

W. H. BAXTER, physician and surgeon, office, Cedar street; residence, corner Bates and Cherry; son of Jos. H. and Isabella Baxter (nee Porter), who were of Scotch and Irish descent, but natives of Pennsylvania; he was born at Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Penn.; Dec. 28, 1828, and educated at the common schools and at Hagerstown (Ohio) Academy; he read medicine with Dr. John H. Stephenson, at Lewisville, Ohio, from the spring of 1847 to the fall of 1850, and graduated at Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1865, and, in the ensuing year, at the Chicago Medical College; in 1852, he came to Moscow, this county, where he practiced his profession until 1867, when he removed to Wilton. In 1852, he married Matilda J. Wright, who was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1834, and died in 1862, leaving two children—Clara, wife of Birt Ball, a railroad man of Trenton, Mo., and Ida May, wife of Bartley G. Gard, a farmer at Cedar Rapids, this State. In 1864, he married Mary E., daughter of Alexander Small, of Washington, Ill.; she was born in Tazewell Co. Ill., in 1848; they have three children, two daughters and a son—Nellie Maude, Lizzie and Willie H. The Doctor is a member of the Muscatine County Medical Society, of the Iowa and Illinois District Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association; of the Wilton Lodge, No. 167, A., F. & A. M., in which he has been Master for the third time; also, a member of the Chapter of R. A. Masons at Muscatine. Mrs. Baxter is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

G. S. BRADLEY, Superintendent of Public Schools and Principal of high schools; residence, Fifth street, Wilton; was born in Canterbury, N. H., May 28, 1830; attended the district schools, and at the age of 17, entered the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, located at Fulton, and with two terms at Gilman Academy; at the age of 20, he came to Michigan, where he soon became connected with the Michigan Central College, located at Spring Arbor, Jackson Co. (now known as Hillsdale College), the latter part of the fourth year, then being engaged as teacher; after two years at Oberlin College, he was elected Tutor at Hillsdale College; was the first Tutor of that institution; remained there for two years and two terms. Dec. 12, 1858, married Miss S. Ann Weaver, daughter of William Weaver, of Somerset, Mich.; she was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., May 19, 1834, and brought by her parents to Michigan, when only 1 year of age; taking part in her husband's profession from the date of their marriage, they soon after removed to Parsonsfield, Me., where he became Principal and she Preceptress of the seminary, and there remained for two years, thence to Racine, Wis., where he became Pastor of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and remained for three years; spring of 1864, became Chaplain of the 22d Wis. Inf., and remained until the close of the war, the regiment taking the round with Sherman; after having had charge of the church at Racine again for two years, in the spring of 1867, he organized a seminary at Rochester, in the same county, where he and Mrs. Bradley presided for two years, Mr. B. having the pastorship of two churches at the same time; they then removed to Evansville, Ind., where they had charge of the seminary for nearly six years, during which Mr. Bradley continued preaching at different points, at a distance of fifteen miles. During the last year at Evansville, Mr. B. was editor and proprietor of the Evansville *Journal*; having, while at Racine, been one of the promoters and earnest workers on the *Christian Freeman*, a paper published at Chicago; soon after the close of the war, he published a work, entitled, "History of the Star Corps," being a work of 300 pages on the 20th Army Corps; in August, 1875, they removed to Wilton, where they, for two years, were Principal and Preceptress of the Collegiate Institute, since which he has filled the position he now occupies.

HARRIET BREWSTER, retired; residence, Sixth street, Wilton; daughter of Jabes Hamlin and Charlotte Norton, natives of Litchfield Co., Conn., where she was born Dec. 9, 1802; while still in her infancy, the parents of Mrs. B. removed

to Oneida Co., N. Y., where she lived until in her 16th year, when her parents came West, settling in Washington Co., Ohio, then Wooster Tp., where May 19, 1822, she married William Brewster, who was born in Norwich City, Conn., Aug. 21, 1787; they settled on the Ohio River, at Warren, Ohio, where they continued to reside until 1825, when they removed to McConnellsville, Morgan Co., Ohio, and remained until coming to Iowa in 1855; Mr. Brewster was engaged in the banking business until his death, April 5, 1861; he left two children—Sarah B., a daughter by a former wife, is a resident of Norwich, Ct., and the wife of George Cook, and William C., now a resident of Davenport. Mrs. B. was, in early life, a member of the Presbyterian Church, but for fifty-four years has belonged to the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM J. BRECKON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Wilton; born in Yorkshire, Eng., March, 1829; when 14 years of age, his parents emigrated to America and settled at Jacksonville, Ill., where his father, a wheelwright, worked at his trade until his death the year following; at the age of 16, William apprenticed himself to a harness-maker of that city, with whom he served three years, after which he worked at journeywork until coming to Iowa. March, 1855, he married Frances, daughter of John and Frances Willis, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., where she was born March 15, 1842. August 23, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 1st Mo. C., in which he participated at Pea Ridge, Springfield, Custer's celebrated march, and numerous skirmishes; was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 23, 1864; July, 1865, they came to Muscatine, where he worked at his trade for two years; thence to his present place of residence, where he owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$850 per acre; they have five children—Catharine F., born June 26, 1857; Charles L., Sept. 16, 1858; William J., Jr., Dec. 10, 1865; Charlotte W., June 19, 1867 and Susan L., Sept. 23, 1873. Members for thirty years of the M. E. Church, in which he held various offices; was a member of the I. O. O. F. at Jacksonville, Ill., having joined in 1854, and was one of the charter members of the Sons of Temperance.

JOEL CLARK, general manager of the grange co-operative store, Fourth street; residence Cherry street, Wilton; was born in Waldo Co., Me., Feb. 9, 1823; was raised a farmer; but with a liberal education acquired at the common schools, and several terms at the China, Me., academy; at the age of 20, he engaged in teaching, and being successful continued during the winter months until 1873. Oct. 20, 1859, he married Margaret R. Lufest, of French descent, born in Lincoln Co., Me., March 20, 1825; in the spring of 1855, with his family, then consisting of two children, he came to Erie Co., Ohio, and in December of the following year, they came to Wilton, but soon after settled in Cedar Co., where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1875, when he assumed charge of the farmer's elevator at Wilton, until February, 1878; he was elected general manager of the store where he now is, for one year, and re-elected February, 1879; they have had four children, three still living—Ida F., born in Maine, Sept. 21, 1851, the wife of D. W. Badgers, of Wilton; Willis G., born in Maine, Nov. 24, 1853, was killed in a mill in attempting to save the life of a friend, July 18, 1877; Reeta L., born in Ohio, Feb. 2, 1856, and Maggie E., March 27, 1866. Since 15 years of age, Mr. and Mrs. C. have been members of the Free Baptist Church, in which he holds the offices of Deacon and Clerk; he is President of local board of the Collegiate Institute, and has held some of township and school offices in Cedar County, and has been Republican in politics since Fremont's time.

LUKE COCKSHOOT, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Wilton; was born in Manchester, England, March 22, 1801; lived on a farm until 14 or 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a velvet-maker, with whom he remained for six years, receiving as a compensation for his services one-half of all he made. He then married Margaret Manchester, who was born in Manchester, England, in 1807, and, soon after, emigrated to America, Columbiana Co., Penn., where he taught country school in the Scotch settlements for four years; thence to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the mercantile business for fifteen years in the same store; in the spring of 1856, they came to Iowa, this county, and settled where he now resides; and owns 360 acres of land, valued at \$55 per acre, having, on first coming to Iowa, acted as Government Land Agent and entered

a great amount of land in this and other counties. They have three children, all born in Pittsburgh—Mary is the wife of Obed Vandike, of Tama Co., a farmer; Andrew and James Townly are at home.

W. A. COOPER, dealer in ready-made clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, Cedar street; residence, corner Cherry and Sixth, Wilton; a grandson of Wm. Cooper and Rachael Philson, natives of Pennsylvania; the former was a Captain during the Revolutionary war; they had seven children, five sons, the fifth being James, the father of Mr. C., who was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1808, where his first occupation was clerking; having obtained a business education, at an early age, he engaged in the mercantile business at Cooperstown, a handsome town of Pennsylvania, laid out and named by him for the family; Mr. Cooper did an extensive business there, not alone in merchandising, but in iron and oil, and also dealt extensively in live stock. At Meadville, March, 1830, he married Amanda, daughter of Col. Cochran, an officer of the militia at Meadville, born in Northumberland Co., Penn., and marched to the rescue of Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813; he was a resident of Meadville for thirty-five years; a Prothonotary for many years, also a member of the Legislature. She was born at Meadville, Penn., March 10, 1811. He remained in business at Cooperstown until 1853, when they removed to Iowa, landing at Muscatine in April of that year, but finally settled on a farm in Cedar Co., two miles northeast of what is now Wilton, where he remained until his death in 1874, leaving a widow, now a resident of Wilton, with her youngest daughter and five children, two sons, both of whom served in the late war, and three daughters; lost the second, a daughter, in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was the second son and fifth born, and born at Cooperstown, Penn., Aug. 15, 1844, and, in the 9th year of his age, came to Iowa, where, at the age of 18, he enlisted in the 35th E. V. I. Co. G, Capt. Dickson, with which he participated at Vicksburg, first and second taking of Jackson, Tupelo, Miss., Nashville, taking of the Spanish Fort, opposite Mobile, and mustered out at the close of the war at Davenport. After remaining at home for three years, he came to Wilton, and for two years was without any particular business, and June 23, 1870, he married Bell, daughter of Geo. Witmer and Catharine Wirt, natives of Northumberland Co., Penn., and for many years residents of Perry Co., Penn., where she was born May 6, 1848; about the year 1866, they came to Wilton, where the father died January, 1877, the mother having since found a home with Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. C. being the youngest of the family. After his marriage, Mr. C. formed a partnership with Charles Witmer in the dry goods and grocery trade in a store on corner of Cedar and Fourth streets, which he continued for two years, and after closing out his business, he clerked for E. Bacon until 1876, when he became a partner of Wm. H. Bacon, a brother of his former employer, in his present business, which continued until the death of his partner May 4, 1878; the September following, he purchased his interest in the business, and has since carried the largest stock of the greatest variety of goods in his line to be found in this part of Muscatine. They have three children, the eldest of whom is Wirt A., born May, 1871; Charles C., April 10, 1873, and Elsie M., Dec. 28, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of Presbyterian Church, of which he is Elder and Superintendent of Sabbath School, and is a member of A. O. U. W. Security, No. 100, in which he has held various offices.

PHILIP DARE, retired; resides Sixth street, Wilton. Father Dare was born at Hanover, near Frankfort, Germany, 30th October, 1808. His father in early life was a shepherd, but later became possessor of a farm, on which Philip lived until in his 16th year. Was apprenticed to a shoemaker, with whom he served the customary three years, and worked at journeyman work for nine years; and when 28 years of age, he married Miss Catherine Harighman, who was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 13, 1813. After their marriage, having secured license from Government, he engaged in business on his own responsibility in his native town, and continued until June 30, 1837, when they emigrated to America, first making their home in Peter Township, Franklin Co., Penn., where he continued shoemaking until 1841, when they removed to Bedford Co., near Shellsby, where he purchased a little farm of

twenty-five acres, and succeeded in building up for himself a pleasant and happy home, and continued to make shoes for his neighbors there until the spring of 1856, when their eldest daughter having married and removed to Iowa, they were persuaded to dispose of their home and come West. He purchased forty acres of land near his daughter, in Sugar Creek Township, Cedar Co., where they remained until October, 1872, when they removed to Wilton. Mr. and Mrs. D. had four daughters, three still living—Catherine, born in Germany March 7, 1834; she became the wife of Aaron Christman, a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Iowa, Cedar Co., the fall of 1855; she died October 10, 1866, leaving four children; her husband outlived her but four years. Mary M., born in Pennsylvania, March 30, 1850, consequently 17 years of age on coming to Iowa, and was married within three months of her arrival to Michael Witmer, of Cedar Co., now deceased. Wilhelmina E., born July 28, 1842, and married Jacob Miller, of Cedar Co., and Susanna R., born July 14, 1846, the wife of Theodore Porter, all of whom are residents and prosperous farmers of Sugar Creek Tp., and have made the old people the grandparents of twenty-two children. Members of the U. B. Church, as were all the children before their marriage, some of whom have joined other churches with their husbands.

