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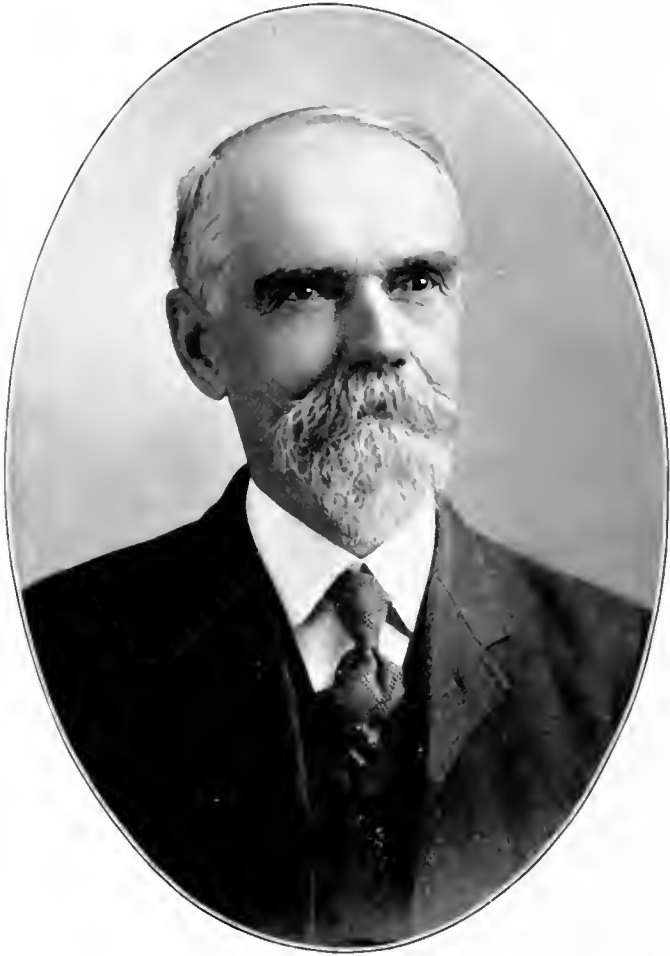
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HON. L. L. TAYLOR



Past and Present  
OF  
Appanoose County  
IOWA

A Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress  
and Achievement

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L. L. TAYLOR, Editor

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ILLUSTRATED

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VOLUME I

CHICAGO  
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY

1913

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## CHAPTER I

FOUR SCORE YEARS AGO—THE RED MAN, PRIMEVAL FORESTS AND WILD GAME—  
ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN—INDIAN CONFLICTS AND INDIAN TREATIES—IOWA  
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Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the original 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 "Fathers 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 rediscovered 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 great 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 tribe 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 the 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 those 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 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 situated 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-na, 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 voyageurs 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 reembarked 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 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.

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 they 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 settlements 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 English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man of 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 Colonel Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with six hundred French

troops and one hundred Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of 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 formerly 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, Governor Clairborne and General 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 thirty-third 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 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 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 battlefield 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 their 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, 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 simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skilfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of firearms 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 the 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 fourteen years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux' 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, General 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 Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieutenant 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 river, 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, whiskey 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 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 voyageurs 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 pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would 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 23d, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at the 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 Sacs and Foxes and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the last century he began to appear prominent in the 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 contemporaries, 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. Those 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 person 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 movements, 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



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, UNIONVILLE



HOTEL, UNIONVILLE





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 Saes and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

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

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

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead the Saes 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 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 contemporary, 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 reser-

vation 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 Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered General 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, yet 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 warpath encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The Galenian, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock river, but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock river. Captain W. B. Green, who served in Captain 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 General 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 22d. 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 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 was represented by General Winfield Scott and Governor 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 of Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United State 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 four hundred 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 Governor 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 land. 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 Saes 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 Saes and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines river, General 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 & Company, from Illinois, and also 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 10, 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 Saes.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Saes, 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 reaffirmed and the Saes 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 reaffirmed 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 reestablished 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 1821.*—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 10, 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, Menominees, 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 a 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 north-west corner of said state; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

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

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

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by General 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 to 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 27, 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 in 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 extinguish-

ment 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 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. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the supreme court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the state of Iowa.

#### THE HALF-BREED TRACT

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There

were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States army stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the 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 110,000 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 ran it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he ran 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 repeal-

ing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services in the district court of Lee county. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both district and supreme courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the supreme court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States district court for the territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENTS

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

acter. 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 maiden 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 simplicity and innocence, 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, who married at Keokuk but is deceased; James, who was 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, 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-tuek, 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 in 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 known as Jones Street levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish creek, was a village of Saes 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 Jones Street levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

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

"Article I. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

"Article II. We further agree that there be chosen, by the majority of the





HOME OF GOVERNOR FRANCIS M. DRAKE, CENTREVILLE

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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 II. 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 Colonel 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, Colonel 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 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 reenter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for the 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 they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel 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 a lapse of several decades, 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.

Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel 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 Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant 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. 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 Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain 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 ten 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 schoolhouse 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 schoolhouses which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edi-

fices, 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 Colonel 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 resurveyed 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 Tothoro 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 burned 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 Saes and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Colonel 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 Captain 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, Colonel John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Captain 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, Colonel George Dav-

enport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain 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 Pottawattomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Colonel Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820 he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Illinois. 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, Jonah 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 postoffice in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed postmaster.

The first justice of the peace was Antoine LeClaire, 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 schoolhouse 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 society at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque Visitor, issued May 11, 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 for 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 Pottawattamie 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 Kaneshville, in honor of Colonel 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 Kaneshville. 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 Captain 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 today 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 postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the territorial legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river, viz: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were



partially organized. John King was appointed chief justice of Dubuque county and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines county. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, General George W. Jones, later 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 General 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 General Henry Dodge was appointed governor; John S. Horner, secretary of the territory; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, associate justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment these two counties were entitled to six members of the council and thirteen of the house of representatives. The governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first territorial legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk Purchase:

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

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

The first legislature assembled at Belmont in the present state of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird president of the council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, speaker of the house. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

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

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

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized congress to organize a territory west of the Mississippi and to settle the boundary line between Wis-

consin Territory and Missouri. The territorial legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. General 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 establish 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 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. Browne, 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 Briery, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the legislature were democrats, yet 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 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, estab-

lished 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 six hundred and forty 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 Napoleon, 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 John F. Rague, of Springfield, Illinois, 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 Governor Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Governor 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. Governor Boggs of

Missouri called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Governor Lucas called out the militia of Iowa and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa about 1,200 men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren county, ready to defend the integrity of the territory. Subsequently, General A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, General 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 Governor 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 today 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 form 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, 1852, 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 Red Rock, 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 ax 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 1842-3 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 Red Rock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines river, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was reenacted 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 preemption 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 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. 450.) 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 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 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 in money. Wheat was hauled a hundred 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 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50. 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 \$333,330, and that rooms for the use of the legislature could be completed for \$15,000.

During 1842 the superintendent commenced obtaining some 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 \$39,113 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, Pennsylvania, 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 1st day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first state constitution.

The president of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Lefler, 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 the 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 1810; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; 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 unwel-

come 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 relocation 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 relocating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor 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 10, 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 Governor 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.

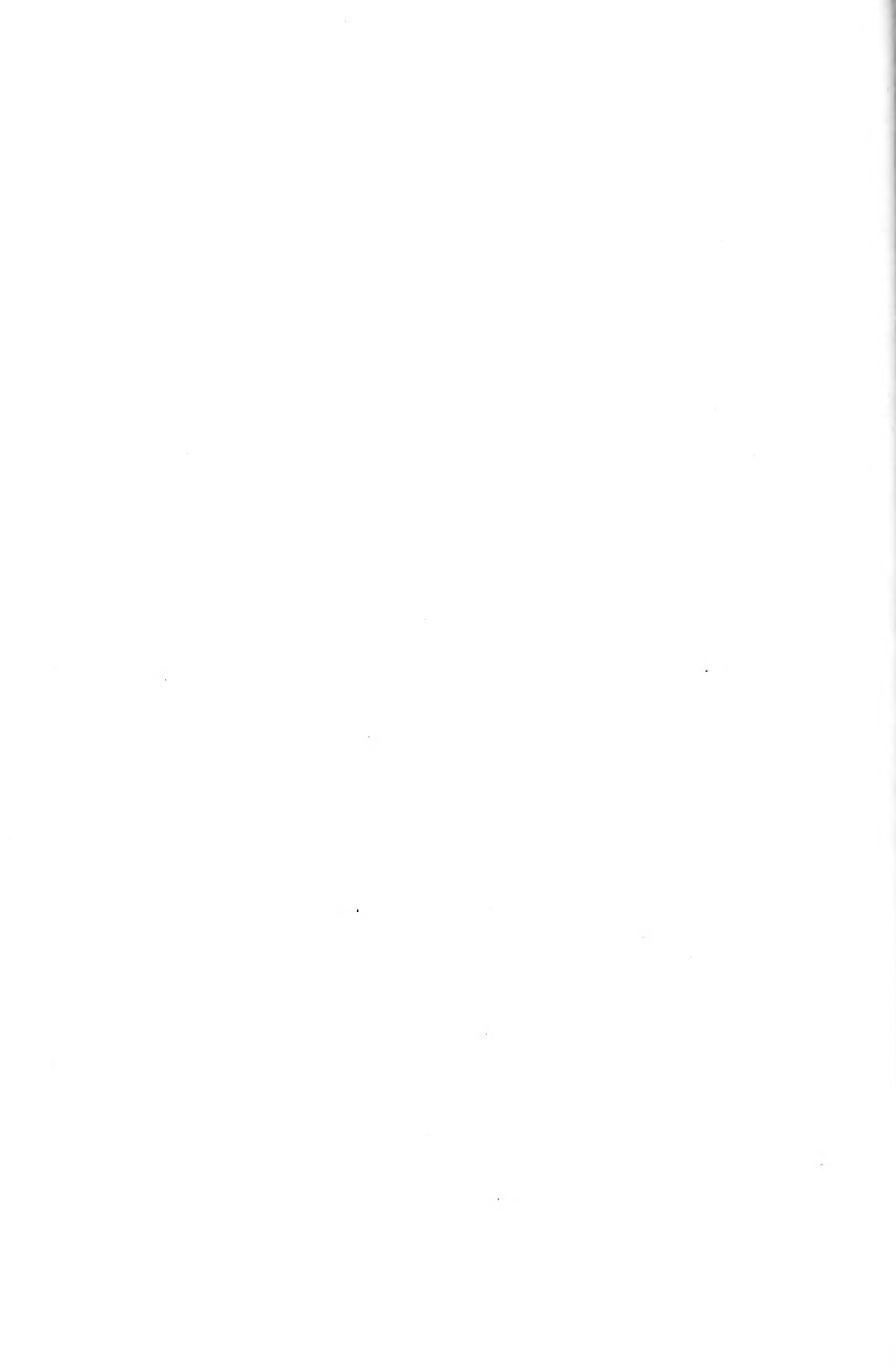
The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for state officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections 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 \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the state for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the state. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia

were ordered to that portion of the state to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the 'Father of Waters,' was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the state. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the state from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the congress of the United States passed an act granting to the state, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the general assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our state at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart of the 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. The first railroad across the state was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871.



## CHAPTER II

NATIVITY OF IOWA'S SETTLERS—NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS TAKE THE LEAD—MANY IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE STATE FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

A valuable and interesting article on the nativity of the people who settled Iowa has been written, after careful research, by F. I. Herriott, professor of economics and political science, Drake University. The author of this sketch relates not only that which he has learned from various sources pertinent to his subject, but gives the opinions of others, who themselves were early on the field and, through their activities and prominence in state affairs and other channels of usefulness were given peculiar opportunities for acquiring data of great value and usefulness in an article of this kind. The details apply to the state in general and to localities in particular, and from the fact that the character of a community is largely known when the nativity of its people is shown makes it apparent to the compiler of this history that a reproduction of Professor Herriott's brochure will not be amiss and follows:

The lineage of a people, like the genealogy of a family, is not commonly looked upon as a matter of general importance. The wayfaring man is wont to regard it as interesting and worth while only to antiquarians and scholastics. But states or societies, no less than individuals, are the outgrowth of heredity and environment. Life, be it manifest in individual organisms or in social organisms, is a complex or resultant of those two variables. We certainly cannot understand the nature or significance of the customs and institutions of a people or a state unless we know the character of the environment of that people. But no less true is it that we can neither comprehend the character of a people or the peculiarities of their social development, nor measure the forces that determine public life and action in the present, unless we understand the sources of the streams of influence that unite to make them what they are. A people cannot break with its past nor discard inherited political and social ideas, any more than a man can put away his youth and its influences. Social or political life may be greatly modified by the necessities of a new environment but heredity and ancestral traditions continue to exert a potent influence.

### THE NEW ENGLAND TRADITION

For years the declaration—"Emigrants from New England" settled Iowa—has been made by the New York Tribune Almanac, a popular standard book of reference, whose compilers have always maintained a fair reputation for ac-

curacy in historical matters. The assertion—enlarged often so as to include the descendants of New Englanders who earlier swarmed and pushed out into the valley of the Mohawk and into the petty lake region of New York, thence southwesterly around the great lakes down into Pennsylvania and thither into the lands out of which were carved the states of the old northwest territory—reflects probably the common belief or tradition of the generality.

Justice Samuel F. Miller, a Kentuckian by birth, was a practicing lawyer in Keokuk from 1850 to 1862, when he was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the federal supreme court. In 1884, in a post-prandial speech before the Tri-State Old Settlers' Association, he said: "The people (of Iowa) were brought from New England, interspersed with the vigor of the people of Kentucky and Missouri." In 1896 in an address at the Semi-Centennial of the founding of the state, the late Theodore S. Parvin, who came from Ohio in 1838 as private secretary to Robert Lucas, the first territorial governor of Iowa, and who was ever after an industrious chronicler of the doings of the first settlers, declared that the pioneers of Iowa "came from New England states, the younger generations directly, the older having migrated at an earlier day, and located for a time in the middle states of that period and there remained long enough to become somewhat westernized. They were from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. There was an element of chivalry, descendants of the old cavaliers of Virginia, some of whom had come through the bloody ground experiences of Kentucky and Tennessee; these were found mostly in the southern portion of the territory."

Here and there we find contrary or divergent opinions. Occasionally we encounter assertions that original New Yorkers or natives of Pennsylvania or emigrants from southern states constituted the important elements in the tides of the western popular movement between 1830 and 1860 that flowed over into and through Iowa. But even when speakers and writers recognize that the immigration into Iowa was not entirely from the states of New England they almost always regard such other streams as of secondary importance or as subsequent to the inflow of the New Englanders or their westernized descendants. Issuing from this common belief we have the general opinion that the predominant influences determining the character of the social and political life and institutions of Iowa have been Puritan in their origin.

In what follows I shall examine briefly the grounds on which this tradition rests. I shall first consider the premises of the belief; second, the social conditions and political developments persistent throughout the history of Iowa that are inexplicable upon the New England hypothesis; and third, facts that clearly suggest if they do not compel a contrary conclusion respecting the region whence came our predominant pioneer stock.

The New Englander has always been in evidence in Iowa and his influence manifest. George Catlin on his journey down the Mississippi in 1835, found that "Jonathan is already here from 'down east.'" In 1834 the name of Iowa's capital city was changed from "Flint Hills" to Burlington, at the behest of John Gray, a son of Vermont. Father Asa Turner, a son of Yale, while on a missionary expedition in 1836 found a settlement of New Englanders at Crow Creek in Scott county. Stephen Whicher, himself from the Green Mountains, found "some families of high polish from the city of New York," in Bloomington



(Muscatine), in October, 1838. In all missionary and educational endeavors in Iowa, New Englanders have from the first days played conspicuous parts and have been potent factors in the development of the state. Father Turner preached Congregationalism in "Rat Row," Keokuk, two years before Rev. Samuel Clarke exhorted the pioneers to embrace Methodism in the "Grove." In 1843 came the "Iowa Band," a little brotherhood of Andover missionaries and preachers, graduates of Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Harvard, New York City University, Union College, the Universities of Vermont and Yale. It may be doubted if any other group of men has exerted a title of the beneficial influence upon the life of the state that was exerted by those earnest workers. The two oldest educational institutions in the state owe their inception and establishment to the far-sighted plans and persistent self-sacrifice and promotion of Asa Turner and the Iowa Band. It is not extravagant to presume that it was the emulation aroused by those apostles from New England that created the "passion for education" among the pioneers of Iowa that resulted in the establishment of the fifty academies, colleges and universities between 1838 and 1852. From this fact doubtless Iowa came to be known as the "Massachusetts of the west."

The election of James W. Grimes, governor of Iowa in 1854, and the revolution in the political control of the state which that event signified, first attracted the attention of the nation to Iowa. Prior to that date Iowa was regarded with but little interest by the people of the northern states. She was looked upon as a solid democratic state and was grouped with Illinois and Indiana in the alignment of political parties in the contest over the extension of slavery.

Suddenly the horizon changed. The Kansas-Nebraska bill produced a complete overturn. Grimes, a pronounced opponent of slavery, a son of New Hampshire, representing the ideas and traditions of the Puritans, was elected chief magistrate of Iowa and James Harlan was sent to the United States senate. At the conclusion of that critical contest Governor-elect Grimes wrote: "Our southern friends have regarded Iowa as their northern stronghold. I thank God it is conquered." In the accomplishment of this political revolution New Englanders energized and led largely by members of the Iowa Band, were conspicuous, if not the preponderant factors. The immigration of population from New England was then approaching flood tide. "Day by day the endless procession moves on," declared The Dubuque Reporter, . . . . "They come by hundreds and thousands from the hills and valleys of New England, bringing with them that same untiring energy and perseverance that made their native states the admiration of the world." The prompt, firm stand of those pioneers when shocked into consciousness by the aggressions of the southern leaders, the brilliant leadership of Grimes and Harlan for years thereafter and the long continued supremacy of the political party they first led to victory, probably afford us no small part of the explanation of the theory of the supremacy of New England in the settlement of Iowa.

Not the least important premise of this view, it may be suspected, is the observation so frequently made by students of western history in the past three decades that migration from the Atlantic states to the interior and western states has always followed along the parallels of latitude. Illinois is a remarkable illustration of this tendency. . . . Southern Illinois received its population from Virginia and other southern states, while northern Illinois was chiefly settled

from Massachusetts and other New England states. Historians Fiske and Schouler make similar observations about the lines of western popular movements. Now if we extend eastward the line of the northern boundary of Iowa, it will pass through or above Glens Falls, near the lower end of Lake George, New York, through White Hall, Vermont, Lacona, New Hampshire, striking the coast near Portland, Maine. Extending a similar line eastward from the southern boundary (disregarding the southeastern deflection made by the Des Moines river) we should pass just north of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and come to the coast not far from Sandy Hook. If the general conclusion respecting western migration is universally and precisely true, Iowa, it will be observed would naturally have been settled by New Englanders or their westernized descendants in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, and by those in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. We have been told recently by George Moore that under the "Ordinance of 1787, New England men and ideas became the dominating forces from the Ohio to Lake Erie" in the settlement of the old northwest territory. A necessary consequence of this fact, if true as alleged, would be that the large emigration to Iowa from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois prior to 1860 was predominantly New England stock, or subject to Puritan ideas and institutions.

The theory that Iowa's pioneers were of Puritan origin, while resting on these strong premises, and others that may be mentioned, breaks down when viewed in the light of common and notorious developments in the political and social life and institutions of the pioneers, many of which are manifest and potent in the life of the state today. New Englanders were conspicuous, energetic and vocal prior to 1840; they were disputatious and vigorous promoters of their ideals of government, law and morals and religion prior to 1860; but neither they nor their kith and kin from New York and Ohio were supreme in Iowa in those days. If they were supreme in numbers, how are we to account for the absence of so much that is distinctly characteristic of the customs and institutions of New England in the life of this first free state of the Louisiana Purchase?

In the local government of Michigan and Wisconsin the impress of New England's democratic ideals, her forms and methods of procedure, are to be observed in striking fashion. In Minnesota and the Dakotas the same is largely true. In Illinois the "intense vitality" of the town meeting system of government so possessed the minds of immigrants from New England that it overcame the prevalent county form of government, and now controls nearly four-fifths of the area of Illinois, although it was not given the right of way until 1848. Here in Iowa, it is not untrue to say that the town meeting and all that it stands for in New England has been conspicuous chiefly by its absence. Governor Robert Lucas urged the adoption of the township as a unit for school purposes. An annual mass meeting was adopted in the scheme therefor. But neither became a vigorous institutional growth. Professor James Macy has shown us that there is strong warrant for doubting the vitality of many of the laws first adopted for the regulation of local affairs in the territory. Not a few of those statutes were enacted *pro-forma*, not especially in response to insistent local demand. Conditions did not compel compact town or communal life. The pioneers depended upon township trustees and school directors. They relied upon county commissioners. Finally it is almost impossible to conceive

of New Englanders deliberately or even unwittingly adopting the autocratic county judge system of government that prevailed in Iowa from 1851 to 1860. It struck full in the face every tradition of democracy cherished by the people of New England.

If New Englanders settled Iowa, why did the people of the east experience a shock of surprise when the report reached them that the whigs in 1846 had captured the first general assembly under the new state government. "What gain had freedom from the admission of Iowa into the Union," exclaimed Horace Greeley, in the *New York Tribune* of March 29, 1854. "Are Alabama and Mississippi more devoted to the despotic ideas of American pan-slavism . . . ?" Was not his opinion justified when one of our senators could boldly declare in congress that "Iowa is the only free state which never for a moment gave way to the Wilmot Proviso. My colleague voted for every one of the compromise measures, including the fugitive slave law, the late Senator Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania, and ourselves, being the only three senators from the entire non-slaveholding section of this Union who voted for it." Von Holst ranks Iowa as "a veritable hot bed of dough faces." These current assumptions and conditions do not suggest that the state was originally or predominantly settled by emigrants from the bleak shores and granite hills of New England where love of liberty was ingrained.

The people of New England from the beginning of their history were alert and progressive in the furtherance of schools, both common and collegiate. Among our pioneers there was, as we have seen, great activity in the promotion of "higher" institutions of learning but the movement was largely the result of missionary zeal and work. It was not corporate and communal as was the case of New England. In 1843 Governor John Chambers expressed to the territorial legislature his mortification on realizing "how little interest the important subject of education excited among us." Notwithstanding the great legal educational reforms secured by the legislatures of 1856 and 1858, the backward condition of Iowa's rural schools in contrast with those in states west, north and east of us, has been a matter of constant complaint and wonderment.

If one thing more than another characterizes the New Englander it is his respect for law and his resort to the processes of law for the suppression of disorder and violence. Coupled with, if not underlying this marked trait, are his sobriety, his love of peaceful pleasures and his reserve in social life. In the early history of Iowa we find much of boisterous carousal in country and town. In 1835 Lieutenant Albert Lea was refused shelter late on a cold night at the only house near the mouth of the Iowa river which was "occupied by a drinking crowd of men and women." A correspondent to *The New York Journal*, writing from Dubuque in 1839, declared that "the principal amusement of the people seems to be playing cards, Sundays and all;" while another observer speaks of the "wide and unenviable notoriety" of Dubuque. One may come upon sundry such accounts of pioneer life in various cities along the river and inland. Along with this sort of hilarity and reckless pleasures alien to Puritan character we find gross disregard of law and order frequent in election contests, flagrant corruption and considerable popular practice in Judge Lynch's court. Brutal murders, cattle and horse stealing and counterfeiting appear frequently in the calendars in the early days. Outbursts of mob fury and hanging

bees, the institution of societies of Regulators and Vigilantes form considerable chapters in the careers of many counties in the state. This lawlessness can hardly be made to square with the traditions that New Englanders brought with them to Iowa, traditions that universally govern their conduct as citizens wherever we find them.

Finally we may note a complex or miscellany of facts that have always given more or less color to the history of the state, the significance of which is not commonly discerned. These facts consist of sundry intangible psychic or "spiritual" traits of the pioneers and of their descendants, characteristics often vague and varying and difficult to visualize, but which close observers may clearly perceive.

Iowa, by reason of the marked fertility of her soil and favorable climate, has become the garden spot of the continent. Her citizens have attained distinguished success in the accumulation of wealth. The high level of general contentment and prosperity of the citizen body has long been a matter of comment and admiration among peoples in neighboring states. The high degree of popular intelligence and education and the prevalence of high standards of private and civic righteousness are no less marked. All these things are admirable and more are incontestible. They no doubt suggest the preponderance of Puritan or northern influences in the life of Iowans. Nevertheless one does not long study the history of Iowa, or converse with those familiar with the early days of the state, or scrutinize our life in recent years before he becomes dimly conscious of something in the character of large portions of the population that clearly distinguishes them from the New England type of citizen. About the time the writer became interested in the make-up of Iowa's pioneer population he asked an early law-maker of the state, (the late Charles Aldrich, founder and curator of the Aldrich collection and the historical department) if, in his opinion, Iowa was first peopled by emigrants from New England, and his reply was:

"That is a common opinion but I have long doubted the truth of the assertion. Iowa has been very slow in making progress in education, in the promotion of libraries, in the improvement of our city governments, in the beautifying of our cities and towns, and in the public provision of facilities for art and culture. In New England, cities promote general culture as a matter of course. In 1850 Governor Grimes, himself a New Englander, urged public provision for libraries in country and town. But nothing came of it. Our people did not become aroused to the importance of libraries until late in the '60s, and then you know it was probably the munificence of the ironmaster of Pittsburgh and the conditions of his gifts that stirred our people into active promotion of libraries.

"Take the long struggle of the friends of the State University before they got that institution of learning on a firm foundation. It was not until after 1880 that the vigorous opposition to its enlargement and expansion ceased. From the '50s right on to the '80s the advocates of university education found it hard to overcome, not only active opposition, but the inertia and indifference of legislators and the public towards public expenditures for education. This same characteristic was observable in many other directions. We have made marked progress in Iowa to be sure. But it has been hard sledding, I can tell

you. I do not understand the reasons for such an attitude of constant hostility and bushwhacking opposition to forward movements that prevailed so generally in Iowa before 1880. It was hardly in harmony with the known liberalism of New Englanders."

This attitude towards "forward" movements in Iowa, this "unprogressiveness" many would not regard in such an adverse fashion. In their estimation it represents not indifference to the finer arts and culture of civilization but rather a strenuous individualism, a sturdy independence and self-dependence instead of an inclination to resort constantly to the agencies of government. New Englanders from the very beginning of their colonial history have been much given to socialism. They turn naturally to the state and communal authorities to secure civic or social improvements and popular culture. The people of Iowa, on the contrary, have certainly been normally inclined to improve things chiefly via the individualistic route. They have been and now are instinctively opposed to the enlargement of governmental power that entails increased taxation and greater interference with what the people are prone to regard as the peculiar domain of personal freedom and selection.

All of a piece with the traits just referred to is the "placidity" of so much of our life. One often hears the comment that there is little that is interesting or picturesque either in our history or in the character of the population. We are pronounced "prosaic." There is much that is old-fashioned, out of date; but it is not quaint or romantic. Travelers have noted that while there is much of commendable success and wealth throughout the commonwealth, there is a monotony in the local life, a lack of ambition and general contentment with things as they are. Land and lots, corn and cattle, "hog and hominy," these things we are told constitute our *summum bonum*. The hasty and promiscuous observation of travelers who sojourn briefly among us are not always to be accepted without salt. Yet the fact is obvious that there is in the Iowan's character and in his life a noticeable trait that we may designate Languor, a certain inclination to take things easy, not to worry or to fuss even if things do not satisfy. We may observe it in commercial and mercantile pursuits, in city and town governments, in rural and urban life. This is clearly not a characteristic of the New Englander. The Yankee, whether found in Maine, or Connecticut, or New York, is alert, aggressive, eager in the furtherance of any business or culture in which he is interested. In all matters of public concern, especially if they comprehend considerations involving right and wrong, the New Englander is ardent, disputatious, relentless. He agitates, educates and preaches reformation. But this is not the characteristic disposition of the Iowan.

#### FROM WHAT REGIONS SHOULD WE EXPECT IOWA'S PIONEERS?

There is a subtle attraction about exclusive explanations of political events or institutional developments that is wont to lure us into erroneous conclusions—conclusions that are too extensive or sweeping. It is untrue to say that the population of Iowa prior to 1850 was made up entirely of emigrants from any one section of the country. The pioneer population, no less than the present population, we shall find, was an infusion of peoples hailing from various regions. The representatives of the several race elements each and all played

parts more or less important in the life of the state. But in the coalescence or collision of the peoples from the various sections in their new habitat some one race or group of immigrants predominated and determined the character of the government and the general drift of political opinion. In what follows I am concerned to ascertain and to make clear what the dominant elements or streams were among the pioneers of Iowa.