J. W. DERBY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10; P. O. Wilton; was born in Andover, Windsor Co., Vt., Nov. 12, 1829; when 21 years of age, he came to Illinois, where he worked at farming as an employe for six years, and, in the spring of 1856, came to Iowa, this county, and purchased the farm known as the Kenzie farm. In August, 1857, he married Miss Affie Wilson, who was born at Fredonia, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1838; she was one of a family of twelve children of Leonard and Polly Wilson, all of whom lived to man and womanhood, the youngest being now 41 years of age; the first death in the family, that of Almon W., who died in Wilton April 2, of the present year, aged 60; her mother died in 1875; her father still resides in the East at the advanced age of 84 years. Nathan Derby (the father of J. W.), a New Englander by birth, is now 86 years of age. In the fall of 1857, Mr. and Mrs. Derby settled where they now reside and own 160 acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre; they have four children—Nathan W., born in February, 1859; Ida J., Dec. 30, 1861; Eugene, Oct. 6, 1866, and Leonard, Dec. 15, 1872. Republican; has held the office of Township Trustee and various school offices.

REV. NICHOLAS DUGGAN, Pastor of St. Mary's Church; residence, Third street, Wilton; born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1843; was raised a farmer, and, having received a good common school education, at the age of 18, he entered St. Patrick's College, in County Tipperary, where he remained for eight years, and was ordained at Thurles in 1873; in the fall of that year, emigrated to America and came to Dubuque, Iowa; the following spring, was appointed Assistant Priest with Father Flavin, at Davenport, where he remained for ten months, and in the latter part of 1874, came to Wilton as Pastor of St. Mary's Church, a history of which may be found in this volume.

F. D. FARRIER, of Farrier & Wooster, bakery and confectionery, Railroad street; residence, Fourth street, Wilton; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in September, 1847; when 10 years of age, his parents removed to Missouri, where his father (who had been a dealer in dry goods, engaged in farming until the spring of 1860, when they removed to this county and settled near Wilton. At the age of 16, in February, 1864, F. D. enlisted in the 11th I. V. I.; participated at Atlanta and with Sherman's march to the sea; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 22, 1865. Sept. 21, 1871, he married Miss M. B. Stout, who was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 15, 1855. In July, 1876, he, in company with J. C. Sharp, opened his present business; the May following, Mr. Sharp sold out to his present partner, John Wooster. They have three children—Florence L., Della May and an infant. Republican; Mrs. F. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. F. is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 100, Wilton Lodge.

ISAAC FOSTER, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Wilton; a son of David Foster and Priscilla Guthrie; the former a native of Virginia, but, at a very early age, brought to Ohio, near the line of Pike and Scioto Co., where the latter was born; in the fall of

1851, they settled in this county, where they remained for ten years, thence to Louisa Co., where they now reside; had six children, three sons and three daughters; Isaac, the second son, born in Pike Co., Ohio, April 7, 1835; 16 years of age on coming to Iowa. July 3, 1856, he married Millie J. Wood, daughter of James Wood, of Dayton, Ind., where she was born in August, 1838; her father, soon after, removed to Kentucky, where he died; her mother then married Err Thornton, and, in 1850, became one of the early settlers of Muscatine Co.; for seven years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Foster resided in Township Seventy-six, when they came to their present residence and farm of 180 acres; have seven children—Frank W., born April 30, 1857; Clara M., Dec. 22, 1859; Luther E., March 20, 1862; Theodore M., Oct. 17, 1864; Err Thornton, April 28, 1868; David R., Nov. 28, 1871, and Mary E., Aug. 5, 1876. Mrs. F. is a member of the Reformed Church; Republican.

J. L. GEISLER. Cashier Union Bank of Wilton, residence, Fourth street, Wilton; son of Henry Geisler and Mary Wildason, natives of York Co., Penn., the former born in 1829, the latter in 1817; they became early settlers of Muscatine Co., and he became the first Postmaster of Wilton. In 1857, in company with Dennis Mahanna, Mr. Geisler, Sr., engaged in the grocery trade, which he continued until about a year previous to his death, in October, 1861, leaving a widow with two sons; the youngest, J. L., was born in Wilton May 17, 1857; after receiving a liberal education at the schools of his native town, in January, 1875, he entered the bank of J. L. Reed; remained for one year, then in the Farmers' & Citizens' Bank, until June, 1878; the Union Bank was established that year, since which he has acted as Cashier; March 14 of the present year, he was appointed Secretary of the White Pigeon Fire and Lightning Insurance Company. A member of the Grace Reformed Church. Independent in politics.

B. S. GOULD, restaurant and bakery, Railroad st., opposite Depot; residence same; born in Franklin Co., Mass., July 26, 1836, and there raised until 18 years of age, when his parents removed to Davenport, Iowa, where his father died. In October, 1856, he married Mrs. Sarah E., widow of Enos Glaskell and daughter of Gideon Averill; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 2, 1830; at the age of 6 years, came with her parents to Illinois, near Pleasant Valley, and soon after, to Davenport, Iowa; her brothers are extensive farmers near that city; her father died soon after their arrival there. In 1858, Mr. Gould, having secured a mail contract from Rochester, Cedar Co., to Dubuque, they removed to Rochester; remained for two years, then returned to his native State (Massachusetts); remained until the breaking-out of the war, and enlisted in the 3d Cavalry (three-months men), Company B; he participated at the first battle at Bull Run; his time having expired, he returned to Davenport, and engaged with the Davenport Sorghum Refining Company. In December, 1864, he re-enlisted in the 24th Iowa Infantry; was detailed to Governor's Island, N. Y., as assistant in charge of the prison there, and continued there until the close of the war. He engaged in farming near Davenport until 1868; then removed to Marshalltown and engaged in dairying for two years, after which, he was in the employ of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, for several years, and in the fall of 1878, he removed to Wilton, where he has since been engaged at his present business. They have two children—the eldest, Charles M., was born in 1857, is now operator and head clerk of freight depot for Chicago & Rock Island Railroad at Muscatine; Frank, born July 29, 1864.

FRANK P. GRAY, physician and surgeon; office on Cedar street; boards at the McIntire House, Wilton; a son of Dr. D. W. Gray, who was born in Greene Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1827, and graduated first at Carnichael College, then at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio; in 1851, at West Wheeling, Va., he married Mary Palmer, who was born at West Wheeling in 1832; he practiced in Sacksonville, in his native county, until 1870, and, in the spring of that year, came to Muscatine, where he practiced and dealt in drugs and medicines until his death, Nov. 6, 1877, leaving a wife and six children—three sons and three daughters; the eldest son and second born, Frank P., was born in Greene Co., Penn., May 10, 1854, and, after a liberal common-school education, at the age of 16 he entered Waynesburg College, and graduated there;

at the age of 18, he commenced the study of medicine with his father; the winter of 1870-71, he entered the University of Wooster, at Cleveland, and the following summer was passed at Marine Hospital, and the following winter, returned to Cleveland and graduated; in February, 1872, he came to Muscatine, and, in the winter of 1873-74, graduated at Keokuk, commencing practice with his father the following summer, which he continued until coming here in February, 1878. The Doctor adheres to the Democratic faith, in which himself and his father were raised.

DANIEL HARKER, proprietor of Harker House, corner Railroad and Cedar streets, Wilton; a son of Daniel and Ann Harker, nee Kunkel, natives of Sussex Co., N. Y., and born, the former in 1800, the latter in 1803; they had nine children; Daniel was born in 1833, in Sussex Co., N. Y.; at the age of 12, with his parents, he removed to Orange Co., N. Y., and, in 1855, the family, parents and three children, came to Iowa, settled in Muscatine, and, in March, 1856, removed to Wilton, where the father died in 1875, the mother having since found a home with her son, who, in November, 1861, married Ann E., daughter of Joseph Ours; she was born in Montour Co., Penn., in 1840, and, with her parents, came to this county in 1859. In March, 1862, they assumed charge of the Wilton House, that being the first hotel worthy the name of the place; remained there until November, 1863, after which he engaged in the grocery trade, auctioneering, etc., until January, 1873, when, having been reading law for several years, was admitted to the bar; during the same year, he was appointed Postmaster, and, in 1878, removed to his present place of residence. They have ten children—Alberta K., Alfred L., George A., Anna G., Hattie A., Mary E., John K., Joseph N., Nelly E. and an infant. Independent in politics; Mrs. Harker is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Harker has been a member of the Board of County Supervisors, Justice of the Peace, Mayor of Wilton, Trustee, Clerk and Constable.

J. B. HARRIS, with D. M. Benner, proprietor of Wilton Collegiate Institute; residence on Sycamore street, between Fifth and Sixth, Wilton; Mr. Harris was born near Gettysburg, Penn., Feb. 7, 1830; when 4 years of age, he was taken by his parents to Salem, Ohio, where, after receiving an academical education, at the age of 23 he engaged in teaching, as Principal of the graded schools of New Lisbon, Ohio, for seven years. During his residence in that city, in March, 1857, he married Annie, daughter of William Dorwart, who was born in Lancaster, Penn., April 2, 1834. In the fall of 1860, they came west and settled at Wilton, where he immediately proceeded to establish a school in the second story of what is now the Wilton House; commenced with two students, increased to thirty for that term, and continued for five years, with an average attendance of over eighty; about that time, a building was erected for his use on Fourth street, what is now the Porter House, in which he taught four and a half years then in the second story of the Bacon Block for three years, turning out during these years many students, prepared for the Freshman and Sophomore Classes in college; also many who became successful teachers and business men, embracing all classes of professional and business men; he afterward taught at Durant and at various points, but for one year has been connected as above, which, under the present auspices, seems encouraging; particular attention is being paid to normal classes. Mr. Harris has five children—four daughters, and two of the daughters have for several years been engaged in teaching in this and adjoining counties, and are also successful as teachers of music. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. H. is a Republican.

W. F. HAYFORD, dealer in agricultural implements, stoves and tinware, Fourth St., corner Cedar; residence, Fifth St., West Wilton; was born at Spafford, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 2, 1843; there he was a farmer until 1868, when he came to Michigan, and, in the spring of 1869, to Iowa, and engaged at his present business, at Durant, Cedar Co., and remained there until 1874, when he removed to Wilton and purchased the stock of goods and good-will of Hall & Kyser. In Durant, March 15, 1871, he married Miss Ellen, daughter of David T. Hedges; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July, 1847, they have had two children—Jennie L., born Sept. 21, 1872, Fred B., born Nov. 17, 1875, died Sept. 5, 1878. Republican. Mrs. Hayford is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as were her parents and ancestors.

JAMES HESSEN. baggage-master, Wilton; was born in County Meath, Ireland, April 14, 1837; when 10 years of age, his father died, and his mother soon after emigrated to America, leaving him with relatives until he was 14 years of age, when she sent for him, having found a home in New York City; soon after he arrived there, they removed to Otisville, Orange Co., N. Y., where, in August, 1861, he married Miss B. Sherdin, who was born in County Meath, Ireland, May, 1839. In the spring of 1867, he, with his family and mother, came to Iowa, settling in Wilton, where he worked on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., then in course of construction, and, as Assistant Roadmaster, attended to supplies, and after the completion of the road, took charge of depot at W. Harrington; took care of freight, baggage and tickets. March 10, 1876, his wife died, leaving seven children, six of whom are now living—Jane, Bridget, Rose, Andrew, George and Ellen. Members of the Catholic Church.