We have seen that while there are many facts in the history of Iowa that tend strongly to substantiate the tradition that New Englanders first settled the state the absence of the distinctive local institutions of New England and in their stead political conditions, institutions and social habits of radically unlike types, suggest, if they do not enforce, the conclusion that peoples from other regions dominated by different habits and ideals constituted the major portions of the streams of pioneer immigration prior to 1850. Our question now is—Whither shall we proceed from New England to discover the ancestral seats of the pioneers whose habits, notions and traditions of government and society so powerfully affected the currents of politics and the development of forms of government in Iowa during the formative period of the state when its fundamental institutions were given their "set" and the civic and social traits of the people were so largely determined? Into the lands of the tall pines and the deep snows north of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence; or into the middle states; or into the vast regions south of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river?

The nativity of the pioneers of Iowa, those settling in the state prior to 1850, unfortunately cannot be determined precisely by a resort to census enumerations. We are compelled to have recourse to inductive proofs gathered from sundry sources and to various deductive or general considerations governing the movements of population westward from the Atlantic seaboard from colonial times up to the outbreak of the Civil war. Such evidence is circumstantial and often variable in character; nevertheless, it affords us basis for definite conclusions.

The character of a state's immigration is determined of course by many and various conditions and factors. But in the last analysis the nature of the immigration and the rate of influx are determined by two sets of conditions and causes, both being in the long run of equal force and importance. The first set is the character of the economic advantages which a state offers and the expense of travel thereto. The second complex of causes is the conditions, economic, political and social, in the countries or states whence the population may or does emigrate. In brief, we shall discover the character of Iowa's pioneer population in sundry fundamental facts or laws that control the conduct of peoples in their migrations. We must appreciate Iowa's geographical location, the chief features of her topography, her natural products having commercial value, the routes and modes of travel to her borders. We must likewise realize the character of the predominant industries in the regions whence the state may have received its immigration and the economic, political and social consequences with respect to the redundant population in those regions. Space limits obviously prevent satisfactory treatment of all these antecedent conditions and factors and I shall consider chiefly the first set of considerations mentioned.

Furs metals, wooded streams and beautiful prairies, with highly fertile acres and favorable climate, have been Iowa's chief economic advantages through-

out her history. Prior to 1830 furs and metals were the attractions that lured frontiersmen within the state's borders. The one mineral found, viz: lead, while of consequence, was not a very important factor so far as concerned its immediate effect upon pioneer immigration. Furs, on the other hand, was an important factor. Buffalo and deer flourished on our prairies and beaver and otter thrived in our rivers and streams. Since 1840, however, neither our metals nor our fur-bearing animals have constituted the predominant or persistent attractions of Iowa. The attraction has been her beautiful and bountiful lands.

The routes of travel by which the pioneers gained access to the haunts of our beavers and to our fertile acres were mainly three: First by the great lakes to Green Bay, thence up the Fox river to Lake Winnebago, thence across to the Portage, and down the Wisconsin river; second, via the Ohio river, thence up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; third, overland by wagon. The degree of use of these routes before the advent of the railroad can only be surmised. Prior to 1845 certainly the river routes were the highways chiefly used by the westward bound emigrants. From 1845 overland travel by wagon became increasingly common until the railroad became a practicable mode of travel, round about 1860.

With such commercial and industrial attractions and such routes of travel thereto we should naturally presume that Iowa's pioneer population in the main hailed from the land of the pines and from south of Mason and Dixon's line. Indeed, when we consider the nature of the industries of the people to the northeast and southeast prior to 1840, and the economic effects upon redundant population such a conclusion seems to be enjoined.

The first people to penetrate and frequent Iowa in any numbers were the French and Canadian hunters, traders and voyageurs. No large or durable French settlements, however, were found when the immigrants began to come into the state after 1830. From this fact it is perhaps commonly assumed that people of French extraction or of Canadian lineage formed no considerable proportion of the state's early population. This conclusion, however, is hardly warranted. But as our special concern here is the major factor in the pioneer population, I shall pass over this interesting element and turn immediately to the population that came into Iowa via the Mississippi river and overland by wagon. From what section did the major or predominant number come?

We may determine this in various ways; first, by noting the nativity of the men chiefly in control in the state's prenatal period; second, by ascertaining the nativity of the first residents in numerous sections; third, by the nativity of the men in power in the territorial and state governments in the pioneer days prior to 1850; fourth, by comparison of the returns of the national census of 1850; fifth, by a study of the industrial, political, religious and social habits and institutions of the pioneers; sixth, by a study of contemporary opinion; seventh, by a similar study of the pioneer immigration into and emigration from the states of the Ohio valley, namely, Pennsylvania, the Virginias, Kentucky and Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. I shall undertake here but a brief consideration of some of these modes of approach to the subject.

The nativity of the officers in charge of the governmental agencies in a region often, if not usually, indicates the nativity of the pioneer population—

at least it points to the origin of the major political and social influences that prevail when the political habits and institutions of the people are being established. In the first settlements of the upper Ohio valley the hardy pioneers usually pushed ahead of the army and the assessor and justice of the peace; but in the Louisiana Purchase the military authority always, and often the civil jurisdiction of the national government were "extended" over its vast unsettled regions previous to or coincident with the influx of settlers. The reports and correspondence of such officers would naturally have a pronounced influence upon relatives, old friends and neighbors "back in the states" that would induce emigration to the region where "splendid opportunities" awaited those who would but take them.

#### SOUTHERNERS IN CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT

When France released her authority over the Louisiana Purchase in 1804, the region embracing Iowa was for a short time attached to the territory of Indiana, over which William Henry Harrison, a son of old Virginia, was governor. At St. Louis, in 1804, he negotiated the treaty by which the United States gained the right of access to most of the lands of the Saes and Foxes. It was a Marylander, General James Wilkinson, stationed then at St. Louis, who ordered Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike forth on his exploring trip up the Mississippi. Colonel George Davenport, a one time partner in the American Fur Company, and influential in the history of Scott county and Davenport, served under Wilkinson, being with him on the Sabine during the trouble with Aaron Burr. Among the officers stationed at Fort Madison in the winter of 1808-9 was a Kentuckian, Lieutenant Nathaniel Pryor, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

The first governor having intimate relations with the region embracing Iowa was Captain Meriwether Lewis a son of Virginia, the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The brigadier general and Indian agent for the territory was his distinguished companion, Captain William Clark, another son of Virginia. Upon the organization of Missouri Territory (that included Iowa) in 1812, General Clark was made governor, holding the office until 1821, when Missouri entered the Union. Governor Clark's voice, however, continued potent in the region as Indian agent until his death in 1838; one noteworthy instance being the treaty of 1824, whereby the half breed tract was established. It was at the instance of General Clark that Antoine Le Claire, afterward so prominent in the history of Scott county, was taken into the American service and given an English schooling to enable him to serve as an interpreter. Among the first "white" women in Clayton county, it is claimed, was a former slave or house servant of General Clark. She was a mulatto.

During the period from 1821 to 1834, when Iowa was merely a part of the unorganized territory of the United States, its affairs were looked after by officers of the army and Indian agents, whose work consisted mainly of protecting the Indians against aggressions of the whites. Among them were many southerners who later acquired great fame in national affairs. The first officer sent to look after the Galena miners was Colonel Willoughby Morgan, a Virginian. Colonel Zachary Taylor was another Virginian with whom the miners



in Dubuque came into direct collision on July 4, 1830. Colonel Taylor ordered them to disperse and on their refusal sent troops from Fort Crawford to arrest them. Years after he declared to Mr. Langworthy that "those miners at Dubuque were worse to manage than the Seminoles or even the Mexicans." Associated somewhat intimately with Taylor, especially during the Black Hawk war, was a Kentuckian of note, Lieutenant Jefferson Davis. He is declared to have acted with and for Taylor when the Mission school for the Winnebago Indians was established in Allamakee county in 1854. Davis was also assigned to the adjutantship of the First United States Dragoons, of which Henry Dodge was colonel. In that regiment Davis, we are told by the late General James C. Parrott, of Keokuk, himself a Marylander, was a "great crony of my (Parrott's) Captain Browne." The captain referred to was Jesse B. Browne, afterward one of the first merchants of Keokuk and the speaker of Iowa's first territorial house of representatives that convened in Burlington in December, 1838. With another Iowan, G. W. Jones, later of Dubuque, Jefferson Davis formed in those early days a fast friendship that endured until death severed the ties—a friendship that had a momentous influence upon the political views and conduct of one, if not both of Iowa's first senators, a friendship that eventually caused the imprisonment of General Jones on the charge of treasonable conduct during the Civil war. With that same regiment was Lieutenant Albert M. Lea, a North Carolinian, whose report on explorations throughout Iowa determined the site of the second Fort Des Moines, and the publication of his little book of "Notes," in Philadelphia, in 1836. Another southerner of note in the same regiment was Captain Nathan Boone, the youngest son of the great Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. He aided Lieutenant Lea greatly in furnishing data for the latter's map of Iowa.

Another distinguished southerner intimately associated with the preterritorial days of Iowa was Robert E. Lee. With respect to Lee, Mr. Langworthy suggests that it was probably largely due to his report to congress in 1838 that Iowa received her name. There are some who claim that Lee county was named in honor of the efficient and genial officer who studied the region of the Rapids so thoroughly. One of the classmates of Davis and Lee at West Point was afterward a notable figure in Iowa's history, Charles Mason, for many years judge of the supreme court and subsequently the author of the Iowa Code of 1851. In the service with these men, especially in connection with the Black Hawk war, were Generals E. P. Gaines, a Virginian, and Henry Atkinson, a North Carolinian, after whom Fort Atkinson, located on Turkey river in Winnebago county, was named. At this fort was stationed Captain J. J. Abercrombie, a Tennessean, and Lieutenant Alfred Pleasanton, a Washingtonian, both of whom rose to high rank in the Union army, and Lieutenants Simon B. Buckner, Henry Heth, Abraham Buford and Alexander W. Reynolds, all of whom became general officers in the Confederate army. Another conspicuous figure in the negotiations with the Sacs and Foxes following the Black Hawk war was also a Virginian, General Winfield Scott.

Next to General William Clark, of Missouri, the most noteworthy Indian agent of the national government immediately charged with the supervision of the interests of the Indians in Iowa and Wisconsin, was "a grand old Virginian," General Joseph M. Street. It was he who strove so vigorously to

initiate the policy of mission schools among the Indians. His services for the nation's wards won for him honorable distinction in the Indian annals of the middle west. He lies buried in the graveyard at Agency City, Iowa, near by the grave of the chief Wapello, of the Sacs and Foxes. General Street's son-in-law, Captain George Wilson, was in the same company with Jefferson Davis at Fort Crawford. Both were in the company that expelled the Dubuque miners. Captain Wilson later became the first adjutant of the militia of the territory of Iowa. General Street's son, Joseph H. D. Street, was the first register of the land office in Council Bluffs.

Another prominent, if not dominant, figure in the Black Hawk war was Henry Dodge. He soon thereafter became governor of Wisconsin Territory and thereby of Iowa. He was a native of Indiana but he spent his youth in Kentucky and began his public career in Missouri in 1805. He gained distinction in the latter state, holding many offices from sheriff and marshal up to the major general of Missouri's militia, and member of the constitutional convention of Missouri in 1820. He was one of the positive factors in the first legislative enactments passed by the legislature of Wisconsin that first met at Belmont, Wisconsin, and later at Burlington, Iowa.

If the general associations of men constitute any considerable factor in determining their conduct, in creating their attitude or state of mind with respect to life and its affairs, then enough has been shown to indicate that southern rather than New England ideas and traditions dominated the men who controlled Iowa, when it was in the initial processes of beginning, when it was inchoate, as the lawyers would put it. Their presence in and about Iowa was unquestionably a potent fact in determining the character of the inflow of immigrants that began in 1830. Let us ascertain as far as may be the nativity of the first settlers.

The first frontiersmen, other than the Canadian traders and trappers and voyageurs, to frequent Iowa were doubtless Kentuckians. Floyd's remains now lie on the bluffs of the Missouri river near Sioux City. When William Hunt was fitting out his Astorian party at St. Louis in 1810, he was anxious to secure and did enlist the services of several Kentuckian hunters and river men. On their way up the river both the scientist, Bradbury, and Hunt separately encountered three Kentuckians returning, who for three years preceding had been hunting and trapping at the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia. That many of these "men of the western waters" had frequently penetrated Iowa far inland is surely not a violent presumption.

Colonel John Smith of Missouri, some time after the death of Julien Dubuque and the sale of the latter's "Mines of Spain" at St. Louis, went up the river in a keel boat with sixty men, bent on mining and smelting lead in the region round about Dubuque. The belligerent attitude of the Indians, however, effectually interfered with his plans. The inhabitants of the mining region of Galena were mainly people from Kentucky, Tennessee and southern Illinois, a region inhabited largely by people from the former states. It was Colonel James Johnson, of Kentucky, brother of the celebrated Colonel R. M. Johnson, who in 1823 inaugurated the lead mining in the northwest between 1812 and 1813; and John S. Miller, of Hannibal, Missouri. Among that mining population was a notorious mining character, "Kentuck Anderson," who



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, UNIONVILLE



METHODIST EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE, UNIONVILLE

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had a widespread reputation as a bruiser in fist fights, who later went over to Dubuque and in a feud six miles southwest of Dubuque was killed in 1836.

All of southwestern Wisconsin was settled chiefly by southerners. It was their presence and predilections that secured the adoption of the county commissioner system of local government in Wisconsin, and maintained it until the state was admitted into the Union in 1848, despite the wishes and protests of the New Englanders and New Yorkers who had gained control in Michigan and who were rapidly coming into Wisconsin. Colonel Arthur Cunyngname traveling across Illinois in 1850 encountered numerous caravans or wagon trains of the Kentuckians and Tennesseans returning from the Galena mines for the winter to their homes south of the Ohio. We shall see later that the Dodges and Governors Clark and Hempstead were among those interested in lead mining around Galena. Iowa, no doubt received prior to 1850, no inconsiderable number of the southern people from southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. It is clear that the people who first began to look with covetous eyes across the Mississippi to the attractive lands in Iowa in the main hailed from the south.