H. A. HOLLISTER. farmer, stock-dealer and breeder of short-horn cattle, roadsters and draught-horses, Sec. 5; P. O. Wilton; born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., April, 1826, and after receiving a common-school education, at the age of 22, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed continuously until October, 1852, when he came to this county, where he continued his trade. Jan. 2, 1856, he married Hannah A., daughter of Silas and Huldah Hanson (nee Randall), natives of Maine, but among the first settlers of this county, emigrating in 1839; were three months on the road. Her mother was a sister of Thomas E. Randall, who was the first settler of what was Randall's (now Center) Grove; her parents settled at Randall's Grove, where her father and two brothers died, a few months after their arrival. Her mother lived to rear a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, and died in September, 1861. Mrs. H. was the youngest of the family; born at Waldo, Me., Feb. 27, 1833. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. R. removed to their present place of residence, where he had sufficient means to purchase eighty acres of land and erect a cabin, 14x16, in which they lived for several years, and which he still retains as a remembrance of early times. He now owns 417 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. H. was one of the first in the State to turn his attention to the breeding of short-horn cattle, and now has 100 head of well-bred stock; has also devoted much time and attention to the breeding of fine horses. They have four children—Ida T., born Sept. 11, 1856 (now wife of L. W. Newell, of this county); Mary C., born April 8, 1860; Sarah H., born April 19, 1863, and Edwin H., born Jan. 18, 1866. Republican; members of the First Congregational Church at Wilton. Has held various township and school offices, having been Assessor for three years; was appointed Enrolling Officer during the late war.

JACOB HOUGH. farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Durant; born in Westmoreland, Penn., Oct. 22, 1814; raised a farmer and miller, with an education such as was to be had at the common schools of that day; at the age of 22, he left home and learned the ship-carpenter's trade, which he followed for four years, after which he went steam-boating on the Ohio for four years. February, 1841, he married Miss Jane Bell, who was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1816; she died the 18th of July following their marriage; June, 1848, he married Miss Eliza, daughter of William and Mary Sloan, natives of Pittsburgh, Penn., where she was born, Jan. 11, 1822, and left an orphan by the death of both parents when a child. For two years following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. H. kept the Lamerloen House in Pittsburgh; moved thence to Freeport, Armstrong Co., where they farmed for eleven years, then came to Iowa and settled in Farmington Tp., Cedar Co., and in 1865, to his present place of residence, where he owns 275 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre. They have six children—Mahlon R., born in Pittsburgh April 24, 1847; is a farmer of Guthrie Co.; Mary W., born July, 1851, a successful teacher; Annie, born March 30, 1853; a teacher at Des Moines; Rebecca, born May 10, 1855, a teacher; Bayard T., born July 14, 1857; Johnston T., born March 24, 1860. Neutral in politics. Mrs. H. is a member of the Congregational Church at Durant.

E. KLEPPER. dealer in books and stationery, with wall-paper, window-shades, brackets and furniture on the upper floor, Cedar street; residence, Sixth street,

Wilton; son of Christian Klepper, a native of Pennsylvania; came to Muscatine Co. in 1857; his son, E. Klepper, was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1844; had a good common-school education; at the age of 18, engaged as clerk with S. A. Foulke, at Muscatine, and remained for two years there; enlisted in the 35th I. V. I., Co. B, Capt. Steward; participated at Tupelo, Miss., Tallahatchie River, Nashville, Tenn., Mobile, Ala., and others; July, 1865, was transferred to the 12th I. V. I.; mustered out, January, 1866; clerked for his former employer for two years. In September, 1868, he married Eric, daughter of Lewis Burdett, who was one of the first settlers of this county; she was born in Muscatine Co., in 1848. After his marriage, he purchased a farm in Sweetland Twp., where he remained until 1874, and August of that year, engaged as clerk at the grange co-operative store at Wilton; after eighteen months was made manager of the same for two years, and January, 1878, purchased his present business. They have two children—Alfred B., born April 2, 1871, and Bennie C., born May 24, 1874. Members of M. E. Church. Republican. Member of the A. O. U. W., Security Lodge, No. 100, in which he is Overseer; is also Alderman.

W. C. KLEPPINGER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Durant; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Dec. 28, 1828, the birthplace of both his parents; his grandparents settled in that county at an early day; he lost his father when 13 years of age, and went to Bloomsbury, N. J., where he learned the coachmaker's trade, and remained for several years; returned to his native county and dealt in live-stock for three years. Jan. 16, 1854, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Seem and Catharine Swarts, natives of Northumberland Co., Penn., where her father died in 1877 at the extreme age of 93 years; her mother died in 1859, having raised a family of fourteen children; Mrs. K. was the youngest of the family, and born in that county, Penn., August, 1831; they resided in their native county, first following his trade for seven years; then farming until April, 1867; with his family, then consisting of wife and seven children, came to Muscatine Co., and settled where he now resides, and owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre; they have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Alice (the wife of J. C. Newel of this county); Adelaide C. (the wife J. C. Kelley of this county), Preston C., Lizzie, Rosa, Robert and James. Mr. and Mrs. K. with their children are members of the U. B. Church, at Center Grove; Mr. K. Trustee and Superintendent of Sabbath school.

SAMUEL CRAIG LONG, Pastor of Grace Reformed Church; boards with James Ours, Fourth st., corner Elm, Wilton; was born at Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Penn., July 27, 1846; lived there until in his 12th year, when his father, George Long, with his family, removed to Neff's Mills, in Stone Valley, his native county, where he continued to work at his trade of blacksmithing, Samuel engaging as a farm hand about two miles from home. In the spring of 1861, the family removed to McConnellstown, that county, where S. C. worked in the shop with his father, and at farming. In the spring of 1862, moved to Markleysburgh, same county, where he assisted his father at his business until February, 1864, when he enlisted in the 22d Regt. Cav., Co. K, Capt. J. H. Berring, then lying at Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., and not having quarters or rations furnished them, he, with another party, returned home, but afterward joined the regiment at Martinsburg, Va., but was with the regiment soon removed to Cumberland, Md. Previous to Gen. Sigel's movement up the Shenandoah Valley, Va., a battery of two mountain howitzers was manued from the 20th and 22d Regts. Mr. Long went as Bugler of Battery, which soon followed Gen. Sigel up the valley. In Pleasant Valley, Md., the whole regiment drew horses, and started with Gen. Sheridan on his famous raid through the valley of Virginia. In the spring of 1865, the 22d and 14th Penn. V. C., were consolidated with with the 3d Provisional Cavalry, companies being thrown together to fill out by forming number, our subject joining Co. G, Capt. Spear, were stationed at Morefield to intercept guerrillas and horse-thieves. They were afterward quartered at Winchester, Va., from which place Mr. Long, with others, accompanied two artists up the valley to sketch the battle-ground. In the fall of 1865, the regiment returned to Cumberland, Md., where Mr. Long assisted in making out the muster-rolls; then went with

company to Harper's Ferry, Va., and turned their horses over to the Government; thence to Harrisburg, Penn., where he was mustered out Oct. 31, 1865. In the spring of 1866, his father returned to Huntingdon, Penn., where they kept a hotel until 1868, and then removed twelve miles into the country, and engaged in farming. S. C. went to Titusville, Penn., and engaged as clerk and book-keeper in a wholesale grocery store. In the fall of 1869, he entered the academic department of Mercersburg College, and, in the fall of 1871, entered the college, graduating in the summer of 1875. In the fall of that year he entered the theological course, and graduated in the spring of 1878. In June, 1878, came to Jackson Co., Iowa, where he acted as Assistant Pastor at Maquoketa, taking a part of a field lying in Clinton Co., and remained until October, 1878, when he came to Wilton.

R. A. McINTIRE, proprietor McIntire House, Railroad st., Wilton; born in Meadville, Penn., Feb. 24, 1820; remained with his father on his farm until 21 years of age; then learned the carpenter's trade. April 9, 1851, he married Josephine F., daughter of James Cooper; she was born in Cooperstown, Penn., May, 1831. He engaged in farming in Pennsylvania, until 1856, when they came to Muscatine and settled in Wilton, where he purchased several lots and being an expert at his trade erected thereon several houses; the spring following his arrival here, Mr. McIntire was elected Justice of the Peace, and there being considerable trouble in financial matters at that time his official duties occupied the greater part of his time until spring of 1860, when he was appointed Postmaster, which office he retained, notwithstanding the change in political affairs, until 1863, when he opened his hotel at his present site; they have five children—three sons and two daughters. Members of Presbyterian Church in which he has been chosen Ruling Elder; has been member of Town Council several times and Mayor three consecutive terms; is a member of the Wilton Lodge, No. 167, A. F. & A. M. Democrat.

J. E. MYERS, Cashier Farmers' and Citizen's National Bank, Cedar st., res. same, Wilton; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., May 5, 1845, and when 5 years of age, went with his parents to Saratoga Co., N. Y., where his father (a physician) engaged in farming. J. E. was raised a farmer; had an academical education; at the age of 20, he went to New York City, where he was employed as clerk in a wholesale hardware store for three years, after which he was engaged at jobbing in the same line until 1869, when he sold out and came to Iowa; engaged in business at Wilton, until 1873, and at the organization of the above-named bank was chosen Cashier, which position he has since retained. In Wilton, June 26, 1874, he married Jennie, daughter of Rev. Jacob Pentzer; she was born in Germantown, Ohio, April 1, 1852, and with her parents removed to this county in 1859; they have had two children—Philip Vanness was born May 13, 1875, and William P., October 30, 1878, and died March 25, 1879. Members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been chosen Elder.

L. S. MANSFIELD, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Durant; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., May 8, 1810; at the age of 25, he moved to Medina Co., Ohio, where he purchased a heavily-timbered farm with a clearing of two acres, on which was a log cabin. In June, 1836, he returned to his native county and married Susan Carter, who was born in Hartford Co., Conn., in August, 1813; they continued to reside upon the farm in Medina Co. until 1865, when they came to Muscatine Co., where he now resides, and owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Mrs. Mansfield died in 1872, leaving four children, but one now living—Nancy, born June 19, 1849; became the wife of Jasper Blackston, of this county, and died Oct. 13, 1872; William C. was born June 19, 1840; enlisted in 2d Ohio V. C. in 1861, and was killed while foraging from Luanar, Mo., May 7, 1862; John R. was born Feb. 28, 1841. He, also, participated in the late war, is now at home; Harriet, born Sept. 1, 1845, died Sept. 1, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. M. were both members of long standing in the Congregational Church, he having been Deacon in that Church for forty years; Republican.

FREDERICK MILLER, retired, res. Fourth st., Wilton; prominent among the early settlers and long identified with the growth, development and progress of Muscatine Co. He is a son of Michael Miller and Polly Young; born in York Co.,

Penn., April 13, 1808, where his ancestors had resided for several generations, having emigrated from Germany; his grandfather Miller having obtained his land in that county from the English Government; his grandfather on his mother's side was Frederick Young, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America and settled in York Co., where she was born, being one of nineteen children. The parents of both had lived to an extreme old age; his grandmother Young was 97; his grandmother Miller, 85 years of age, at death. The father of our subject, Michael Miller, was an extensive farmer, but having met with severe losses, during the war of 1812, at his death (which occurred when Frederick was a mere boy) left the family in destitute circumstances, and at the age of 13, he was obliged to go among strangers; was employed at farming until 16 years of age, at which time he learned the blacksmith trade, and for several years worked at journey-work. At the age of 23, in Lancaster Co., he married Catharine, daughter of Robert and Polly Thompson, nee Lynch, both of whom died previous to the 3d year of her age; she was born in Centre Co., Penn., May 5, 18—, and was brought up by her mother's parents. Mr. Miller continued to work at his trade in Lancaster Co. until 1834, when he was ordained Pastor of the Evangelical Association, and traveled through his native State and Virginia for six years; then, again, he took up his trade in his native county; in April, 1843, they came to Iowa, making most of the journey by water, arriving at Pittsburgh during the terrible fire of that year; they were nearly six weeks making the journey to Bloomington (now Muscatine), where Mrs. M. says they did not know when Sabbath came; he bought a lot on Mulberry st., cor. Fourth, what is now Court House square, on which was standing a double log cabin, one part of which he converted into a blacksmith-shop, the other containing the family and household goods, and in this manner they lived for three years, when he erected a brick shop, 20x40, and, in 1849, built (on the same lot) a fine brick hotel, two-story and basement, 28x50, in which he soon did a flourishing business; having to abandon his trade, he converted his shop into a barn and also built one, 24x120 ft., both of which containing double rows of horses, were filled to the full capacity each and every night, his bills amounting to \$50 and \$60 per day; in 1858, he exchanged this property for a farm of 240 acres, near Sweetland Centre, where they remained until 1863, and removed to Wilton, where Mr. M. erected a warehouse where the elevator now stands, and speculated in grain for two years; after which his eldest son, D. T., and himself, erected a store on Fourth st., in which they engaged in the dry goods trade for four years, when he retired. They have six children—D. T., born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 3, 1834, now of Chicago, on Board of Trade, a bachelor; Fred. P., born Feb. 8, 1838, now of Newton, Jasper Co., grain and lumber merchant; Sarah, born June 26, 1840, the wife of Stephen Winders, of West Liberty, engaged in the boot and shoe trade; Catherine, born April 1, 1842, the wife of Tunis Burdge, of Boonsboro, Iowa, tailor; Harriet A., born Jan. 10, 1846, the wife of Charles Axtell, of Newton, Jasper Co., dry goods merchant, and Marshall H., born Oct. 31, 1849, a conductor on the S. W. R. R.; his res. is Wilton. Mr. Miller believes in the universal salvation of all mankind, while Mrs. M. is a member of long standing in the Presbyterian Church.

A. O. MUDGE, dentist, Fourth st.; residence, Fifth st., Wilton; born in Clarendon Co., Vt., Nov. 22, 1843; when eight years of age, his parents removed to Warren Co., N. Y., where they remained for four years; came West and settled in Jones Co., of this State. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 12th Iowa Infantry, with which he participated at Arkansas Post and other battles; mustered out at Helena, Ark., May, 1863. Attended the Baptist Collegiate Institute at Milton, Wis., for several terms. In April, 1867, he married Miss Ellen E., daughter of N. M. Walrod, of Welton, Clinton Co., Iowa, where she was born in 1852; in the winter of 1867-68, he studied dentistry, and practiced in Welton, that county, for two years; and, after farming for two years, in the summer of 1872, he removed to Wilton, of this county, where he has since continued to practice his chosen profession. They have one child—Loyal H., born in April, 1869. Republican.

CHARLES W. NORTON, farmer, breeder and dealer in short-horn cattle, Berkshire hogs and Cotswold sheep, Sec. 13; P. O. Durant; the second son of

Bundy B. Norton and Emily W. Ward, the former a native of Litchfield, Conn., where he was a schoolmate of H. W. Beecher; the latter of Canadian birth and parentage; both, when young, with their parents, became residents of Medina Co., Ohio, where his father (Charles W.'s grandfather), a Captain in the Revolutionary war, had taken up 1,000 acres of land; on this land, the parents of Charles settled; had six children, five sons and one daughter—C. W., the second, born Sept. 9, 1836; the mother died April 14, 1854. The father again married, and is now an extensive farmer of Medina Co. At the age of 16, Charles, having secured a good common-school education, purchased his time from his father, entered the academy at Seville, and remained for three terms, and, after teaching several terms to obtain the means, continued his studies; he went to Berea, Ohio, and took a scientific course; graduated at Folsom's Mercantile College, at Cleveland, in 1857; then taught for some time; and, after clerking in drugs at Phelps, N. Y., for two years, he made a journey westward on horseback, traveling 4,300 miles, entering land for Eastern parties. July 13, 1859, he married Mary, the youngest of nine children of George W. and Heppie Collin, nee Steel, natives of Hartford Co., Conn.; settled in Medina Co., Ohio, in 1819, where she was born, in October, 1838. In the fall of 1863, they came to this county, and settled where he now resides, investing \$2,500 in a home, to which has since been added until he now owns 740 acres, valued at \$65 per acre, well stocked with short-horn cattle, imported Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, and blooded sheep, on which he has received many first premiums at the county fairs. They have four children—Oakley G., born Oct. 6, 1863; James C., Aug. 16, 1868; Birdie L., July 3, 1873; Florence E., May 19, 1877. Members of the Congregational Church; Republican.

JOSEPH OURS, retired; residence, Fourth street, corner Elm, Wilton; born near Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 16, 1812; having lost both his parents at the age of 8 years, was taken by an uncle to Berks Co., Penn.; having served an apprenticeship at the millwright trade, he worked at that from 18 to 25 years of age, and, in the fall of 1837, went to Columbia Co., Penn., where April 17, 1838, he married Catharine, daughter of John Newhart of that county; she was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., 1820, Nov. 25; he then engaged in milling in Northumberland Co., Penn., for six years; returned to Columbia Co., and farmed for eleven years; in the spring of 1859, came to Iowa and settled on a farm in Wilton Tp., for three years; then removed to Wilton and kept the Wilton House and engaged in the livery business on Railroad street, corner of Cherry; this he continued until December, 1874, with the exception of three years, and renting his hotel, has returned to his present place of residence; they have had nine children, eight still living—John H., born Feb. 2, 1839, now of Union Co., Iowa; Ann S., Nov. 29, 1840, the wife of Dan Harker, of this city; Rebecca, Sept. 10, 1842, the wife of L. F. Critz, of this county; George F., Sept. 28, 1844; Mary M., Sept. 24, 1846; died Sept. 8, 1868; Amelia, Jan. 5, 1849, the wife of Joseph McConnel, of Wilton; Isaiah R., June 2, 1851; Emma S., October, 1853, and Effie J., Aug. 31, 1855, the wife of William Densmore. Mr. and Mrs. Ours were among the original members of the Reformed Church of Wilton; he was a member of the Board of Aldermen for many years, and Trustee for several years. Republican.

JACOB PENTZER, P. O. Wilton; his paternal ancestors were German as his name indicates, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., May 28, 1808, and resided among the mountains of Pennsylvania until 15 years old; his father then moved into Fayette Co., west of the mountains, where he chiefly resided until 32 years of age; he commenced a course of studies in the spring of 1831, at Morgantown, Va., preparatory for the ministry; graduated at Jefferson College in the fall of 1837; studied theology at Allegheny Seminary, Pittsburgh; was licensed to preach by the old Red Stone Presbytery, in the spring of 1840; soon after, he emigrated to the Miami country in Ohio, settled in the village of Germantown, Montgomery Co., thirteen miles from Dayton; taught a high school a number of years and preached to two small congregations in that vicinity; in the spring of 1859, came to Wilton Junction, Iowa, his present residence; has been actively engaged in the work of the ministry until within three years past, since which he has been in a great measure disabled from the effects of rheumatism; is

now on the list of the honorably retired ministers of the Presbyterian denomination and has no regular engagements for preaching; he is the father of seven living children, three of whom are married; he has been married twice; first wife, was Emma Meek, of Pittsburgh; she died, leaving four young children, three of whom are dead. Married for his second wife, Miss Martha Coon, daughter of Rev. John Coon, of Germantown, Ohio; by her he had seven children, six still alive; his living children are—Emma, youngest daughter of the first wife, now Mrs. L. E. Ingham; Laura, now Mrs. Whitsett, of Carthage, Mo.; Jennie, now Mrs. J. Myers; John William, Jacob L., Hattie Kate and Frederic S.

JOHN RAYNOR, farmer and dairyman, Sec. 3; P. O. Wilton; born in Maidstone, England, Jan. 9, 1813; when 4 years of age, his parents emigrated to America, settling in Newton, N. J., where his father engaged in the undertaking business; he assisted his father in his business. At 21 years of age, he married Miss Mary Ryerson, who was born in Newton Tp., Sussex Co., N. J., in 1815; was 18 years of age at the date of her marriage; they engaged in farming near Newton until fall of 1856, when they came to this county and settled where they now reside, and own 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; they have eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom were born in New Jersey, but all married and settled in Iowa; William was born March 28, 1835; Thomas, born Nov. 26, 1836; George, July 26, 1838; Emma E., Dec. 24, 1840; Theodore, March 22, 1843; Wesley, June 16, 1844; Sarah E., Aug. 28, 1846, and Harriet E., May 26, 1852. Republican.

GARRET V. SCOTT, retired; residence Sixth st., Wilton; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., December, 1800. At the age of 22, he married Martha, daughter of William Sisson and Amy Brilsford, themselves and ancestors being natives of Bucks Co., as far back as is known; they settled in Bucks Co.; engaged in farming until April, 1872, at which time they came to Muscatine to spend the remainder of their days among the children, who had previously settled here. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had eight children, seven still living; Samuel, born Dec. 2, 1825, became an eminent physician of Wilton, and died in the 49th year of his age; Amy, born April 11, 1827, is the wife of Cortland Gilkeson, a farmer of Lake Tp.; Garret A., born June 11, 1831, a farmer of Sweetland Center; Martha A., born July 27, 1835, the wife of John Johnson, a merchant of Hulmeville, Penn.; Sarah M., born Jan. 8, 1838, the wife of Wm. Minster of this city; Hettie J., Oct. 8, 1840, the wife of Jacob H. Lukens, Principal of schools at Muscatine; Henry W., born Aug. 30, 1843, a merchant of this city, and Ella L., born Aug. 15, 1847, the wife of Daniel F. Tyson, a farmer near Wilton. Very soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Scott adopted the religious views embodied in the M. E. Church, and remain to this day constant and sincere workers with that body of Christians, and have reared their children in the same faith, all of whom were members of the same Church, and still remain except Mrs. Gilkeson, who, after her marriage, joined the Congregational Church with her husband.

J. K. TERRY, farmer, stock-dealer and breeder of race-horses, Sec. 6; P. O. Wilton; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., June, 1824; was raised a farmer; he remained at home assisting in the cultivation of his father's farm until 23 years of age; and March, 1847, married Caroline, daughter of James Colgrove, who was one of four brothers all residents of that county, and extensive farmers and drovers, each having large families; she was born in that county May 14, 1828. For six years after his marriage, Mr. T. remained in his native county; then went to California, where, for three years he engaged in teaming and threshing; for the latter, he received 15 cents per bushel, making as high as \$200 per day; he then returned to New York, where he remained for one year, and came to Iowa and settled where he now resides, and owns 400 acres of land near Wilton, which he values at \$75 per acre, and 240 acres in Poweshiek Co., valued at \$40 per acre; they have had eight children, four still living—Charles G., born in New York, in August, 1849, now a resident of Poweshiek Co., Iowa, a farmer; Nellie M., born in New York, Sept. 8, 1855, the wife of James A. Sherman, a physician of Cherokee, Cherokee Co., Iowa; James E., born in Iowa, in 1858, died at the age of 2 months; Katie, born in 1860, died when 6 months of age; Clara and

Frank, born in 1862, died, the former at 6 months, the latter, at 5 months of age; Douglas, born April 26, 1863, and Fred, the Feb. 27, 1865. Mrs. Terry was formerly a member of the M. E. Church, but is now a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. T. has held various township and school offices, and was formerly President of the Agricultural Society of this county; is a member of the State Legislature.