We find southern men, or men of southern extraction, or of southern affiliation no less conspicuous and prominent in the government of the territory and state prior to 1850 and even well up to the outbreak of the Civil war. Governor Robert Lucas, the first chief executive of the territory, was a native of Virginia, a descendant of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock that so early pushed westward through the gaps of the Alleghanies into the valleys converging on the Ohio. His successor, John Chambers, although born in New Jersey in 1789, spent his life mainly in Kentucky from 1792 to 1844. In his old age he returned to Kentucky, where he died. Governor James Clark was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1836 he went to Missouri, thence to Belmont, and finally to Burlington. He married a daughter of Governor Henry Dodge, and thereby probably resulted his appointment. The first governor of the new state was Ansel Briggs, a Vermonter, a whig in Ohio, who became a democrat when he settled in Jackson county, Iowa, in 1836. His successor, Stephen Hempstead, although born in Connecticut, spent his youth in St. Louis, gained business experience in the lead mining region of Galena and settled in Dubuque in 1830. Governors James W. Grimes and Ralph P. Lowe were northern men by birth and affiliation. Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood was a Marylander, molded as was Governor Lucas by a subsequent residence in Ohio.

In the relations of the territory and state to the national government, southerners and men of southern predilections were likewise dominant in most of the important positions. The first federal judge was John James Dyer, a native of Pendleton county, Virginia, now West Virginia. But for his refusal to consider the democratic nomination he probably would have been the first governor of the state of Iowa. The United States marshal was Dr. Gideon S. Bailey of Van Buren, a native of Kentucky. Judge Dyer's successor in 1855 was another Virginian, James M. Love. Iowa's first territorial delegate to congress was W. W. Chapman, who was born and educated in Virginia under the tutelage of the noted lawyer St. George Tucker. His successor in 1841 was Augustus Caesar Dodge, a son of Governor Henry Dodge, born during the latter's residence in St. Genevieve, Missouri, and he was Iowa's national representative until the state was admitted into the Union in 1846. When the first

legislature broke the senatorial deadlock of 1846, the first senators elected were A. C. Dodge and George W. Jones. The latter was born at Vincennes, Indiana, spent his youth in Missouri, and was educated at Transylvania University, Kentucky. One could without doing violence to language claim one and perhaps both of Missouri's distinguished senators as Iowa's guardians and representatives in congress. Thomas H. Benton had, as is well known, a direct family interest in Iowa through his nephew who early attained distinction in Dubuque and later in state affairs in Iowa, and Senator Lewis F. Linn was a half-brother of Governor Henry Dodge. So industrious was Senator Linn on behalf of the interests of this state that he was known as the "Iowa senator."

Iowa's first representative in the lower house of congress was Shepherd Leffler, of Burlington; William Thompson, of Mount Pleasant, was our second. Both were sons of the Keystone state. Daniel F. Miller, our third representative, was born in Maryland, and our fourth, Lincoln Clark, of Dubuque, was born in Massachusetts, but he had been a resident of Alabama from 1830 to 1848. Of the six other representatives in congress prior to 1860 one, James Thorington, of Davenport, was a North Carolinian, and Timothy Davis, of Dubuque, was a New Jerseyan, who lived in Kentucky from 1817 to 1847.

Striking evidence of the domination of men of southern affiliations and antecedents in Iowa's political affairs prior to 1850, and even beyond, is afforded in the membership rolls of the early legislatures and constitutional conventions. The delegation from this side of the Mississippi in the Wisconsin legislatures that met first at Belmont and later at Burlington, numbered eighteen out of the thirty-nine members. Of Iowa's quota there was only one representative of New England, and one from New York, whereas there were four from Pennsylvania (three being from Washington county). The south had eight representatives; one each from Virginia and Georgia, and three each from Kentucky and Tennessee. There was one each from Ohio and Illinois. Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee were the southern states represented. Disregarding the southern stock among the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, sons of the south constituted more than half of the membership. The records of nativity are not complete for subsequent sessions and the states of origin cannot be given except for the state senate in 1851, and the fifth general assembly that met in 1854. In the senate of the third general assembly (1851) southerners continued the most numerous, seven as against two from New England. In 1854, however, we note an increase in the relative proportions of the representatives from the middle and northwest states. Nevertheless there were in the senate ten southerners and only four New Englanders, and in the lower house sixteen from the south and but nine from north-east of the Narrows.

In the constitutional conventions that convened in 1844, 1846 and 1857, we find men hailing from south of Mason and Dixon's line greatly outnumbering the New Englanders. In the first convention there were eleven Virginians, six North Carolinians, eight Kentuckians and one Tennessean, twenty-six in all; while New England was represented by ten; the middle states by twenty-three, of whom thirteen came from Pennsylvania; Ohio had eight and Indiana and Illinois each had one. In the second the numbers were fifteen from the south, eight from New England, four from the middle states and five from

the southwest states. In the convention of 1857 the south had ten, New England six, the middle states eleven and the northwest states nine representatives.

#### SOME OF THE SOUTHERN STOCK AMONG THE FIRST SETTLERS

The declarations of local chroniclers respecting the "first" events in pioneer times, such as the "first white child" born, or marriage solemnized, or the first house built, or the first church dedicated, are often born of misty memories or hasty surmises indulged in by ardent patriotic temperaments. Nevertheless, while subject to suspicion and often heavy deductions, taken altogether they may afford us considerable data from which substantial conclusions may be drawn. A cursory examination of the histories of the counties of Iowa, of the few memoirs, journals and letters relating to the first years of the state will soon convince one that New Englanders were not always the first settlers in all of the counties, and contemporary opinion often indicates that their presence was rare in various communities.

In Lee county, excluding the French Canadians and Creoles, the first American settlers are said to have been Richard Chaney, a native of Prince George's county in Maryland, and Peter Williams, of Kentucky or Tennessee. The first merchant of Fort Madison it is asserted, was one Walsh, a Baltimorean. Hawkins Taylor, himself one of the first settlers, states that Lewis Pitman, a Kentuckian, was the first settler "in all the section round about" West Point; and in Charleston he informs us there was a man by the name of Allen who "prided himself on being a Yankee—an article scarce in that section." Of the five members of the legislature from Lee in 1838 four were from southern states; Captain Jesse B. Browne, Kentucky; William Patterson, Virginia; Hawkins Taylor, Kentucky; C. J. Price, North Carolina; and James Brierly, Ohio. Among the immigrants to Fort Madison in 1837 was a family of North Carolinians whose head was John A. Drake, afterward the founder of Drakesville, in Davis county. One member of that family, Francis Marion Drake, became governor of Iowa in 1896. When General Joseph M. Street was ordered to drive back the squatters from the second Purchase he appointed a Virginian as the first licensed ferryman over the Des Moines, a man who afterward exercised a marked influence upon his fellows in territorial days, Van Caldwell, the father of Henry Clay Caldwell, a prominent state senator in 1860 and 1862, and later a judge of the federal circuit court for the district of Arkansas, and still in active service.

Southerners were not an inconsiderable number in Des Moines county. The first county clerk and city postmaster of Burlington was a Scotchman, Dr. William Ross, who had lived many years in the south, in Kentucky and Missouri. In 1836 Lieutenant Albert M. Lea bought in the "raw village" of Burlington from "one David, a shrewd Kentuckian," four lots fronting the courthouse "in expectancy," and the next year sold them to John Pemberton, the father of the celebrated officer who years after surrendered Vicksburg to General U. S. Grant. In 1838 General William Thompson, Iowa's second representative in congress, a Pennsylvanian, whose parents moved into the Keystone state from Virginia, registered at the "Wisconsin House, the largest hotel" in Burlington, whose hostess and assistants were "all West Virginians from the flats of Graves creek." One of the most influential of the first pioneers was Isaac Lefler, a Pennsylvanian, who had served eight years in the legisla-

ture of Virginia and represented that state in congress. He was one of the representatives of Demoiné county in the Wisconsin legislature at Belmont. In the first territorial legislature four of the Des Moines representatives were from Kentucky and Virginia, one each from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and two from New Hampshire. Another notable early settler of Burlington was no less than John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who became vice president in 1857. Here it is interesting to note that in the case of the fugitive slave "Dick," whose owner sought by suit to recover him in order to take him back to Missouri, not only were both the leading attorneys southerners, but so was the mayor of the city. M. D. Browning, for the plaintiff, was a Kentuckian, and Judge David Rorer, for the defendant, a Virginian, and the mayor, S. A. Hudson, who was expected to maintain peace and order, was a Kentuckian.

In Scott county we find men from south of the Ohio river much in evidence in the early settlements. Mr. Barrows, one of the first surveyors and cartographers of Iowa, writing in 1863, says that "probably the first settler in Scott county" was Captain Benjamin W. Clark, a native of Virginia, who had commanded a company of mounted rangers in the Black Hawk war. He was given the first ferry franchise between Rock Island and Davenport. He founded the town of Buffalo. Bowling Green in Scott county derives its name from James M. Bowling, another Virginian. The town of Princeton was settled first by a Kentuckian, Thomas Hubbard, Sr. The names of Colonel George Davenport and Antoine LeClaire have already been mentioned.

The first settler in Clinton county it is said was one Elisha Buell, a New Yorker, who had been "a pilot on the Ohio and lower Mississippi," coming up from St. Louis in 1835. Perhaps the most notable and forceful character among the first settlers of Jackson county was Colonel Thomas Cox, a Kentuckian, who had been a member of the senate of the first state legislature of Illinois and had served in the Black Hawk war before coming to Iowa.

The population that came across to Dubuque between 1830 and 1840 from the Fever river or Galena mining region was a variegated mixture of Canadian French and Scotch, Irish, Yankee and southerners. Excepting the Canadian infusion the majority of the "down easterns" had been previously "westernized" either in southern Ohio or southern Illinois, or in Kentucky and Missouri, that is, the Hempsteads and Langworthys. The southerners were influential. Among them were Thomas S. Nairn and General William Vandever, Marylanders, William Carter, Iowa's first manufacturer of shot, and General John G. Shields, Kentuckians, and the Emersons, John King, General Warner Lewis, Major Richard Moberly and William G. Stewart, Virginians. John King had the distinction of being the founder and editor of *The Dubuque Visitor*, the first newspaper printed in Iowa (1836). His associate, Andrew Keesecker, who was the printer or compositor of the firm, was likewise a Virginian.

Concerning Cedar Rapids, we are told that "it should be remembered that in the settlement of our city and its vicinity a strong and important element was from the south. That element brought a rich strain of blood, and means and intelligence into the raw community. And with this element the force of tradition and pride of race and early education held to accepted ideas of their section." Another writer only recently declares that those "influential pioneers"



came "from Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia and from South Carolina, and from a number of southern states," and they "left a social impress upon the community which, even to this day, has not been entirely obliterated." Among the number that came from South Carolina were the three Bryan brothers, Michael, B. S. and Hugh L., Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Stancy, Mrs. Rutledge and two sisters, and Donald M. McIntosh, a "brilliant lawyer." But the chief star of them all was Mary Swinton Legare, a sister of Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, who became attorney general in President Tyler's cabinet and later succeeded Webster as secretary of state. Miss Legare was her brother's constant companion until his death and later the editor of his literary works. She married Lowell Bullen, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, in the "old muddy church" in Cedar Rapids, and lived in Marion for some time, but she exerted her great social influence chiefly in Cedar Rapids.

A census taker in Cedar and Johnson counties in 1836, and the first sheriff of Johnson county appointed by Governor Henry Dodge, was Colonel S. C. Trowbridge, a Virginian. In Walter Terrell, one of the early millers of the state, Iowa City had another "fine old Virginia gentleman," highly educated in the classics and mathematics, widely traveled and influential among his fellows. Rev. John Todd, on his arrival at Percival, Fremont county, in October, 1848, found that most of the Methodists thereabouts were "from Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri." In 1854 James W. Grimes spoke at Glenwood, some thirty miles north of Percival, in Mills county, in behalf of his candidacy for governor, and in a letter to Mrs. Grimes describing his reception, he said: "When I came here I found that the population is entirely southern."

Following up the Des Moines river valley we find numerous sons of the Old Dominion, Kentucky and Missouri among the first settlers. In Jefferson county the "first white settler" was John Ruff, a Virginian. In Mahaska the De Lashmutts, Edmundsons, Phillips and Seevers families brought with them the traditions of the Cavaliers and of the proud gentry of the Blue Grass region. The man who was the occasion of the "Tally war" during the rebellion was a Tennessean. In Monroe county one John Massey surveyed Albia. One naturally conjectures whether he was a lineal descendant or relative of Nathaniel Massie, of Kentucky, who surveyed Virginia's lands in south central Ohio in 1789-92. A large proportion of the Mormons who stopped in Monroe county came "from Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia and other mountainous regions." Claiborne Hall, a Virginian, was the first settler in Red Rock, Marion county, coming up from Missouri in 1833, and the two following him were from Kentucky. George Gillaspay, likewise from Kentucky, settled first in Louisa county (1840), going to Marion in 1843. He became assessor, sheriff, treasurer of board of public works, member of the constitutional convention of 1857, and the first democratic nominee for lieutenant governor in Iowa in 1858. A fugitive from justice in Missouri is alleged to have been the first settler in Madison county but soon there followed him a "colony of newcomers" from Missouri. Among the party was a McCrary, "an old Tennessean, mountaineer."

The first white settlers in Polk county came in when the second Fort Des Moines, at the "Raccoon Forks" was garrisoned in 1843. Among the troops

and the attaches of the garrison were a number who remained permanently in the region and one finds southern blood common, coming in directly or indirectly through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The government contractors, the brothers John B. and W. A. Scott, came via Indiana from North Carolina stock. The tailor of the fort, J. M. Thrift, was the son of a Virginia slave owner and Baptist preacher who took his slaves to Ohio and gave them their freedom, whose grandson is now (1906) adjutant general of Iowa's militia. Peter New-comer, who was granted permission to take a claim at Agency Prairie on condition that he would build a bridge over Four Mile creek, was a Marylander. One of the first trappers along the Des Moines was Landon Hamilton, a Virginian who a few years since left his estate to the city of Des Moines and to the state of Iowa. Among the southern stock that came in later was James C. Jordan, a Virginian, afterward state senator, whose home just west of Des Moines became a noted station on the underground railway. Another Virginian was John H. Given, father of Mrs. Pauline Given Swalm, and another was Thomas M. Napier, a county judge under the law of 1851. M. D. McHenry, an attorney and later state senator, and James A. Williamson were prominent Kentuckians. In the development of the transportational facilities of Des Moines were Dr. M. P. Turner, a Missourian, who became interested first in the ferry franchises and later inaugurated the first street car system, and Jefferson S. Polk, a Kentuckian, who upon graduation from Georgetown College entered upon the practice of law in Des Moines in 1856. Since the early '90s he has been manager and chief owner of the electric railways of Des Moines. Des Moines and Polk county was settled by great numbers of indians and Ohioans whose ancestors came from south of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river. Many names of men of note might be mentioned; a few might be cited—Thomas J. Saylor and Alexander C. Bondurant, after whom Saylorville and Bondurant were named, Senators P. M. Casady and Colonel C. H. Gatch, Colonel Isaac W. Griffith and General Ed. Wright, Judge William H. McHenry, Sr. and Tacitus Hussey.