ANDREW A. VANCAMP, attorney and counselor at law; office, Fourth street; residence, Third street; Wilton; was born in Sweetland Tp., this county, Dec. 18, 1850, and lived on a farm and attended the common schools during the winter; at 16, he entered the academy at Muscatine, and, with a course at the Commercial College at Iowa City, at the age of 20, he entered the law department of the State University, in which he took a regular course and graduated June 24, 1871; was admitted to the bar June 28, 1871, and commenced practice in Wilton in August of the same year. July 22, 1873, he married Katy, daughter of Mrs. Mary B. Allen; born in Ireland Nov. 25, 1850; emigrated to America with her mother when she was 5 years of age, her father having emigrated three years previous and died at Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Allen and her daughter came to Rock Island, where they resided until 1867, then came to Wilton; they have had three children, two still living—James R., born May 3, 1874; William N., Feb. 21, 1876, and Frances J., March 12, 1878, died Jan. 13, 1879. Mr. Vancamp is a member of the M. E. and Mrs. Vancamp of the Catholic Church; Republican.

J. D. WALKER, attorney at law and Notary Public; office, Fourth street, corner Cedar; residence, Fifth street, Wilton; was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Oct. 18, 1818; had common-school education; at the age of 24, commenced the study of law, which, owing to the death of his father, he soon after discontinued; his parents, Samuel and Rebecca Walker, nee Dougan, natives of the South; in 1842, left Indiana and settled in Cedar Co., Iowa, where his father had engaged in farming, and, at his death, J. D., being the eldest of the family, found it necessary to abandon his profession and take charge of his father's affairs; therefore came to Iowa; in 1856, he came to Wilton and engaged in the grocery trade here until 1860, when he resumed his studies, and, in 1867, was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1868, he was elected County Clerk, which office he held for two terms. In May, 1865, he married Eliza A., daughter of George Hartman, and born in Pennsylvania in October, 1836; they have three children—George S., Frank W. and Fanny. Republican; members of the Reformed Church. Mr. W. is a member of Pulaski Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F., in which he has held various offices.

SAMUEL WILDASIN, farmer and President of the Union Bank at Wilton; residence, Sec. 7; a grandson of Samuel Wildasin, Sr., whose parents, when he was about 8 years of age, settled on the same farm in York Co., Penn., where the father of Samuel was born in 1781; lived upon the same farm. Married Mary Malter, a native of Maryland, and remained at the old homestead until his death in 1857, leaving a widow (who outlived him sixteen years) and six children—three sons and three daughters; Mr. Wildasin, the eldest, was born in York Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1815, and, Aug. 12, 1841, he married Catharine Manche, daughter of John M., a native of Carroll Co., Md., where she was born in March, 1814; they remained in York Co. until the spring of 1850, when they came to Iowa and settled four miles west of Muscatine, where he farmed by renting for two years, and, having through Mexican land-warrants, entered the land where he now resides, he removed there; his farm consists of 400 acres of land, now valued at \$50 per acre. In June, 1874, the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank was organized and Mr. Wildasin chosen Director and remained with that corporate body until January, 1878, when he organized the bank of which he is now President. They have five children—George, born in York Co., Penn., in December, 1842; Louisa, born in York Co., Penn., July 12, 1844, the wife of Samuel Critz, a farmer of Poweshiek Co.; Amelia, born in Pennsylvania in September, 1848; John, born in this county Oct. 12, 1850, and Henry, born in this county Oct. 20, 1855; all are settled in this county except Louisa. All members of the Reformed Church, in which he has been Elder for many years; has held various township and school offices.

JAMES YOUNG, far., Sec. 2, P. O. Durant, son of Robert Young, a native of Middletown, Conn., where he was born April 23, 1793; by occupation a farmer. On the 4th of November, 1814, he married Lydia Burr, who was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 30, 1793; they settled in Sullivan Co., N. Y.; had eight children—three sons and five daughters. James, the youngest son, was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1829; he remained in his native county until in his 21st year, then came to Iowa, where he followed the carpenter's trade in Muscatine and Davenport. Dec. 29, 1859, he married Sarah S., daughter of Peter Heiny and Kate Gerringer, natives of Northampton Co., Penn., and, with their family of two daughters and one son, came to this county in 1859; her father died Dec. 11, 1864; her mother is a resident of Davenport. Mrs. Young was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., May 1, 1839. After a residence of one year in Durant, they came to their present place of residence, where he owns 100 acres of well improved and cultivated land, valued at \$50 per acre. They have five children—Lillie K., born June 23, 1860; Oscar R., born Aug. 5, 1862; Lulu A., born Nov. 17, 1863; Mary E., born July 23, 1872, and Roy L., born Sept. 28, 1874. Republican. Has held the office of Assessor and various township and school offices.

COSHEN TOWNSHIP.

JAMES H. ADY, far., Sec. 11, P. O. Atalissa, son of Joshua and Rachel Ady, born March 12, 1825, in Harrison Co., Ohio; parents moved to Belmont Co. in 1844. Married there to Miss Sarah Gregg, Jan. 2, 1851; she was born Jan. 3, 1824, in the same county; the following spring, emigrated to Muscatine Co.; entered his present farm of 160 acres, which now adjoins the town of Atalissa, and is valued at \$40 per acre. The town was laid off in the fall of 1855 by Capt. Lundy and John P. Cook, of Davenport, the railroad being completed and the first passenger-train run through to Iowa City Jan. 1, 1856. Mr. Ady's father is still living in Atalissa, in his 81st year; his mother died in March, 1853. Their children are Maria, Willis J. and Laura L.; lost one son—Gregg. Republican.

T. L. ADY, far., Sec. 11, P. O. Atalissa, owns ninety-five acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born May 27, 1829, in Harrison Co., Ohio; in the spring of 1844, his parents moved to Belmont Co., Ohio; in 1851, to Lucas Co., Iowa; in 1852, to Sweet and Ep., of this county; in the spring of 1854, came to this township. Married Sarah E. Lamb Feb. 22, 1857; she was born in January, 1837, in Wayne Co., Mich.; her father died three months before she was born, and her mother two weeks after; have no sons—Hall G., born Jan. 6, 1862. Mr. A. has served his township as Trustee, 1858; a member of Lyric Lodge, No. 122, of A. F. & A. M., at Atalissa, a member of church, assisted in organizing his Sabbath school, of which he has served as Superintendent eight years. Republican.

GEORGE W. BAXTER, farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. West Liberty, son of William and Mary A. Baxter, born April 30, 1836, in Sussex Co., N. J.; in the spring of 1846, came to this county, settling in Seventy-six Ep. In May, 1861, at his country's call, he enlisted in Co. C, of the 1st I. V. L., for three-months' service, participating in the battle of Warsaw Creek, Mo., where Gen. Lyon was killed; in May, 1862, enlisted in Co. F, of the 85th I. V. L., was at the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Pleasant Hill, La., Jackson, Eagle, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn., mustered out in August, 1863. Married Mary A. Robshaw, daughter of George and Mary A. Robshaw, June 10, 1874; she was born in 1847 in England; parents coming to this county in 1850; have no sons—Chester J., born Feb. 27, 1878, lost one infant son; owns 450 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. His father deceased June, 1876, and mother in April, 1848. Republican.

ARTHUR BLACK, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Atalissa; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born Dec. 11, 1805, in Boone Co., Ky.; in the spring of 1850, came to Muscatine Co. and purchased a part of the farm he still owns, and, by hard labor, economy and perseverance, has accumulated a handsome property, which will enable him to pass the decline of life in comparative ease. Married Miss Adaline Wells, of Cedar Co., Jan. 18, 1853; she was born Oct. 5, 1821, in Loudoun Co., Va., parents coming to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1834, and to Cedar Co. in 1850; have three children living—James, born May 24, 1855; George W., born Jan. 30, 1859; Maggie J., born Oct. 3, 1861, and an adopted daughter, Anna Larnie, born May 14, 1867; lost one son—Marcellus A., born Oct. 30, 1853. Democrat.

ROBERT BOOTH, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Atalissa; son of John and Eliza Booth; born March 6, 1837, in Harrison Co., Ohio, his mother died when he was about 4 years old. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. C, of the 98th O. V. I., participated in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Chickamunga, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach-tree Creek, Big Shanty, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ga., siege of Savannah and Columbia, S. C., Averysborough and Bentonville, N. C.; was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1865, and the July following came to Muscatine Co., his father having moved here in March previous; his father died March 11, 1872, leaving himself, sister and brother in Kansas to mourn his loss. Owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre, and his sister, who keeps house for him, owns eighty acres, it all being the home farm. Republican.

SAMUEL BRAND, far., Sec. 32, P. O. West Liberty; son of Samuel and Catharine Brand, owns 450 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; born Sept. 1, 1822, in Franklin Co., Penn.; in early life, he learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1843 came to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he worked at his trade till in February, 1849; he started for California shipping from Baltimore, via Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso, South America, stopping at each of those places about a month, after which they went on around Cape Horn and to San Francisco, where he arrived Sept. 11, 1849; in the winter of 1851, returned via Iowa, and entered the land upon which he now lives; in the spring of 1852, returned to California, via Panama, remaining till May, 1853; returned home, and the fall following, came to Iowa, built a house on his land and returned to Pennsylvania, where, on the 28th day of November, 1854, he was married to Charlotte Hambright, daughter of William and Anna M. Hambright, she was born Feb. 4, 1830, in same county, Pennsylvania; they then came to Iowa and settled on their farm; have five children living—Mary F., Carrie L., Edgar, Cora and Stella; lost one—John. Daughter Mary F. was married to Chester Phillips Feb. 19, 1878. Mr. Brand attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

EDWIN W. BROOKER, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Atalissa; son of James and Sophia Brooker; born April 13, 1839, in Cincinnati, Ohio; came with parents to this county in the fall of 1851, and located in this township; his father died Oct. 12, 1851, and his mother July 14, 1861. He enlisted in Co. G of 35th I. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862; participated in all the battles the regiment was in, the principal ones being the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Tupelo, Nashville, Yellow Bayou, and at the capture of Mobile and Spanish Fort; discharged at Davenport Aug. 10, 1865. Married Clara Pickering, daughter of John C. and Lucy Pickering, April 23, 1868; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1844; parents came to Cedar Co. in the fall of 1864; have three children—Cora, Frank E. and John E. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

D. G. BARKALOW, far., Sec. 13; owns 218 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; born Feb. 20, 1806, in Warren Co., Ohio. Married Catherine M. Beach, sister to Dr. Beach, of New York City, March 3, 1830; she was born March 12, 1809, in Fairfield Co., Conn., and died Jan. 7, 1851; again married, to Miss Susan Jackson, Dec. 10, 1854; she was born Feb. 11, 1816, in Fairfield Co., Conn.; in the spring of 1855, emigrated to Muscatine Co., locating upon the farm upon which he still lives; has seven children living by first wife—Lewis B., William P., Munson B.,

Elizabeth A., Benjamin F., Mary E., Sarah J.; lost six—Salina, Derrick G., Maria P., John H. and two infants not named; children by second wife—Nannie M. and Derrick G., 2d. Two of his sons served their country in the late rebellion—Munson B., in Co. G, of 35th I. V. I., and Benj F., in Co. G, of 2d I. V. C. Mr. B. has served his township as Trustee twelve years, and is a staunch Union man; Republican.

PHILLIP CARR, boot and shoe maker, Atalissa; born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1835; came to Iowa in 1875. Married Jennie Strong in 1870; she was born in Pekin, Ill.; have two children—William and Delos. Mr. C. enlisted in U. S. A. in 1861; went out as Captain of Company A, 141st regiment.