Southern stock predominated in the first settlement of Boone county. It was named after Captain Nathan Boone who first surveyed the region. William Boone, a relative, early settled near Boonesboro that commemorated the old home of their great namesake in Kentucky. Many of his descendants are found in Worth and Des Moines townships in Boone county today. In the same townships are also many relatives of the Virginian who became a noted circuit rider in Illinois, Peter Cartright. A South Carolinian has his name preserved in the town of Luther, and a Virginian in Zenorville. The common practice of western emigration proceeding by "families" and "neighborhoods" is exceedingly illustrated in the career of the Hull family. Three brothers, James, George and Uriah, of Virginia Scotch-German stock, settled in and about Boone between 1847 and 1850, and their numerous families and relations almost immediately made them the most potent political factors in the county, an influence which they maintained until the war and after. Two other brothers, John and C. J. McFarland, representatives of southern stock and views, early attained positions of marked influence, the former in banking and business and the latter on the bench. Judge McFarland was an exceedingly picturesque character in the annals of the county judge system.

One may find some interesting evidence of the make-up of the population in various sections of the northwestern counties of Iowa in the muster rolls of the Northern Border Brigade, raised in the fall of 1862 to guard our frontier against the threatened forays of the bloodthirsty Sioux. The five companies, comprising sixteen officers and two hundred and fifty-four men, were recruited from an extensive region including Harrison, Shelby, Woodbury in the southwest, Hamilton and Hardin in the southeast, and Emmet and Kossuth on the north. The lieutenant colonel, James A. Savage, of Sioux City, was a Tennessean. Of the two hundred and seventy there were twenty-four from New England, fifty-five from New York and Pennsylvania, thirty-four from the southern states, eighty-four from the northwest states, and seven from Iowa. The first mentioned were chiefly in the northern counties. In the southern and western counties the southern states and Ohio and Indiana claimed the major number. In company B for instance, recruited chiefly in and about Fort Dodge, eighteen out of the forty-two native born were southerners, mostly North Carolinians and Tennesseans.

This somewhat drearissime recital of particulars may be closed by one other reference. During the high waters in the Missouri and Floyd rivers in March, 1857, it was discovered that the floods were encroaching dangerously near to the grave of Sergeant Floyd, the young Kentuckian of Lewis and Clark's party who died and was buried on the river bluffs in 1804. His remains were taken up for reinterment. On May 28, 1857, under directions of Captain James B. Todd, late of the United States army, they were taken to the steamer for transfer to their present resting place. The pallbearers whose names are preserved were W. Craft, of Virginia; T. Griffy, of Kentucky; L. Kennerly, of Missouri; W. H. Levering, of Indiana; N. Levering, of Ohio; and D. W. Scott, of the army. In Woodbury it appears that southerners seem to form a goodly proportion of the population if the suggestions of those names are worth consideration.

If we examine into the nativity of the pioneers among the professions we find many noteworthy southerners.

Iowa's first preacher probably was a Kentuckian, Rev. David Lowry, a Cumberland Presbyterian, who assisted General Street in his work with the Winnebago Indians at the Mission school in Allamakee county. In Mahaska county, in 1844, Mrs. Phillips tells us, "Cumberland Presbyterians seem to predominate." Rev. Launcelot Graham Bell, a Virginian, organized the first Presbyterian church, at West Point, Lee county, at Muscatine, at Iowa City and in cities and towns along the southern part of the state to the Missouri. It was Rev. John Hancock, of Kentucky, assisted by Mr. Bell, who started the first Presbyterian church in Council Bluffs. The first Presbyterian preacher in Red Rock, Marion county, and the first resident pastor in Des Moines was a North Carolinian, Rev. Thompson Bird. The first preacher of the Christian church in Iowa was David R. Chance, a Kentuckian. He was one of the seven representatives of Des Moines county in the legislature at Belmont in 1836. His experience with legislative virtue in the location of the territorial capital did not enhance his faith in human nature. It was Elder D. S. Burnet, of Baltimore, who established the Christian church in Iowa City. One of the forceful and constructive men in the Methodist church was Rev. Samuel Clark. He was born in Virginia, and was

chaplain of Virginia's constitutional convention in 1829-30, in which sat ex-presidents Madison and Monroe. He was one of the founders of the Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant and the father of the brilliant editor of *The Keokuk Gate City*, Sam M. Clark. Bishop Loras of the Catholic church, who came to Dubuque in 1836, was stationed in Mobile, Alabama, from 1829 to 1836.

Among the doctors of the state were Dr. Enos Lowe, of Burlington, a native of North Carolina. He was made chairman of the constitutional convention that met in Iowa City in 1846 that framed the constitution finally adopted. Dr. John D. Elbert, of Keosauqua, Dr. John W. Finley, of Dubuque, Dr. John F. Henry, of Burlington, were Kentuckians. Dr. W. Patton, of Council Bluffs, was from Virginia; Dr. G. L. Brown, of Marion county, was a Tennessean. There were two physicians in the first territorial legislature and both hailed from the south, Dr. Gideon S. Bailey of Van Buren county, from Kentucky, in the house of representatives, and Dr. Jesse B. Payne, of Henry county, from Tennessee, in the council. In the constitutional convention of 1844, four out of the five doctors were members from the south. In the convention of 1846 honors were even; one was from Alabama, one from North Carolina and two from Vermont.

In the military service distinguished names are met with: General James C. Parrott, of Keokuk; General J. G. Lauman, of Burlington; General William Vandever, of Dubuque, all Marylanders; and General John Edwards of Chariton, and General James A. Williamson, of Des Moines, were both Kentuckians.

Southerners loom up prominently in the early annals of Iowa's legal profession. Besides Judge Caldwell already mentioned and Judges Dyer and Love referred to, Judge James Grant, a North Carolinian who settled in Davenport, was a man of remarkable force of character if one-half that hosts of admirers relate of him be true. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of 1844 and he called the second convention to order in 1846 and was a potent factor in their deliberations. Other southern lawyers in those conventions were W. W. Chapman, of Virginia, our territorial delegate in congress; William R. Harrison, Washington county, from North Carolina; H. P. Haun, of Clinton county, from Kentucky; and G. W. Bowie, of Des Moines county, from Maryland; Judge Dyer's brother-in-law, Ben M. Samuels, a Virginian, was one of the forceful lawyers of Dubuque. In Mahaska county we have the name of William H. Seevers, who gained fame both as a codifier and as a judge of the state supreme court. A vigorous lawyer in the pioneer days of Council Bluffs was Judge R. L. Douglass, a native of Maryland. One of the leaders in the constitutional convention of 1857 was William Penn Clarke, a Marylander. Another Marylander then rising into prominence was C. C. Nourse, of Keosauqua, who later became attorney general of Iowa. The name of one Iowa lawyer, however, stands above all, Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk, a Kentuckian, who practiced law in the Gate City from 1850 to 1862, when President Lincoln made him associate justice of our great supreme court at Washington.

In the development of the public schools of Iowa men from the southern states were not a little in evidence. A young Kentuckian, Berryman Jennings, was the first school teacher in Iowa, conducting a school in Lee county from October to December, 1830. W. W. Jamison, a Virginian, a graduate of Washington College, was among the first teachers of Keokuk. The first schoolhouse was built three years later at Burlington by Dr. Ross, a long resident Kentuckian, already

mentioned. It was Gideon S. Bailey, of Van Buren, also a Kentuckian, who introduced the first school laws in the territorial legislature in 1838. The schools of Council Bluffs were started by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Rue, from Kentucky. In 1838 a nephew of the author of "Thirty Years View," Thomas H. Benton, Jr., a Tennessean, educated in Missouri and Tennessee, founded a classical school in Dubuque. Ten years later he entered upon an influential career as state superintendent of public instruction that did not cease until his death in 1867. The influence of Rev. Samuel Clarke in the founding of the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant has been noted. The founder of Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, was Rev. George B. Bowman, a North Carolinian. The first instructors in Oskaloosa College, in 1861, were two brothers, Rev. George T. and W. A. Carpenter, both sons of Kentucky. The former was made president and held the office until 1880, when he, with the assistance of his brother-in-law, General E. M. Drake, founded Drake University, in Des Moines.

#### SOME OPINIONS

Among the pioneers opinions were now and then expressed concerning the nativity of the population. As we might anticipate the subject was not one that, amidst the press of efforts to subdue forests, prairie and stream, would seriously engage attention or elicit seasoned opinion. Personal associations, especially political and religious affiliations, usually narrowed vision and interfered with impartial judgment. A few recorded opinions are found that are of interest although they are somewhat divergent; some were expressed early in the history of the state, some in memoirs and recollections published in recent years.

Writing to Peter Cooper in 1868, Governor Samuel Merrill, a native of Maine, who came to Iowa in 1856, declared that the state was "settled mainly from Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, with a large admixture from New England." Judge Francis Springer, also a son of Maine, who represented Louisa and Washington counties in the territorial council in 1840-41, and in 1857 became president of the third constitutional convention, stated in his "Recollections," published in 1897, that "the first settlers of Iowa, it has been said, were from southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois." Professor L. F. Parker, one of Iowa's pioneer teachers and historians, writing in 1893, said that "the earliest settlers came largely from southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the most northerly of the southern states; Pennsylvania soon furnished a large contingent. \* \* \* About 1854 large additions were made to the population from New England and from its earlier overflows into New York and northern Ohio." George Duffield, of Keosauqua, a pioneer of 1837, has recently told us that when his father, James Duffield, started west in 1837, there were thousands of settlers "on the move" towards Iowa, leaving Pennsylvania and Ohio. "They (the Duffields) were joined on their way down the Ohio by movers from the Carolinas, Kentucky and other states, and all were afloat in keel boats, 'broads' and steamboats." The observation of the late Theodore Parvin respecting the settlement of sons of the Old Dominion in southern Iowa has already been quoted. According to Hawkins Taylor "Yankees were a scarce article" in Lee county in the first years of the territory. During the winter of 1841 the late James Hilton, of Monroe county, made a "pedestrian tour of the counties of Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson and Van Buren"

and he found that "by far the greater part of the settlers in that part of Iowa were from Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana."

Three opinions are especially noteworthy. They were expressed by men whose experience with, and knowledge of the pioneers were both extensive and official. Each opinion was expressed in connection with or relative to a critical event in the life of the territory of the state. The nativity of the people was consciously considered in the first and third and evidently in the mind in the second, hence their significance.

When the first proposals for the organization of the territory of Iowa were being urged upon congress, the lynx-eyed, far-seeing guardian of slavery, Calhoun, was stoutly opposed. George W. Jones, the delegate of Wisconsin, who urged our case "told him that the inhabitants were mainly from Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois; that the institutions of the south had nothing to fear from them. Mr. Calhoun replied that this state of things would not last long; that men from New England and other states, where abolition sentiments prevailed, would come in and drive him from power and place." The error of both Jones and Calhoun was their lack of appreciation of the abolition or anti-slavery sentiment among the southerners who came north.

Writing to Salmon P. Chase upon conditions in Iowa in 1856, Governor Grimes declared: "The southern half of our state is strongly pro-slavery, but I think we will be able to carry a majority with us for free principles. \* \* \* The north third of our state will be to Iowa politically what the Western Reserve is to the state of Ohio." The implications plainly are: first, people of southern sympathies, if not of southern lineage numerically prevailed in Iowa up to 1856; second, the same was true of southern Ohio; and third, the opponents of slavery, if they were to win in their fight against the arrogant advance of the leaders of the southern system had to depend upon the division of the southern residents in Iowa. The latter fact has not been fully appreciated in Iowa. No more has a similar state of facts in southern and western Pennsylvania, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

In 1850, excluding slavery, the question that vexed Iowans locally more than any other matter, was the continuance of the county judge system that was instituted in 1851. The gross disregard of economy in financial administration and often flagrant misuse of their autocratic powers in many districts outraged the dearest traditions of the New Englanders and New Yorkers who came into Iowa in such numbers between 1850 and 1860. Julius H. Powers was elected to the senate in 1850 from a district in north central Iowa comprising nine counties. He was chairman of the senate committee on county and township organization. In describing the contest in the legislature over the attempt to revolutionize the system of local government, Mr. Powers explains the animus of the struggle, and so far as I can discover he is the only observer or writer who has perceived the profound social and political consequences of the different streams of pioneer immigration into Iowa in the ante bellum period:

"Two tides had flowed into Iowa in populating the state, one from the east bringing the New England element and habits, with its memory of town meetings and individual rights, and one from the south, bringing with it the southern element with its thoughts and polity.

"In the early settlement of the state the southerner had largely predominated,

and the state's early organization was fashioned and molded by that influence, and the old baronial system had been perpetuated through the slave power where necessity required a centralizing. To abolish this one man power and disburse it among the many was looked upon by the southern element as dangerous in the extreme, and considerable bitterness was engendered when a change was demanded.

"Party lines were thrown down, and former influences and surroundings controlled the vote."

All these things may be so; and still the numerical preponderance of southern stock in Iowa prior to the Civil war is by no means demonstrated. The predominance of southerners among the men charged with the supervision of this region in the preterritorial days may have been a mere chance occurrence. The preference of the national government for men of southern blood or views in the territorial appointments was due, some may contend, to political conditions affecting the entire nation. Again the large number of southerners in our early legislative and constitutional assemblies, while very suggestive, is not in and of itself proof of the numerical preponderance of southern stock. And as to opinions they are usually based on promiscuous and vagrant impressions. The facts may be far different.

The New England tradition must be adversely considered, and presumptuous though it may seem, Justice Miller's judgment must be reversed; the decision must be Iowa was settled first by sons of the Old Dominion interspersed with the vigor of New England. Upon such a holding much that is inexplicable in Iowa's history becomes easily understandable. We can readily appreciate why Senator Dodge could so confidently proclaim in the senate in 1854 that he and his colleague, General Jones, with the senator from Pennsylvania were the only senators from the north who had voted against the Wilmot Proviso and for the fugitive slave law; and why Governor Grimes found the south half of Iowa so strongly pro-slavery.

This predominance of southern stock among Iowa's pioneers, the prevalence of southern traditions among the dominant political forces of the state prior to the Civil war had ineradicable effects upon the life and institutions of Iowans. Throughout the entire history of the state one may discern a sharp cleavage among the people of Iowa that in general typifies the traditional conflict between the Cavalier and the Puritan. It is manifest not only in the political life of the state, but in the social life of the people, in industry and commerce, in church and religion, in education and modes of recreation—sundry phases of which the writer hopes some time to set forth.