ALEXANDER DALLAS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Atalissa; son of Peter and Margaret (Andrews) Dallas; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born March 16, 1845, in Allegheny City, Penn.; in the fall of 1861, came to this county. Married Miss Elma Wilkinson, daughter of George R. and Maria Wilkinson, Aug. 11, 1875; she was born July 29, 1851, in Belmont Co., Ohio; have three children—James A., born June 26, 1876; Esma, Jan. 7, 1878, and Mary, Feb. 18, 1879. Politics, Republican.

ISAAC DICKERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. West Liberty; owns 590 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre, forty acres being in Guthrie Co.; born Feb. 20, 1814, in Fayette Co., Penn. Married there Miss Sarah Barricklow June 30, 1836; she was born in same county July 9, 1818; in the fall of 1846, emigrated to Coshocton Co., Ohio, and to this county in the fall of 1864, locating upon the farm upon which he is still living; has eight children living—Catharine, Louisa, Amy, John, Hannah, Sarah, James and Isaae, Jr.; lost six—Elizabeth, Eli, William, Amanda, Albert C. and George T.; Eli died at Nashville, Tenn., in his country's service, in Company D of 97th Ohio Infantry. Mr. D. is a member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

S. S. DISBRO, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Atalissa; son of Jesse and Martha Disbro; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born Oct. 10, 1831, in Hamilton Co., Ohio; in the spring of 1845, parents moved to Monroe Co., Ill.; his mother deceased there in February, 1848, also three brothers and a sister from 1845 to 1850, when they came to Muscatine Co., stopping about three miles below Muscatine; in 1852, came onto his present farm. Married Elizabeth Gorder March 3, 1856; she was born in Ohio; this union not being a happy one, they were divorced. On Sept. 18, 1862, enlisted in Company B, of the 35th I. V. I.; participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg; was also in the charge made May 22, 1863, before Vicksburg; after the capture he was detailed as Assistant Quartermaster; soon after was taken sick and was finally discharged in February, 1864. Returned home and was again married, to Lizzie Deming, Nov. 13, 1865; she was born in the fall of 1848, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; was daughter of James and Mary Deming; have four children by second wife—Mary, Jessie, Emma J. and Jennie; lost two infant sons. Republican.

H. C. DOVE, dealer in general merchandise, Atalissa; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1840; came to Iowa in 1869. Married Juliet C. Lewis in 1867; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio; have four children—Clyde L., Lucy M., Alverda P. and Wilma. Are members of M. E. Church; Republican.

CHARLES B. DAVIS, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Atalissa; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; son of James and Thankful Davis; born Jan. 23, 1831, in Bennington Co., Vt.; in 1845, his parents moved to Washington Co., N. Y.; in 1850, to Kane Co., Ill.; in the fall of 1858, he made a tour through Iowa, as far as Shelby Co. and stopped a short time, returned to Cedar Rapids, where he spent the winter; in the fall of 1860, came to Muscatine Co., remained till August, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. D, of the 8th I. V. I.; was at the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded in his right ankle; was unfitted for further service and was discharged in September, 1863. Married Mary Statler March 25, 1863; she was born Jan. 18, 1838, in Somerset Co., Penn.; they lived in Pike Tp., till 1874, then came onto his present farm; have three children—Edgar, Sarah and an infant not named. Republican.

LOUIS FIDERLEIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22; P. O. Atalissa; owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born Dec. 21, 1832, in Baden, Germany; in the spring of 1852, emigrated to Allegheny Co., Penn., and in the spring of 1855, came to Rock Island Co., Ill. Married there Miss Julia A. Gregg; she was born Aug. 17, 1838, in Clark Co., Ill.; have nine children living—Eliza E., Isabell J., Clara, James A., Lorena E., William E., Wilhelmina A., John and Eloise; lost two—Louisa K. and Chester T.; Mr. F. has served in Illinois as Town Clerk and School Trustee, is also a member of Ionic Lodge, No. 122. A. F. & A. M., at Atalissa; came onto his present farm in this county, in January, 1876. Republican.

JAMES D. GAGE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. West Liberty; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born May 5, 1834, in Union Co., Ind. Enlisted in Co. F. 16th I. V. I. April 14, 1861; participated in battle of Edwards Ferry, Berryville and Winchester, Va., besides considerable skirmishing, etc.; discharged May 14, 1862; returned home, and in the fall of 1865, came to Muscatine Co.; in the spring of 1867, moved to Guthrie Co., and in 1868, to Jasper Co., and to Warren Co., in 1871, and to his present farm in 1873. Married Rachel A. Clark, of this county, Oct. 5, 1858; she was born Nov. 9, 1839, in Hamilton Co., Ohio; have two children—James D., born Oct. 10, 1859; Francis M., born October, 1861. Mr. G. makes a specialty in raising small fruits. Member Presbyterian Church. Politically, Greenbacker.

ANDREW HEBERLING, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Atalissa; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; born Sept. 13, 1817, in Berkeley Co. Va.; parents moved to Harrison Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1822; was engaged in mercantile business about three years in Athens Co.; in 1850, went to California, returning in 1852; came to this county in 1856; engaged in mercantile business in Atalissa for about three years, since which time, has followed farming; has served as County Supervisor for about six years. Married Matilda Lamb Sept. 8, 1841; she was born October 13, 1820, in Ohio, and died Aug. 24, 1849; again married, Prudence A. Lamb, sister of first wife, May 15, 1852; she was born Dec. 5, 1834, and died Aug. 3, 1863; again married, Eleanor W. Combs, Nov. 9, 1865; she was born March 11, 1830, in Ohio; has two children by first wife living—Mary J. and Leonard, and lost two—Charles C. and Emerson; and by second wife one living—Henry B., and lost four—John E., Amanda M., Martha W. and Eliza A.; and by third wife one son—George C.; his son Leonard served in the 2d Iowa Cavalry during the late rebellion. Republican.

WILLIAM G. HOLMES, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Atalissa; born Aug. 7, 1815, in Caledonia Co., Vt.; in the spring of 1837, emigrated to Iowa, locating in Muscatine Co.; his brother, Robert Holmes, came the fall before, and laid claim to a tract of land just south and adjoining where Mr. H. now lives, and, in company with several others, laid out a town which they called Cedarville, and established a ferry and post office, the stage-route from Muscatine to Iowa City passing there; a Mr. John Conklin was Postmaster; in 1841, the post office was changed to Poweshiek; in 1844, the post-route was taken to what was known as Overman's Ferry, a Mr. Elias Overman having located there in 1842; that proved the downfall of Cedarville; Mr. H. purchased his brother's interest, and entered the land from the Government in 1838, adding thereto till he had about one thousand acres. Married Miss Hannah Pickering March 7, 1844; she was born Oct. 7, 1827, in Frederick Co., Va.; her parents moved to Highland Co., Ohio, when she was quite small, and to this county in 1842; they have eight children living—Sarah A., Margaret A., Mary B., William G., Almira L., John G., Frank B. and Lillian I.; lost two—Benjamin F. and Ida; Sarah A. married Edward Rock, now of Wapsinoc Tp., and Mary B. married Winfield Elliott, now of Iowa Co. Mr. H. holds to the Reformed Presbyterian Church; has served as Justice of the Peace six years; also as Trustee of the township. Republican.

SPENCER HOWELL, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. West Liberty; son of John and Phoebe Howell; owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born Sept. 22, 1836, in Geauga Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1869, came to Muscatine Co., and located on the farm upon which he is still living; his father died March 25, 1877, in his 86th year of age; his mother is still living with him. Married E. J. Boyington July 6,

1858; she was born Nov. 14, 1838, in Geauga Co., Ohio; have five children living—Lillie, Willie, Mattie, Jennie and Aurilla; lost infant son. His brother John H., who lives with him, served in the army during the late rebellion, first in Co. A of 8th I. V. I., and next in Co. F of the 17th Ill. Cav. Mr. H. is a member of Mt. Calvary Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 95, at West Liberty; Republican.

L. L. IRELAND, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Atalissa; owns 135 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born Nov. 4, 1818, in Knox Co., Ohio; in April, 1846, he enlisted for one year in Co. B, of the 2d Ohio Vols., to serve in the Mexican war, and at the expiration of the year, came home and assisted in recruiting Co. G for same regiment, in which he enlisted and again returned to Mexico; was employed, principally, in guarding ports; was in one severe engagement about eighteen miles from Monterey, where 200 Americans kept 1,500 Mexican Lancers at bay, till reinforcements could be obtained from Monterey; was discharged in June, 1848. Married Christie A. Resley Aug. 19, 1849; she was born April 1, 1830, in Knox Co., Ohio, and the same fall they came to Muscatine Co., he locating his land with a land-warrant, which had been granted to him for his services in the Mexican war; has ten children—George H., Louisa, Jasper, Olive, Emma J., Clara, John A., Alice, James and Elmer; lost three—Almeda, Sarah E. and an infant. Democrat.

SILAS W. JACOBS, farmer and stock-breeder, Sec. 7; P. O. West Liberty; born in Washington Co., Vt., in 1830; came to Iowa in 1857, and located in Cedar Co.; removed to his present farm in 1862. Married Martha Carpenter in 1851; she was born in Washington Co., Vt., in 1836; have three children—Edwin, Mary and Whitman. Are members of the Christian Church; Democrat.

WILLIAM T. JONES, farmer and Township Assessor, Sec. 24; P. O. Atalissa; son of Abner and Caroline Jones; born in this township May 1, 1850; parents came from Highland Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1847; mother died May 2, 1869, and father Oct. 17, 1876; his father commenced the mercantile business in Atalissa in the fall of 1855, which he continued till 1873. Married Amanda Lamb January 8, 1873; she was born July 23, 1850, in Harrison Co., Ohio; have three children—Abner T., Leonard E. and Charles H.; Mr. J. has served his township as Township Clerk, Trustee and Assessor, of which office he is the present incumbent. Republican.

SAMUEL M. JONES, painter, stencil-cutter, etc., Atalissa; son of William A. and Rachel Jones; born Sept. 4, 1844, in Jackson Co., Ind.; parents moved to Fulton Co., Ill., in 1845, and to Henry Co. in 1849, and in the spring of 1852, came to Muscatine Co., Iowa, locating in Goshen Tp., where his father died Sept. 11, 1859, and mother May 6, 1866; is the second son of a family of eight children, four of whom are deceased. Mr. Jones has no family, consequently travels some, which he has done to some extent through Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, still making his home at Atalissa. Politics, Republican.

LEONARD ATALISSA LAMB, Superintendent of fence-building for C. R. & P. R. R. from Davenport to Brooklyn; born Dec. 25, 1825, in Harrison Co., Ohio; worked at threshing-machine and reaper building at Martinsville, Ohio, several years; in 1857, came to Atalissa, and engaged in carpenter and joiner work till 1863; was then appointed agent for the Railroad Co. at Atalissa, which he filled till 1869, since which time he has followed his present business. Married Rebecca J. Stewart July 23, 1849; she was born June 25, 1827, in Williamsport, Va.; have four children living—Emerson S., Amanda L., Mary H. and Charles H.; lost one—Hattie B. Is a member of Ionic Lodge, No. 122, A., F. & A. M., at Atalissa. Republican.

SAMUEL V. LAMBERT, dealer in boot and shoes, hardware, etc., Atalissa; besides his town property his wife owns thirty-eight acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born March 30, 1833, in Sussex Co., N. J.; in 1835, his parents moved to Orange Co., N. Y.; in early life learned the mason's trade; in the fall of 1854, came to Rock Island, Ill., and worked at his trade; in the spring of 1856, came to Atalissa. April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C of the 1st Iowa Inf.—three-months service; in the fall of 1861, assisted in raising and organizing Co. G, of the 2d Iowa Cav.; was elected

1st Lieutenant, which he declined to accept; Aug. 10, 1862, he again enlisted in Co. G, of the 35th Iowa Inf.; participated in the following battles: Wilson's Creek, Va., siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Pleasant Hill, La., Tupelo, Miss., Nashville, Tenn., Blue River, Mo., Spanish Fort and Mobile, Ala.; was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1865, and returned home. In 1870, commenced learning the shoemaker's trade; soon after engaged in his present business. Married Miss N. J. Darland in December, 1857; she was born in Ohio, and died in the fall of 1859; second marriage, to Miss A. M. Cornwell, September, 1862; she was born in 1841, in New York, and died Nov. 13, 1872; third marriage, to Miss Emily Robbins, July 3, 1876; she was born in 1843 in Pennsylvania; he has two children by second wife—Lu E. and Ernest Q., and lost two—Dora C. and George O.; and by last wife, one—Lizzie R. Religion, Liberal. Republican.

H. H. MARKHAM, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Atalissa; owns 153 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born Feb. 6, 1822, in Lewis Co., N. Y. Married Miss Susan H. Dumont, of Oneida Co., Dec. 22, 1844; she was born in same county Aug. 3, 1825; after his marriage lived in Oneida Co. six years, following lumbering, then returned to Lewis Co., and, in the spring of 1866, came to this county, and located on his present farm; have five children—Jane A., born Feb. 26, 1848; Amos E., born April 4, 1850; George H., born June 27, 1854; Hellen C., born July 4, 1858; Orin E., born July 11, 1861; and one adopted daughter, Lillie E., born in March, 1871; lost two—Charles W. and Hellen M. Republican.

CYRUS OVERMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 15; P. O. Atalissa; son of Enoch and Sarah Overman; born Aug. 11, 1833, in Highland Co., Ohio; came with his parents to Muscatine Co. in October, 1847, locating on the Cedar River, at what was called Overman's Ferry for many years, and a post office was established there known as Overman's Ferry Post Office, of which his father was Postmaster for several years; his father died Dec. 25, 1858, and his mother April 15, 1867. Mr. Overman came onto his present farm in the spring of 1867; owns 265 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. Married Elizabeth D. Barkalow Jan. 7, 1858; she was born July 26, 1838, in Shelby Co., Ohio; have four children—Sarah M., Junius, Hattie and Clara; lost one son, Clyde. Mr. O. is among the leading farmers of his township. Republican.

DAVID PARRY, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Atalissa; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born Aug. 5, 1811, in Chester Co., Penn.; in 1813, his parents moved into the State of Delaware, and, in 1816, back to Pennsylvania; in 1828, back to Delaware; married there, to Miss Lydia K. Hollingsworth Dec. 10, 1835; she was born April 20, 1805, in Delaware; in 1847, moved to Pennsylvania, and from there to Henry Co., Ohio, in 1852; in the fall of 1855, came to this county, locating in Goshen Tp.; have five children living—Phoebe, Mary, Lewellen, Sarah and John A.; lost one, Ferdinand. Democrat.

JOSEPH W. RICHARDSON was born Sept. 10, 1808, in Frederick Co., Md.; parents moved to Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1809; he entered the land upon which he now lives from the Government in 1849. He married Lucina Watson in Ohio, April 24, 1842; she was born Sept. 12, 1813, in Luzerne Co., Penn., and died Jan. 24, 1852; had two children—Mary and Isaac, both now deceased. Republican.

WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. West Liberty; is now living upon the farm of eighty acres owned by his brother, Joseph W. Richardson; owns a farm of 160 acres in Ringgold Co.; born Feb. 20, 1816, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; parents moved to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1818, and to this county in the fall of 1849; his father died July 21, 1854, and his mother in August, 1850. Married Caroline Keyes, of this county, Feb. 17, 1853; she was born Oct. 13, 1830, in Monroe Co., N. Y.; her parents moved to Branch Co., Mich., in November, 1836, and to this county in 1848; have three children—John, Mary and Hugh. Mr. R. moved to Grand Traverse, Mich., in 1871, and returned in 1875, since which time he has lived on his brother's farm.

GEORGE M. SCOTT, dealer in general merchandise, Atalissa, Iowa; born in Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1839. Married Margaret Hutchinson in 1866; she was born

in Ohio; have five children—Joseph, Mary, Minnie, Jesse and Elsie. Mr. S. enlisted in Co. D, 24th I. V. L., in 1862; discharged in 1865. Democrat.

BENJAMIN N. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Atalissa; owns 127 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born July 20, 1825, in Meigs Co., Ohio; his parents moved to Gallia Co. in 1827, and afterward to Allen Co., Ind., and thence to Cedar Co. in the spring of 1852; in 1854, came onto his present farm. Married Miss Sarah Drake April 16, 1851; she was born in 1828, in Steuben Co., N. Y.; have six children living—Lena M., Lovisa, Mary, Eugenie V., Leonard and Henry; has served his township as Trustee, School Director, etc., several years. Republican.

JOHN SMITH, far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Liberty; son of Gerat and Elizabeth Smith; owns 290 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born March 17, 1823, in Licking Co., Ohio. Married Catharine Davis, daughter of Isaac and Mary Davis, May 7, 1846; she was born Feb. 3, 1824, in Morgan Co., Ohio; commenced keeping house in Morgan Co., and, in the fall of 1849, came to Muscatine Co. and entered the forty, upon which he still lives, from the Government. Have seven children—Martin, born March 16, 1847; Wm. D., March 8, 1849; Sophronia, Feb. 4, 1852; Mary, Nov. 2, 1854; Rhoea, May 13, 1855; Davis, March 8, 1857; Rhoda, Nov. 14, 1863; lost one son—John, born March 5, 1850, and died Oct. 16, 1860. Republican.

J. S. TURNER, physician and surgeon, and dealer in drugs and medicines, Atalissa; born in Cass Co., Mich., in 1854; came to Iowa in 1860, and located with parents in Davis Co.; located in Atalissa in 1878. Married Carrie Wakefield; she was born in Pennsylvania; have two children—Maud and Everett. Republican.

P. VANATTA, far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Liberty; son of James and Katy A. Vanatta; born Feb. 21, 1837, in Beaver Co., Penn.; came with parents to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1846, locating near Muscatine, and subsequently moving to Seventy-six Tp., where they are still living. Married Miss Elizabeth P. Kinsley, of this county, Dec. 1, 1862; she was born March 1, 1839, in Marion Co., Mo.; have four children living—Elmer, born Nov. 6, 1863; Albert L., May 10, 1865; Lillie, born July 7, 1873, and Frank B., born Aug. 13, 1876; lost one infant son. Mr. V. owns a farm upon which he lives of 170 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Is a member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

HANSON B. WATTERS, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Atalissa; son of Dr. W. W. Watters; owns eighty-seven acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; born Dec. 9, 1840, in Belmont Co., Ohio; came with parents to this county in the spring of 1851. At his country's call, enlisted in Co. G, of 2d I. V. C., in August, 1861, and re-enlisted as veteran in February, 1864; was mustered out at Davenport October, 1865; participated at siege of Corinth, Iuka, Tupelo, Battle of Corinth and Coffeeville, Miss., where he was slightly wounded, the ball passing through his saber-belt, clothing and memorandum-book, and lodging against one of his ribs, knocking him down as quick as if it had gone through him. Married Miss Ruth H. Parker Dec. 24, 1868; she was born in February, 1846, in Columbia Co., Penn.; have three children—Allen P., Wm. L. and George S. Came onto his present farm in 1869. Has served as Township Assessor several years. Republican.

DR. W. W. WATTERS, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Atalissa; owns 200 acres in his home farm, and 90 acres in Cedar Co., valued at \$11,000; born March 17, 1809, in Harford Co., Md.; with his father, Wm. Watters, moved to Belmont Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1822; in the spring of 1834, commenced the study of medicine at Somerton in same county, and graduated at Cincinnati Medical College in 1839. Married Miss Teresa D. Gregg March 15, 1840; she was born January 21, 1821, in Belmont Co., Ohio; followed the practice of his profession till he emigrated to Muscatine Co., in the spring of 1851, and entered from Government his home farm, since which time he has devoted his time to farming; his children are Hanson B., Wm. G., Mary E., Henry Q., Walter P., Emma I. and Sarah W.; all live near him except his son Wm. G., who is in California; his sons, Hanson B. and Wm. G. served their country in the late rebellion. Politics, Republican.

GEORGE R. WILKINSON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Atalissa; owns 238 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born July 28, 1821, in Chester Co., Penn., where his parents died, his father in 1835 and his mother in 1838; in August, 1839, he went to Belmont Co., Ohio, and worked at the potter's trade. While there, he married Miss Maria Smith March 21, 1845; she was born in December, 1820, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; in the summer of 1855, they came to Muscatine Co., Iowa, and located on the farm upon which he still lives; have seven children—Eleanora, Gilpin, Elua W., now Bowie; Dallas, Alice V., Lucetta and Anna M.; lost two—Samuel S. and Philena. Was raised under the instruction of the Society of Friends; Republican.

GEORGE WORRALL, Postmaster, his wife proprietor of hotel, Atalissa; born Sept. 19, 1804, in Harrison Co., Ohio; in 1828, went to Wayne Co., Ind., and subsequently to Hamilton Co.; in 1841, returned to Ohio; in June, 1855, emigrated to Cedar Co., Iowa; at Pedece, engaged in mercantile business, and was also Postmaster; in 1857, came to Atalissa and engaged in the same business, and was appointed Postmaster, which position he has held ever since. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, of the 37th I. V. L., called the Gray-Beard Regiment, and used for guarding posts; the principal places were St. Louis, Roek Island, Memphis, Indianapolis, Ind., Cincinnati and Gallipolis, Ohio; at the latter place, he was discharged in January, 1865, returned home, and has since been Postmaster. He married Sarah Barnett in 1830; she was born in 1803, in Ohio, and died in 1841; he married again, Leah Hodgkin, in 1843; she was born in Ohio and died in 1846; married again, Sarah W. Hart, March 6, 1854; she was born Sept. 30, 1827, in Morgan Co., Ohio; she was in the millinery business three years in Ohio, and opened the first millinery and dressmaking establishment in this town in 1857, which she continued till in 1874, when she engaged in the hotel business; Mr. W.'s children by his first wife were Thomas, Nathaniel, Jonathan, Mary Eleanor and John, all of whom are dead; second wife, Elias and an infant, also dead; by third wife, three living—Jerome, who still lives at home; Emma H. and George; lost one—Frank V. Mrs. W. is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. W. is a Republican.

WAPSINONOC TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES BARNES, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. West Liberty; son of Enos and Charlotte (Bagley) Barnes; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1831; came to Iowa in 1839, where he has since resided; improved the fine farm on which he now resides, consisting of 443 acres. Mr. B. married, in the fall of 1852, Miss Mary M., daughter of Adam Hemperley, and a native of Pennsylvania; they have four children—Iva Luella, Byron W., Chester H. and Harvey C. Mr. B. is a mechanic and plow maker, which occupation he followed for several years prior to engaging in farming. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and a stanch Republican.

FRANKLIN BARNES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. West Liberty; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1833; in 1839, with his parents, removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he has since resided. Mr. B. married Miss Elizabeth Larne, of Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1857; she is a native of Wayne Co., Ohio, and came to Iowa with her parents in about 1845; they have five children—Thedora (now Mrs. Wagner), Susie, Fannie, Harry and Nellie. Mr. B. has a fine farm of 360 acres; is one of Muscatine Co.'s stanch and enterprising farmers. He has ever been a stanch Republican. His parents, Enos and Charlotte (Bagley) Barnes, were natives of Vermont and New Hampshire; married in Vermont, in 1815, removing thence to Ohio; they were among the very early settlers of that part of the State; they had nine children when they came to Iowa, in 1839, eight still living—Almond, Simeon, Gilbert, Charles, Lucy (now Mrs. Colman),

Amy (now Mrs. Cheesboro), Diantha (now Mrs. Givans) and Franklin. Mr. B. died in November, 1877, at the age of 82 years; his wife is still living, at the advanced age of 83.