## CHAPTER III

COUNTIES AND COUNTY NAMES—NUMBER IN THE STATE—LAWS AS TO THEIR CREATION—ORIGIN OF DIVIDING STATES INTO COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS—HOW THEY WERE ORGANIZED IN IOWA.

### COUNTY ORGANIZATION

With regard to the origin of dividing individual states into county and township organizations, which in an important measure should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves under the approval of and subject to the state and general government of which they each formed a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says the county system "originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was, moreover, consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentleman felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia and the system extending throughout the state spread into all the southern states and some of the northern states, unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by General George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formally extended over the state by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848.

"Under this system, as in other states adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the state had become filled with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively

arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short that under that system 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, 'whereas particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every town, or the majority of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.'

"They might also," says Mr. Haines, "impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways and the like.'

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

"Probably also a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a 'general court,' or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

"They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations and in fact did all the public business of the colony.

"Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio, and other western states."

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Iowa, or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi river. But as the new country began to be opened and as eastern people continued to move westward across the mighty river and form thick settlements along its western shore, the territory and state and county and township and town organizations soon followed in quick succession and those different systems became more or less modified and improved, accordingly as deemed necessary by the experience and judgment and demands of the people until they have arrived at the present stage of advancement and efficiency.

In the settlement of the territory of Iowa the legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi. As each new county was formed it was made

to include under legal jurisdiction, all the country bordering west of it and required to grant to the accidental settlers election privileges and an equal share in the county government with those who properly lived in the geographical limit of the county. The counties first organized along the eastern border of this state were given for a short time jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these different localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own, and finally, at the first session of the legislature, after the Indians sold out, the newly acquired territory, including all northwestern Iowa, was laid off into counties, provisions were made for their respective organizations when the proper time should arrive and these were severally named.

At the time of the organization there were but two townships in the county—Magnolia and Jefferson. The organization was completed by the election of Abraham Fletcher, of Fremont county, Charles Wolcott, of Mills county, and A. D. Jones, of Pottawattamie county, commissioners; and Michael McKenney, organizing sheriff.

The election, it is hardly necessary to say, had nothing of the nature of a political contest. The object was simply to organize the county and political differences had not yet appeared. But very soon there came a change. The citizens were then generally quiet, industrious and peaceable with one another. Occasional differences and disputes arose, which in the main were soon overlooked or forgotten on account of their necessary and natural dependence for aid and convenience, as well as for common defense in their pioneer homes.

Dissensions and enmities, however, began to creep in gradually as the settlement progressed and continued to increase in working discontent very much in proportion as the settlements became more independently situated and more exclusive in their devotion to self interest and advancement. The unwelcome spirit of dissension began to manifest itself to the public most clearly perhaps about the time of the proclamation of the organizing sheriff announcing the organization of the county, which would create numerous offices to be filled from the ranks of the first voters.

These offices during the first term of course, presented no great inducement for being very eagerly sought after, so far as the salary was concerned, but then they afforded positions of influence and preference, and they might in the near future prove very convenient stepping stones to more lucrative and influential positions. Beside, it was no mean thing to be elected to fill the first offices created in the new county. In this regard they afforded considerable inducement for being sought after by those who were at all inclined toward official distinction and they called forth numerous aspirants.

At that time as well as now, doubtless, there was a good percentage of worthy, influential citizens who, so far as their own desires for official position were concerned were entirely disinterested in the political canvass. These persons sought no such positions for themselves and would not accept one if offered. Public applause and criticisms were not at all coveted by them. Nevertheless they were as deeply interested in the welfare of the county as any other citizens and had a decided preference for those who should receive their votes. They desired to entrust the county government to efficient, trustworthy men, who were willing to assume the responsibility, and capable of conducting it in an

efficient and acceptable manner, while they themselves were content to engage in some other department of the county's progress, more congenial to their tastes and dispositions. On the other hand, there were always enough of those who would accept these official positions, more or less reluctantly or cheerfully, if duly elected or urged a little to fill them, so that it was soon found the various offices were not sufficient to give each of the aspirants a position. Evidently some of these must gain the honored distinction, while others must be left out, part of whom doubtless would be disappointed not a little over their defeat.

Who then of these various aspirants were the best qualified to fill these several positions? Who had the most deserved claim on the public support? Who were the shrewdest political tricksters and wire pullers? Who of all the number could wield the most extended and effective influence, either by honorable, or it may be, by unfair means in securing the majority vote? These and many other questions of similar character would quite naturally arise, even in the minds of early settlers, as the memorable first election day drew near, when they must each receive a decisive answer at the ballot box.

#### COUNTIES AND COUNTY NAMES

There are and have been ever since the 26th day of February, 1857, ninety-nine counties in this state. No county has been created under the present constitution of the state, although acts have been passed looking to that end. One enactment divided the county of Kossuth, and out of the three northernmost townships erected the county of Crocker; but the act was subsequently pronounced unconstitutional by the supreme court. Acts looking to the division of Pottawattamie county have also been passed, but, upon submission to the voters of that county, were defeated.

The creation of a county having less than 432 square miles has always been forbidden by the state constitution, and it was because the proposed county of Crocker was obnoxious to this interdiction that the act creating it was declared void. It was found, however, when the present constitution was adopted, that, owing to want of knowledge of the fact that the township adjoining the northern state line (number 100) was one mile short throughout its entire length, several counties, viz: Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Emmet, Dickinson and Osceola—had each an area sixteen miles less than the required minimum. To remove all doubts likely to arise because of this error, the constitution of 1857 authorized the organization of these counties with their area already defined.

The present constitution further provides that "no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county cast for and against it." An act was passed in 1862 authorizing counties to readjust their boundaries as they might see fit. Under the provisions of this statute, the boundary line of Crawford and Monona counties was removed six miles to the westward. The commissioners who drafted the code, believing the act unconstitutional, recommended that it be not embodied in the code, which recommendation being adopted, the act ceased to have force September 1, 1873.

Two counties were created by the legislative council of Michigan; twenty-

two (including three extinct) by the legislative assembly of Wisconsin; and twenty-three by the legislative assembly of Iowa territory; while the general assembly of the state has established in all fifty-nine, of which, however, it has abolished three—Bancroft, Yell and the first Humboldt.

All the counties of the state are now organized and have been so since 1871. The organization of the older counties was provided for by special legislative enactments. But chapter 84, of the acts of the first general assembly, and chapter 12, of the acts of the fourth general assembly, provided modes of proceeding for such organization; and, especially since January 22, 1853, when the latter act took effect, nearly all the counties organized, and since the adoption of the present constitution all of them have followed the mode thus provided.

The statement given below is a brief synopsis of the facts connected with the establishment and organization of the counties, together with the original selection of county seats, so far as the same may be gathered from the various statutes of the several legislative bodies.

The act of the territorial council of Michigan which laid off the counties of Dubuque and Demoine is deemed of sufficient interest to warrant its reproduction entire here:

An Act to lay off and organize counties west of the Mississippi river.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, That all that district of country which was attached to the territory of Michigan, by the act of congress entitled "An act to attach the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi river and north of the state of Missouri to the territory of Michigan," approved June twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, which is situated to the north of a line to be drawn due west from the lower end of Rock Island to Missouri river, shall constitute a township which shall be called Dubuque; the said county shall constitute a township which shall be called Julien; the seat of justice shall be established at the village of Dubuque until the same shall be changed by the judges of the county court of said county.

Sec. 2. All that part of the district aforesaid, which was attached as aforesaid to the territory of Michigan, and which is situated south of the said line to be drawn west from the lower end of Rock Island, shall constitute a county, and be called Demoine; the said county shall constitute a township, and be called Flint Hill; the seat of justice of said county shall be at such place therein as shall be designated by the judges of the county court of said county.

Sec. 3. A county court shall be and hereby is established in each of said counties. The county court of the county of Dubuque shall be held on the first Monday in April and September, annually; and the county court of the county of Demoine, on the second Monday in April and September, annually.

Sec. 4. All laws now in force in the county of Iowa, not locally inapplicable, shall be and hereby are extended to the counties of Dubuque and Demoine, and shall be in force therein.

Sec. 5. The inhabitants of the said township may hold an election for their township officers on the first Monday in November, next; all elections in the county of Dubuque shall be held at the following places, to-wit: at Sorimier's store in the village of Dubuque and at Gehon's store in the village of Peru, at the dwelling house now occupied by Hosea T. Camp, near the head of Cattish

creek, and at Lore's dwelling house on the Mukkoketta. The elections in the county of Demoine shall be held at the seat of justice of said county. The said elections shall be held by three persons, at each place above mentioned, who shall be elected to perform such service by a majority of the inhabitants then present between the hours of ten and twelve of the said day, and who shall proceed to hold said elections according to the mode prescribed by law for holding township elections, and make return thereof to the justices of the county court of each county respectively, who shall canvass the votes given at the several polls within their counties and declare the names of the persons who shall have been duly elected at such election. The oath of office of the chief justices of the county courts of the said counties may be administered by the person appointed clerk of the respective counties, and the said chief justices shall then proceed to administer the oath of office to the said clerk and associate justices of the county courts according to law.

Sec. 6. Process, civil and criminal, issued from the circuit court of the United States for the county of Iowa, shall run into all parts of said counties of Dubuque and Demoine, and shall be served by the sheriff, or other proper officer, within either of said counties; writs of error shall lie from the circuit court for the county of Iowa, to the county courts established by this act, in the same manner as they now issue from the supreme court to the several county and circuit courts of the territory.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of October next, and the township officers elected under this act shall hold their offices until the first Monday of April next, and until others are elected and qualified.

Approved September 6, 1834.

The first and second sections of the act were probably intended to divide the territory to which the Indian title had been extinguished between the counties of Dubuque and Demoine; and the first section limits the county of Dubuque to the line of the Indian purchase. The letter of section two does not, however, it will be observed, so limit the county of Demoine, whatever might have been the intention. In the following statement, accordingly, it is assumed that the original county of Demoine comprised all of the present state south of the line now separating Madison and Dallas counties, extended to both rivers. The actual line—one drawn due west from the lower end of Rock Island to the Missouri river—was rather more than half a mile to the northward; but the assumed line is believed to be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of this statement.

## CHAPTER IV

APPANOOSE COUNTY ORGANIZED—BOUNDARIES OUTLINED—COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO SELECT COUNTY SEAT—NAME OF COUNTY SEAT CHANGED FROM CHALDEA TO CENTERVILLE—CHIEF APPANOOSE.

Section 2 of Chapter 34, Laws of 1843, approved February 17, reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the following boundaries shall constitute a new county, to be called Appanoose, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Davis, and running west to the township line dividing townships 70 and 71 to range 20 west; thence south on said range line to the Missouri state line; thence on said line to the southwest corner of Davis county; thence north to the place of beginning, which county, with that of Davis, and all the territory lying west, shall be attached to Van Buren county for judicial, revenue and election purposes."

Section 12 of the same act required the commissioners of each organized county to have the boundaries of attached counties surveyed, which survey was to remain good until surveyed by government authority.

Section 13 authorized the governor to appoint as many justices of the peace in the newly created counties as he might deem necessary, and each justice so appointed had the power to designate two constables.

Section 15 required the new counties to refund the expenses incurred in the preliminary survey of their boundaries.

Section 13 of Chapter 122, Laws of 1844, approved February 15, attached Appanoose to Davis county for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

By virtue of the above act the commissioners of Davis county erected Appanoose into a voting precinct, and the first election was held at the house of J. F. Stratton, April 1, 1844, at which only nine votes were polled. The judges were J. F. Stratton, William Money, and Joseph Crow; and the clerks, William Crow and John Stratton. The electors were William Crow, Joseph Stratton, John Crow, Stephen Trimble, William Money, John W. Clancy, J. F. Stratton, Samuel Trimble and Jehiel Troxell.

Jonathan F. Stratton was elected justice of the peace for the county, which was precinct No. 5 of Davis county, and Joseph Stratton and William Money were chosen constables. The duplicate poll list of this election was carefully preserved by Mr. Stratton, who stated that there were at the time not more than two or three other voters in the precinct, exclusive of those who lived south of the line claimed by Missouri. It is probable that the Mansons and some others had not yet returned to their claims.

## THE COUNTY ORGANIZED

Chapter 60 of the acts passed by the territorial legislature of 1846, approved January 13, reads as follows:

"An Act for the organization of the County of Appanoose.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the council and house of representatives of the territory of Iowa, That the county of Appanoose be and the same is hereby organized from and after the first Monday in August next, and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights to which, by law, the inhabitants of other counties in this territory are entitled; and the said county of Appanoose shall constitute a part of the First Judicial District of the territory.

"Sec. 2. That the first general election in and for said county shall be held on the first Monday in August next, at which time the county officers for said county shall be elected; also such number of justices of the peace and constables as may be ordered by the clerk of the district court of said county; said clerk to have due regard to the convenience of the people.

"Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court, in and for said county, to give notice of the first general election in and for said county, grant certificates of election, and in all respects discharge the duties required by law to be performed by clerks of the board of county commissioners in relation to general elections, until a clerk of the board of county commissioners for said county may be elected and qualified.

"Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court in said county to perform and discharge all the duties required by law to be performed by sheriffs in relation to general elections until a sheriff for said county shall be elected and qualified.

"Sec. 5. That the term of office of the county officers elected at the first general election, under the provisions of this act shall expire on the day of the general election for the year 1847, and the term of office of the justices of the peace and constables elected, as aforesaid, shall expire on the first Monday in the month of April, 1847.

"Sec. 6. The clerk of the district court for said county may be appointed at any time after the passage of this act.

"Sec. 7. In case of a vacancy in the office of clerk of the district court for said county, it is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of Davis county to perform the duties required by this act to be performed by said clerk.

"Sec. 8. That there shall be no assessment or tax levied by the authorities of Davis county within the limits of said county of Appanoose, for the year 1846, but such assessment may be made by the county assessor elected at the first general election in said county of Appanoose, which assessment may be made at any time prior to the first Monday in the month of October, 1846.

"Sec. 9. That it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of said county to hold a meeting on the first Monday of October, 1846, at which time they shall examine the assessment roll returned to them, and levy such a tax for county and territorial purposes, upon such assessment for the year 1846, as may be required by law.

"Sec. 10. That the time for the treasurer of said county to attend to each



of the township precincts, for the purpose of collecting revenue, according to the provisions of the thirty-fourth section of an act entitled 'An act to provide for assessing and collecting public revenues,' approved 15th of February, 1844, shall be during the month of November, and he shall attend at his office, at the county seat of said county during the month of December, to receive taxes from persons wishing to pay the same, for the year 1846.

"Sec. 11. That all actions at law or equity in the district court, for the county of Davis, commenced prior to the organization of the said county of Appanoose, where the parties, or either of them, reside in the county of Appanoose, shall be prosecuted to final judgment, order or decree, as fully and effectually as if this act had not been passed.

"Sec. 12. That it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace residing within the county aforesaid to return all books and papers in their hands pertaining to the said office, to the next nearest justice of the peace which may be elected and qualified for said county, under the provisions of this act; and all suits at law, or other official business, which may be in their hands and unfinished shall be prosecuted or completed by the justice of the peace to whom such business or papers may have been returned, as aforesaid.

"Sec. 13. That the judicial authorities of Davis county shall have cognizance of all crimes or violations of the criminal laws of this territory committed within the limits of said county prior to the first day of August next; provided prosecution be commenced under the judicial authorities of Davis county prior to said first day of August next.

"Sec. 14. That said county of Appanoose shall have cognizance of all crimes or violations of the criminal laws of this territory prior to the first day of August next, in cases where prosecution shall not have been commenced under the judicial authorities of Davis county.

"Sec. 15. That the territory or country west of Appanoose be and the same is hereby attached to said county of Appanoose, for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

"Sec. 16. That the clerk of the district court in and for the said county of Appanoose, may keep his office at any place in said county until the county seat thereof be located.

"Sec. 17. That William Whitacre, of Van Buren county, B. P. Baldwin, of Washington county, and Andrew Leach, of Davis county, be and the same are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of said county of Appanoose. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the office of the clerk of the district court in and for said county on the first Monday in the month of September next, or within thirty days thereafter, as they may agree.

"Sec. 18. Said commissioners shall first take and subscribe the following oath, to-wit: 'We do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that we have no personal interest, directly or indirectly, in the location of the seat of justice of Appanoose county, and that we will faithfully and impartially locate the county seat of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county;' which oath shall be administered by the clerk of the district court, or any other person authorized to administer oaths within said county, and the officer administering said oath shall certify and file the same in the office of

the clerk of the district court of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same.

"Sec. 19. Said commissioners, when met and qualified under the provisions of this act, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county, and as soon as they have come to a determination they shall commit the same to writing, signed by said commissioners, and filed with the clerk of the district court of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same and forever keep it on file in his office; and the place thus designated shall be the seat of justice of said county.

"Sec. 20. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of \$2 per day for each day they may be necessarily employed in the discharge of the duties enjoined upon them by this act, and \$2 per day for each traveling to and from said county of Appanoose, which shall be paid out of the first proceeds arising from the sale of town lots in said seat of justice.

"Sec. 21. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The name which had been bestowed in 1843, and retained in 1846 was that of a minor Sac chief, who was well known to the settlers in the counties east. He removed to the reservation at Agency, in Wapello county, where Keokuk, Wapello and himself were each given a farm. Here he lived till his death, in 1845, and was buried near his cabin; he was well liked by the whites.

Joint resolution No. 15, passed by the legislature and approved June 11, 1845, provided that the county of Appanoose should receive fifty copies of the laws of the session in that year.

Chapter 37 of the Laws of 1846 provided that Appanoose and Kiskkekosh (now Monroe) counties shall be entitled to one delegate in the forthcoming convention to frame a state constitution.

Joint resolution No. 13, approved January 17, 1846, authorized William G. Coop to procure a full set of seals for Appanoose county.

#### NAME OF COUNTY SEAT CHANGED

Chapter 5 of the first Iowa legislature, approved January 18, 1847, reads:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Iowa, That the name of the town of Chaldea, in Appanoose county, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Centerville."

The name of Chaldea had been bestowed at the suggestion of Mr. Stratton; but a month or two after, at a house-raising in the town or vicinity, Rev. Mr. Manson proposed that the name should be changed to "Senterville." Mr. Manson was a Tennessean, an ardent whig, and a loyal admirer of Governor Senter, long distinguished in the annals of Tennessee. Mr. Manson pressed his argument with so much eloquence that the assemblage, who composed at least one-third of the county's voters, concurred in his suggestion, and Mr. Manson at once drew up a petition to the legislature asking that the name be changed to suit his idea, which was signed by the voters present, and in due course forwarded to Iowa City. The solons on the appropriate committee had no objection to recommending a little bill like that, but, concluding that Mr. Manson was not quite up to the mark in the matter of spelling, they sagely changed the initial letter of the name, and the town became Centerville. The name of Chaldea, it



OLD APPANOOSE COUNTY COURTHOUSE



is said, was not on the postal directory, and on this account had at first been considered quite appropriate. Mr. Stratton was a democrat, and, while sorry that his name had been discarded, he had yet a feeling of lively satisfaction that his whig neighbor had also failed to name the town.

#### CHIEF APPANOOSE

Chief Appanoose, who presided over a band of Sac Indians has his name preserved in the name of this county. The name signifies "A chief when a child." Little is known of his early life, but during the Black Hawk war he belonged to the peace party. He was tall, straight as an arrow, finely formed and intelligent. After the removal of the tribes from the eastern part of the state to the Des Moines valley the village over which he presided stood near where Ottumwa has been built. Appanoose was one of the chiefs who accompanied Keokuk to Washington in 1837. At Boston he made a speech which made him famous. He had four wives and lived a very quiet life, seldom going far from his village. The exact date of his death is not known. These facts about Appanoose are from the history of Iowa, written by the late Lieutenant B. F. Gue. Quoting from the same history some interesting information is given relating to the opening of this county to white settlers by treaty with the Indians, it says:

#### BLACK HAWK PURCHASE

On September 21, 1832, General Winfield Scott and Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, negotiated a treaty with the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes, by which there was acquired from these tribes six million acres of land on the west side of the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. The treaty was made on the west bank of the river in the present limits of the city of Davenport. The tract thus ceded extended from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, and had an average width of fifty miles westward of the Mississippi (being somewhat to the east of Appanoose county).

The consideration to be paid for this grant was an annual sum of \$20,000 for a period of thirty years; and a further sum of \$50,000 to be applied to the payment of debts due from the Indians to traders Davenport and Farnam, at Rock Island. Six thousand barrels of pork, twenty-five beef cattle and twelve bushels of salt were also appropriated for the support of women and children whose husbands and fathers had been killed in the war just closed. It was estimated that the United States paid in money and provisions about nine cents an acre for this munificent grant of lands.

Black Hawk being a prisoner, the treaty was agreed to on the part of the Indians by Keokuk, Pashepaho and about thirty other chiefs and warriors (including Appanoose) of the Sac and Fox nation. There was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes within the limit of this grant, four hundred square miles of land on the Iowa river, including Keokuk's village. This was called Keokuk's reserve, and was occupied by the Indians till 1836, when by treaty it was ceded to the United States. The Sacs and Foxes then moved to a reservation on the Des Moines river, where Agency City has been built. Here Keokuk, Appanoose and Wapello, chiefs of the united tribes, had each a large farm under cultivation.

The farms belonging to Wapello and Keokuk were on what is known as Keokuk prairie, lying back from the right bank of the Des Moines river. Appanoose's farm included a part of the present site of the city of Ottumwa. The memory of these chiefs has been perpetuated by three counties and two cities, which bear their names, while a county in northern Iowa bears the name of the famous old war chief, Black Hawk.

#### APPANOOSE OPEN FOR SETTLERS

On October 11, 1842, another treaty was made with the Sac and Fox Indians, in which they conveyed all their remaining lands in Iowa to the United States. They were to vacate the eastern portion of the lands ceded to a line running west of the present counties of Appanoose and Lucas and north through Marion, Jasper, Marshall and Hardin counties, to the north limit of the grant, on May 1, 1843, and the remainder on October 11, 1845.

When the time came for the departure of the Indians they were sad and sorrowful. They lingered around their old homes reluctant to leave them forever. The women were weeping as they gathered their children and household goods together for the long journey to a strange and distant country. The warriors could hardly suppress their emotion as they looked for the last time upon the beautiful rivers, groves and prairies that they had owned so long and were so reluctant to surrender. As the long line of the retreating red men silently and sorrowfully took its way westward, the booming of guns and the light of a hundred bonfires gave evidence of the advancing hosts of white settlers who hastened in to occupy a vacant place. In the progress of years these once powerful and warlike tribes became listless and enervated, losing the energetic characteristics which distinguished them in former times. The excitement of war and the chase having long ago died out in their changed environment, they became degenerate, intemperate and lazy.

## CHAPTER V

FIRST GOVERNMENT OF APPANOOSE COUNTY—CHANGES MADE IN TITLES OF OFFICES  
—BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—COUNTY JUDGE—BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST BOARD

### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

When the county was created the act of the legislature established a governing body for the new entity, designated the same as a board of commissioners and prescribed in general terms its duties. Therefore, the business affairs of the county were placed in the hands of three men, who, agreeable to instructions under the creating act, held its first term of court at the time provided for so doing.

### COUNTY JUDGE

In 1851 the office of county commissioners was abolished and to take its place that of county judge was created. The last meeting of the board of county commissioners was held July 28, 1851, and as its successor in the business affairs of the county, Reuben Riggs was elected county judge in August, 1851. His duties were numerous and jurisdiction almost without limit. The county judge not only became heir to the powers of the board of commissioners, but was also clothed with the authority of a court of probate and was empowered to sit as a committing magistrate. He was his own clerk. If of an arbitrary disposition, the county judge could make himself very obnoxious to his enemies and vice versa to his friends. Among his duties were the issuance of marriage licenses and solemnizing the rite of matrimony. He was his own clerk and in case of absence or death the duties of the office devolved upon the prosecuting attorney, and in case that officer was not available, the clerk of the district court. There is no adverse criticism to be offered anent those gentlemen who served as county judge in Appanoose, hence the allusion to temperament does not apply to Judge Riggs or his successors.

In 1860 the office of county judge was abolished. In some respects it was found faulty, but on the whole the system worked well. In this county the government by the judges was economical, but in other sections of the state complaints were frequent of extravagance, autocracy in office and favoritism. On the first Monday in January, 1861, the township system of government was adopted, by which each township was represented on

## THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Elections for members of the board of supervisors were held annually and each township had a candidate. This system prevailed for ten years, when the plan of electing the supervisors at large was created in 1870 and went into operation in this county in 1871. That year three candidates for the office were elected by the county at large. From that time to the present (1912) the members of the board have been three in number, which seems to be a reversion to first principles in the make-up of the governing body of the county.

The acts of the board of commissioners appear in the following paragraphs and are given verbatim as they were recorded by the clerk of the board.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Be it known on the first Monday, fifth day of October, A. D., 1846, Reuben Riggs, George W. Perkins and J. B. Packard County Commissioners elected of the general election held on the first Monday of August, A. D., 1846, in and for the County of Appanoose and Territory of Iowa

Met at the Store of Spence Wadlington near the centre of the said County of Appanoose then and there convened and organized a board of County Commissioners for the said County.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature Assembly approved January 13, 1846 for the organization of said County of Appanoose.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1846.

The office of clerk of the board of county commissioners being vacant J. F. Stratton was appointed Clerk pro tem of said board. On motion the board adjourned until the 6th at 9 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY 6 O'CLOCK A. M.

J. F. Stratton filed the necessary bond and oath and took his seat.

Jonathan Scott assessor filed in his assessment roll received and examined.

Be it ordered by said board that a percentage of 5 mills on the dollar on all Taxable property be levied for County purposes on said assessment as a County Tax.

Be it ordered by the authority aforesaid that a Poll tax be levied of Fifty cents per poll for county purposes.

Be it ordered that Three mills per cent be levied on said assessment for the support of Common Schools. Be it ordered by the authority aforesaid that all the portion of the assessment returns by the assessor as related to property and Polls that come into the county after the first day of March, 1846, be rejected and stricken out.

Be it ordered by the authority aforesaid that Dempsey Stanley, Sebastian Streeter and William Crow be appointed Viewers to View and cause to be Viewed and marked the route for a Road or Highway Commencing on the East line of the County of Appanoose at the greater section post on the East line of Section Thirteen in Township Sixty-nine North Range Sixteen West and to run from thence Westward on or near the quarter section line through Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18. Continuing on or as near the said line as the formation of the line will admit to the Chariton Creek at a riff near the center section Sixteen (16) in



Township Sixty-nine north of Range 17 West and from thence on the most eligible route to the northeast corner of section Twenty-four (24) in Township Sixty-nine North Range 18 West, thence West on the Section line dividing Sections 13 & 24 to the Northwest corner of said section 24, said Viewers to meet at the house of J. F. Stratton on the first Monday of November next and proceed to view and cause to be surveyed and returned to said board on the first day of January, A. D., 1847, term of said board, without expense to the county.

COUNTY SITE OF THE COUNTY SEAT SELECTED

Be it ordered by the authority aforesaid that the seat of justice of the County of Appanoose this day located and designated by Andrew Leech and William S. Whitaker, Esq., Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature Assembly for the Territory of Iowa to locate such seat of justice shall be known by the name of the town of Chaldea.

THE COUNTY SEAT IS PLATTED

WEDNESDAY 7, 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Be it ordered by the authority aforesaid that J. F. Stratton, County Surveyor, proceed to survey, lay out and plat the town of Chaldea as soon as practicable and agreeable to a plan exhibited by J. F. Stratton and approved by said board of County Commissioners. Be it ordered that Andrew Leech be allowed the sum of twelve dollars for his services as Commissioner to locate the seat of justice of Appanoose county.

Be it ordered that William S. Whitaker be allowed the sum of sixteen dollars as Commissioner to locate the seat of justice of Appanoose county.

To be paid from the proceeds of town lots in the town of Chaldea.

Be it ordered that J. F. Stratton clerk of the district court be allowed the sum of thirty-nine dollars and eight cents for services rendered under the act of the organization of Appanoose county as per account 5.

Be it ordered that Jonathan Scott assessor be allowed the sum of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents for taking the assessment of the county for the year A. D., 1846.

Be it ordered that Jonathan Scott assessor's charge for taking the census of the county be rejected and set aside.