THOMAS BIRKETT, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. West Liberty; was born in Lancashire, England, in 1829, where he received a good education; in 1850, he set sail for the United States; stopped in New Jersey; remained two years; emigrated to California in the spring of 1852; there successfully engaged in mining until the fall of 1855, when he returned to New Jersey, and married Miss Lucy Hargraves, a native of that State, and in the spring of 1856, sought a permanent home in Iowa. They had two children—Lucy M. (now Mrs. Nichols) and Charles E. Mrs. B. died April 1, 1859, leaving a devoted husband and two small children to mourn their loss. In 1861, Mr. B. married Miss Susie Hargraves; they have six children—Lilla, Edith, Bertha, Vincent H., Lindley T. and Fred. Mrs. B. is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Mr. B. has held several offices of trust and responsibility in the county, and for the last five years has been County Commissioner. Was a Whig; now a Republican.

JOHN A. EVANS, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. West Liberty; son of Simeon and Polly Evans; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born May 11, 1833, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; parents moved to Geauga Co., Ohio, in 1834; his father died there June 4, 1853; in the spring of 1856, he came to this county, first locating in West Liberty, where he kept a meat market; afterward in the lumber business two years, prior to coming on his present farm in 1873. Married Flora M. Barnes Aug. 4, 1860; she was born May 6, 1836, in Connecticut; have two children—Fred W. and Willie J.; lost one—Robert; also has two adopted children—George D. and Jessie. Is a member of Mt. Calvary Lodge, No. 95, at West Liberty, of which he has served as Worshipful Master eleven years. Republican.

HENRY FELKNER, Sec. 5; P. O. Downey, Cedar Co.; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1810; in 1833, he removed to Indiana, and thence to Iowa in the spring of 1837, first locating in Johnson Co.; he laid claim to a tract of land (960 acres) near Iowa City; he also built two saw-mills there that he operated successfully for some years; in 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Enoch Lewis; she was a native of Highland Co., Ohio, and came to Iowa with her parents in 1841, who settled near West Liberty, where they resided till the time of their death. Mr. and Mrs. F. have had twelve children; those still living are Iowa, Elma M. (now Mrs. Haynes), Mary, Henry, William, Smith, Milton, Elizabeth, Sarah J. and Clinton. In 1868, Mr. F. removed to Muscatine Co., where he now resides. Mrs. F. died in April, 1877. Mr. F. is of the energetic and enterprising class of pioneers who help to develop the country and make Iowa one of the first among the States. He is a Democrat.

SAMUEL HENDRICKSON, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. West Liberty; owns 474½ acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born April 19, 1815, in Holmes Co., Ohio; in October, 1837, came to Muscatine Co.; arrived here with but \$5 in his pocket; purchased the claim for the place where he still lives for \$100, and went to work to earn the money to pay for it, which he did the following winter and spring; he then took a trip down the Mississippi as far as Cairo, and through Ohio and back to Muscatine Co. In the fall of 1839, married Esther Lewis, of this county, Feb. 12, 1840; she was born in December, 1823, in Erie Co., Penn., and died in April, 1855, leaving him with a family of small children; he again married Jane Hays in March, 1856; she was born in August, 1813, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; she died April 7, 1878; had no children by second wife; by first wife five living—Andrew, Mary, Elizabeth, John and Abner; lost three—Margaret, Catharine and William; is also raising a grandson—Chester Williams; his sons Andrew, John and Abner served their country in the army during the late rebellion; youngest son Abner is in Montana. Republican.

GAD JAMES, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. West Liberty; was born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, in 1835; emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling first in New York, where he resided one year; removed thence to Illinois, and, in 1853, to

Iowa, where he has since resided with the exception of two years (from 1864 to 1866), when he was in Montana engaged in mining; he returned to Iowa the fall of 1866, and married Miss Harriet Kiles, a native of Allen Co., Ind.; they have six children—George E., Curtis W., May, Edwin, Bertha and Jessie. Mr. J. is engaged in the improvement of fine short-horn cattle, has some very fine registered stock. Is a staunch Republican.

JOSIAH KEISLER, retired farmer, West Liberty; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., on the 15th of April, 1802. He married Mary Register in 1826; she also was a native of Pennsylvania; she died in 1867; they had twelve children, six are now living—Hannah, Thomas, Mary, Ruth, Sarah and Elvira. Mr. K. married again in 1867, to Alvira Andrews; she was born in Indiana.

J. W. McELRAVY, editor of the *Weekly Enterprise*, West Liberty; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1836; came to Iowa in 1868, and located in West Liberty. Married Arabella Lewis; she was born in Cedar Co.; have three children—Edna, Gracie and Eleanor.

JOUT MAXSON, Postmaster, West Liberty; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1833; came to Iowa in 1838, and located in Cedar Co. Mr. Maxon settled in West Liberty in 1864. Married Lorencie Haven in 1871; she was born in Vermont; have four children—Dora, Willie, Hal and Barrel. Republican.

ROBERT MILLER, far., Sec. 9; P. O. West Liberty; was born in the County of Tyrone, North of Ireland, in 1832; emigrated to the United States in 1847, settling first in West Virginia; in 1854, visited California, where he successfully engaged in mining for several years; in 1857, returned to the States, locating near West Liberty; has made the principal improvements on the farm on which he resides, consisting of 240 acres. Mr. M. married Miss Maria Keith (a native of Carroll Co., Ohio) in 1859; they have four children—Julia, Celeste, Howard and Harry. Members of the Christian Church; Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M.; also of the R. A. M. Chapter. Mr. M. is a staunch Republican in his political views. Mr. M. was one of the pioneers in the fine blooded-stock business, and six or seven years ago founded his now justly famous herd of short-horns, *Plum-Grove Herd*, which is one of the most extensive, and none superior, in the West; his trade extends from the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast; he has sold several large herds to Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Dakota.

J. P. MOUNTAIN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. West Liberty; son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Pringle) Mountain, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but now deceased; is a native of Somerset Co., Penn.; born in 1833; in 1857, he came and located in Muscatine Co., Iowa, improving the fine farm on which he now resides, consisting of 240 acres. Mr. M. married in 1873 Miss Molly A. Cuppet, a native of West Virginia; they have two children—Earl and Lesta. Mrs. M. is a consistent member of the M. E. Church; Mr. M. has for several years been interested in the improvement of short-horned cattle, and has some very fine registered cattle. Is a staunch Republican.

IRA NICHOLS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. West Liberty; a native of Seneca Co., N. Y.; born in 1820; removed with his parents to Morrow Co., Ohio; remained there till 1853, then removed to Muscatine Co., Iowa, where he has since resided; in the same year he located and improved the farm on which he now resides. Mr. N. married Miss Elizabeth W. Luse, a native of Washington Co., Penn., in 1843; they have three children—Charles M., Isaac A. and J. I.; one son, Pliny C., died in the hospital from a wound received at Vicksburg. Members of the Methodist Church; Mr. N. is a staunch Republican.

ISAAC J. PURVIS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. West Liberty; was born in New York in 1830; removed with his parents to Ohio when about 2 years old; remained till 1852, then removed to Iowa, locating in Muscatine Co. Married in 1854, Miss Mary Wright at West Liberty; she is a native of Ohio; they have seven children—Charles, Amanda, Linna, Nellie, Mabel, Lorena and Mattie. Mr. P. is a brick-maker by tradé, which he followed for some years; is now a farmer. Is a staunch Republican.

J. D. ROMAINE, far., Sec. 16; P. O. West Liberty; was born in Passaic Co., N. J., in 1816; coming West in 1841, he located in Muscatine Co., Iowa, where he has since resided. Mr. R., in 1843, married Miss Mary Lewis, of this county, a native of Ohio; they have three children—Lewis, Walter and Eva. Mr. R. has a farm of 156 acres, upon which he made all the improvements. Mr. R. was a Democrat; acts with the Greenback party.

JAMES F. SCHENCK, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Downey, Cedar Co.; was born in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, in 1829, where he resided and received such an education as the schools of that early day afforded; he came to Iowa in 1845, settling first in Muscatine, and for several years engaged in merchandising and improving the fine farm on which he now resides, consisting of 120 acres. Mr. S. has held several offices in the county, and is Justice of the Peace. He was in the Commissary Department during the war. Mr. S. married, in 1855, in Muscatine, Miss Maria C. Bell; they have seven children—John B., Phoebe W., Charles G., Mary B., Ida, Elizabeth and James. Mrs. S. is a native of Kentucky; came to Iowa in 1854. Was a Whig, and at the organization of the Republican party, joined its ranks and has acted with it since. Is a member of A. F. & A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH, far., Sec. 31; P. O. West Liberty; son of Gerat and Elizabeth Smith; owns 236 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born March 25, 1833, in Licking Co., Ohio; came to this county in the fall of 1849. Married Melissa Coble May 1, 1856; she was born in May, 1840, and died Feb. 7, 1868; again married, Sarah Surgeon, July 28, 1869; she was born Aug. 15, 1840, in Perry Co., Ohio; has four children by first wife; living—Henry, born Oct. 22, 1857; Mattie, born Aug. 13, 1861; William, born Oct. 18, 1865; Jane, born Nov. 18, 1867; lost two—Elizabeth and Jerry; has by second wife five children—George E., born April 18, 1870; John C. and Lillie, born Nov. 29, 1871; Frank I., born Feb. 16, 1874; Luetta, born March 14, 1877; Clarence, born Jan. 12, 1879; lost one—John C., died Sept. 16, 1877. Democrat.

JOHN G. WALES, far., Sec. 31; P. O. West Liberty; son of Edward and Mary D. Wales; owns 125 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born May 5, 1833, in Yorkshire, England; in the spring of 1849, parents came to Allegheny Co., Penn., and in the spring of 1851, to this county; his mother died in July, 1876, and his father returned to England in 1877. John G. married Miss Adaline Tar, daughter of Samuel Tar, of Muscatine, Feb. 19, 1856; she was born Dec. 2, 1828, in Indiana; have two and Sarah children—Samuel E., born Nov. 29, 1857, and Sarah E., born Sept. 19, 1861; lost one—Thomas C. Member of the Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

L. G. WIGGINS, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Downey, Cedar Co.; a native of Hocking Co., Ohio; born in 1830; removed with his parents to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., 1836; in 1852, he located in Muscatine Co., Iowa, on the farm where he now resides, consisting of 478 acres. In 1854, he married Miss Amanda Adams, a native of Ohio; came to this State in 1848; they have six children—Sylvia May (now Mrs. McKein), Sarah Ann, Lucy, Etta, William F. and Cora J. Mr. W. is one of Muscatine Co.'s enterprising farmers. Acts with the Democratic party.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

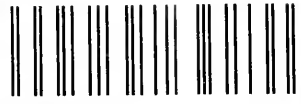
Too late for insertion.

W. L. BUTLER, farmer. Mr. Butler was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1829; when he was 11 years of age, removed with his parents to St. Louis; he came to Muscatine Co. in 1854, and settled in Lake Township, where he now resides. He married Miss Martha Bumgardner, of this county; she was born in Virginia, in 1833; her parents came to this county while she was a child; were pioneers of the county; they have nine children—George Henry, Martha, Lincoln, Charles, Sarah, Emery, John, Esther and Mary. Members of the M. E. Church; he acts with the Republican party. Owns 240 acres of land; his residence is on Sec. 30, four and one-half miles from city of Muscatine.

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