JUDGES OF THE AUGUST ELECTION, 1846

Be it ordered that Clerk of the B. C. C. issue orders to the following named persons who served as judges of the August election:

PRECINCT NO. 1

John W. Clancy	\$1.00
Henry Miller	1.00
Walter G. Perry, services and mileage, carrying returns 8 miles.	1.40

## HISTORY OF APPANOOSE COUNTY

## PRECINCT NO. 2

Nathan Bartlett, services and mileage, carrying returns 32 miles .....	\$2.00
Jesse Buck .....	1.00
Dempsey Stanley .....	1.00

## PRECINCT NO. 3

Thomas Watson .....	\$1.00
Joseph Jump .....	1.00
Isaac McAdams .....	1.00

## PRECINCT NO. 4

Richard W. Davis .....	\$1.00
Joseph Westen .....	1.00

## CLERKS OF THE AUGUST ELECTION, 1846

Be it ordered that the Clerk of B. C. C. issue orders to the following named persons who served as clerks of the election of August, 1846:

## PRECINCT NO. 1

George W. Perkins .....	\$1.00
Felix O'Neil .....	1.00

## PRECINCT NO. 2

W. S. Townsend .....	\$1.00
Daniel P. Sparks .....	1.00

## PRECINCT NO. 3

John B. Graves .....	\$1.00
Jesse Wood, services and mileage to carry returns 34 miles ..	2.70

## PRECINCT NO. 4

James J. Jackson .....	\$1.00
John Overstreet, services and mileage to carry returns 18 miles .....	1.00

Attest:

J. F. STRATTON, *Clerk.*

REUBEN RIGGS,

GEORGE W. PERKINS,

J. B. PACKARD,

*County Commissioners.*

# HISTORY OF APPANOOSE COUNTY

## FIRST TREASURER'S REPORT

Jesse Wood, collector and treasurer:

In account with the Board of Commissioners of the County of Appanoose,  
November 9.

### TAX LIST FOR THE YEAR 1846

Total calculation assessments, \$24,055.	
Territorial tax .....	\$ 18.29
County tax, \$121.13—Poll tax \$54.50.....	175.63
School tax .....	73.07
	<hr/>
	\$266.99

### CONTRA

January, 1847.

By taxes abated by commissioners at their January term, 1847.

By abatement of Territorial tax.....	\$ 1.68
By abatement of County tax.....	11.63
By abatement of Poll tax.....	3.00
By abatement of School tax.....	6.78

July 5 by county orders paid in and canceled:

On County and Poll tax.....	\$83.55
By county orders paid in on county school tax.....	28.96

### OCTOBER 5, 1847

By county orders paid in and canceled:

On County and Poll tax.....	\$ 5.00
By county orders paid in on county school tax.....	7.00

REUBEN RIGGS, *Clerk.*

### JANUARY TERM, 1847

MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH.

George W. Perkins, J. B. Packard and Reuben Riggs met in session.

The proceedings of the October term being read by the clerk & court proceeded to business.

William S. Manson applied for abatement of assessment for the year 1846.

Applicant duly sworn and examined.

Be it ordered by said board that an abatement of \$248 be allowed from the total Valuation of his Assessment.

Daniel P. Sparks applied for the abatement of his and William Sparks' assessment for the year 1846, being duly sworn and examined deposed and sayeth that the said Daniel P. Sparks and William Sparks or their property were not in the county on the first Monday of March, 1846.

Be it ordered that said assessment be abated and set aside.

Christian Zuck by his agent J. F. Stratton applied for an abatement of his

assessment for the year 1846 on the ground that the said Zuck or his property was not in the territory until after the first Monday of March, 1846.

Be it ordered that the total assessment of said Christian Zuck be abated and set aside.

Nathaniel Bartlett by his agent William S. Townsend applied for an abatement of his assessment. It was ordered that his assessment be abated \$150.

Harvey Campbell also applied for an abatement of his assessment on the grounds that neither he nor his property were in the county on the first Monday of March, 1846. Total amount of his assessment was abated and set aside.

It was ordered and resolved by the board "that no bounty or premium shall be allowed or paid from the County for the killing or destroying of Wolves in said county.

On January 7th it was ordered by the board "That William S. Manson be appointed recorder of deeds for the said county of Appanoose."

Others from time to time applied for abatement of their assessments. Among them were David Shaffer, Jesse Wood, George W. Benner, Nelson Alverson, Levin Dean and Nathaniel Moore, all in the year 1847.

#### ONE OF THE FIRST ROADS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1847, 8 O'CLOCK A. M.  
Court in Session.

Be it ordered that Viewers be appointed to view and cause to be surveyed, marked and returned a Road commencing at Chaldea and from thence on to nearest and best rout to the line between David Shaffer's and William Pewthers', thence to William S. Townsend's, thence northwesterly to the nearest and best rout to intersect the Indian Trace near the northern boundary of said county.

Be it ordered that Jonathan Scott, Isaac Riggs and James McCarroll be appointed Viewers and survey said road. Said Viewers and Surveyors are to meet at Chaldea on the 15th day of February, 1847, or within five days thereafter and proceed to the discharge of their appointment and make due returns of their doings on the first Monday of April, 1847, without expense to the county.

#### PROVISION FOR PAYING THE SCHOOL TAX

Be it ordered by said board that the School Tax levied for the year 1846 may be paid in County Orders and that the clerk issue an Order direct to the treasurer of said county, directing him to receive county orders in payment of said school tax.

#### APPROPRIATION FOR BOOKS

Be it ordered by said board that ten dollars be appropriated from the first money coming into the treasury for the purchase of books and stationery for the use of the several county offices, subject to the order of the commissioners and that the clerk deliver a copy of this order to the treasurer without delay.

## GROCERS ARE LICENSED

Be it ordered by said board that each grocery license granted this year shall be taxed twenty-five dollars per year. At this same session of the board William Crow and Sebastian Streeter, viewers, and J. F. Stratton, surveyor of the Appanoose ridge road filed their report, and J. F. Stratton as clerk of the district court was allowed \$1.56 for services rendered in swearing Andrew Leech and William Whitaker commissioners and filing certain papers therein named, dated October 8, 1846. As clerk of the board of county commissioners Mr. Stratton was allowed Eighteen Dollars and Sixteen Cents (\$18.16) for his services at the October term. A bill of Thirteen Dollars and Ten Cents (\$13.10) submitted by J. F. Stratton as clerk of the commissioners' court for services rendered and notifying and making returns of the October election and for stationery furnished for the use of the county was allowed.

William S. Manson, Martin Jones, William B. Packard, John W. Clancy, Walter G. Perry, Henry Miller, Dempsey Stanley, Moses Morse, John Scott, E. A. Packard, John Pilkey, Anthony Williams, Ephraim Sears, Felix O'Neil, Henry Allen, William Smart, James J. Jackson and John F. Overstreet were allowed \$1.00 each for services at the October election. But it was ordered by the board "that the judges and clerks who served at the October election in Precinct No. 3 shall not be allowed pay for their services on account of their failing to make legal returns."

For services rendered at this election Reuben Riggs and J. B. Packard were each allowed \$6 as commissioners of said county and George W. Perkins \$5 for services as county commissioner. Jackson Perjue as "sherriff" was allowed \$3 for attendance on the board of commissioners at the October term, 1846.

FEBRUARY 1, A. D., 1847.

Court called by Sheriff Perjue, present Reuben Riggs, George W. Parker, J. B. Packard, commissioners, J. F. Stratton, clerk.

The proceedings of the January term red by the clerk. J. F. Stratton, the county surveyor, presented for examination and acceptance the map of the town of Chaldea, which was taken up, examined, accepted and ordered to be recorded.

## LOTS IN THE COUNTY SEAT TO BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE

On motion it was ordered the court appraise the lots in the town of Chaldea, which was done accordingly and the list of the appraisements made out and filed with the clerk.

It was also ordered by said court that George W. Perkins be appointed agent to sell lots in the town of Chaldea and that said Perkins give bonds in the penal sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duty as such agent. The agent was authorized to offer at private sale one-fourth of the lots fronting on the public square "provided, however, that two adjacent corner lots shall not be offered by said agent and provided also that he shall not sell any lot or lots for a less price than that set on the same by the board of commissioners as stated on the bill of appraisements on file in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners, and further the said agent is authorized to offer at private sale one-fourth of the number of the other lots in said town provided no lots shall be sold for a less price than that set on them by the bill of appraisement on file." The agent was also authorized to advertise and hold a public sale of lots in said

town of Chaldea to be held on the first Tuesday in the month of April, 1847. At that time an additional one-fourth of the lots were to be offered for sale, subject to the same restriction as in the preceding section. The terms of sale were one-quarter down at the time of purchase and remainder in three equal installments—one in six months, one in twelve months and the other in eighteen months. Under instructions the agent was empowered to receive payment for any lot or lots by him sold, one-half of each installment in county orders and issued by said county provided "that the orders issued to Andrew Leach and William S. Whitaker, locating commissioners; to J. F. Stratton, county surveyor, for as the same was given for services rendered as surveyor for said town of Chaldea; to Benjamin Spooner for services rendered as assistant in surveying and stakes furnished for said town; and to Spencer F. Wadlington for office room and fuel furnished; board C. C. be received as cash payment on any lot or lots sold by said agent."

It will be seen by this, although the record is a little bit mixed, that the clerk in making a record of this order intended to show that the orders issued to these county commissioners should be received as cash for any lots they might purchase of the county.

It was ordered at this meeting of the board that the county surveyor draw an additional map of the town of Chaldea for the use of the agent.

At the meeting of the board held February 3, 1847, it was ordered that the clerk "make out and foot up" a statement of the condition of the finances of the county and that Spencer F. Wadlington be allowed \$7 for office room and fuel furnished for the board of county commissioners.

The county was ordered at this meeting to be divided into two election precincts which were bounded as follows:

#### ELECTION PRECINCTS

Precinct No. 1 was bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county; thence west to the northwest corner of section 1, township 70, range 17; thence south to the southwest corner of section 1, township 68, range 17; thence east to the county line; thence north to the place of beginning. The polling place to be at the house of Christian Zuck.

Precinct No. 2, beginning at the northeast corner of section 2, township 70, range 17; thence west to the northwest corner of the county; thence south to the southwest corner of township 70, range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of section 35, township 70, range 17; thence north to the place of beginning. The country lying west, and now composing the northern part of Wayne county, was attached to this precinct for election, judicial and revenue purposes. The polling place was established at the house of Arthur Switchfield.

Precinct No. 3, commencing at the northeast corner of section 11, township 68, range 17; thence south to the southeast corner of section 14, township 68, range 17; thence west to the southwest corner of section 18, township 68, range 19; thence north on the west line of the county to the northwest corner of township 69, range 19; thence east to the northeast corner of section 2, township 69, range 17; thence south to the southeast corner of section 14, township 68, range 17. The territory lying west and now comprising the southern

part of Wayne, was attached for election and other purposes. The election was "to be held at the office of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners."

Precinct No. 4 included the remainder of the county; "the election to be held at the house of Mr. Summers, on the west side of the Chariton, at the crossing of the old Mormon trace."

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT

On the 2d day of February, 1847, Jesse Wood, treasurer, filed in the office of the board of county commissioners the following report of taxes by him collected up to that date.

Territorial tax levied on the assessment:

For the year 1846.....	\$ 8.66
County .....	57.00
Polls .....	22.50
School tax .....	32.09

SCHOOL INSPECTORS ARE APPOINTED

"In conformity to an act of the General Assembly for the state of Iowa, entitled an act concerning the distribution of the school moneys, approved January 19, 1847, I, J. F. Stratton, clerk of the board of County Commissioners and clerk of the district court, appoint by warrant bearing date 16th day of February, 1847, the following named persons to serve as School Inspectors for the several precincts of the County of Appanoose, to wit:

"In and for Precinct No. 1: Christian Zuck, James Wright and Andrew Morrison.

"Precinct No. 2: Henry Allen, Isaac Riggs and Andrew Jackson.

"Precinct No. 3: William S. Manson, Daniel P. Sparks and Spencer F. Wadlington.

"Precinct No. 4: R. W. Davis, E. A. Packard and Moses Walker."

REPORT OF INSPECTORS

The inspectors of the several boards made the following reports of the number of persons in their respective precincts between the ages of five and twenty-one years:

Precinct No. 1 .....	118
Precinct No. 2 .....	77
Precinct No. 3 .....	75
Precinct No. 4—no report made .....	

270

Amount of school money in the hands of the school treasurer on the 2d of February, 1847, \$32.09.

The next items of interest in the minute book of the clerk of the board of county commissioners recorded were those of the bond given by J. F. Stratton as clerk of the district court. Those signing the bond with him were Jackson Per-

jue, Abraham Payne, Daniel P. Sparks, William Pewthers, William Smart and Christian Zuck. The bond was acknowledged before Benjamin Spooner, clerk of the probate court, the 8th day of April, 1847, and given for \$2,000.

The names of the following judges and clerks of elections in the various precincts as constituted in 1847 are here recorded, so that the reader may know who were in the county at that time and taking an active part in its affairs.

Precinct No. 1, Christian Zuck, William Crow, Levi Lose, judges; Cortland Harris, Andrew Morrison, clerks.

Precinct No. 2, James McCarroll, Dempsey Stanley, Isaac Riggs, judges; Andrew Jackson, Jesse Buck, clerks.

Precinct No. 3, William S. Manson, Benjamin Spooner, William Pewthers, judges; Spencer F. Wadlington, C. F. Spooner, clerks.

Precinct No. 4, C. A. Packard, John Bond, Hiram Summers, judges; James J. Jackson, John F. Overstreet, clerks.

#### FERRY LICENSE IS ISSUED

At the July session (1847) of the board Andrew Collins applied for a license to keep a ferry on the Chariton river "at or near the section line between sections 22 and 27, near the home of the said Andrew Collins, in township 69 north of range 17 west."

The license was granted, with the right to exercise the privilege of running a ferry for a distance of two miles above and below the town designated, for the term of eight years, on the 1st Monday of July, 1847. Said Collins obligated himself "to keep or cause to be kept at said described point a good and sufficient boat of at least 35 feet long and 8 feet wide, provided with sufficient oars and poles and shall keep two good and sufficient hands or one hand and a good and sufficient rope for the safe conveyance of all teams, horsemen and passengers and property or effects of any person who may desire to cross or which may be included in the following schedule at all times when the water is at such a stage that it cannot be safely forded, that the said Collins shall enter into a bond with the board of County Commissioners conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as such ferryman in the penal sum of \$600.

"The rate of ferriage shall be as follows, to-wit:

For crossing a waggon drawn by 2 horses or 1 yoke of oxen with a load on the same .....	40	cents
For every additional horse or ox employed on any such waggon as draft animal .....	5	cents
For a man and horse .....	10	cents
For a footman .....	5	cents
For each head of cattle or horses.....	2½	cents
For each head of sheep or hogs.....	1	cent

"That the said Collins shall pay yearly into the County Treasury for the privilege of keeping such ferry 10 cents."

This great sum of money for the privilege of running a ferry on the Chariton was probably paid, but whether in a lump sum or in installments, the record does not show.



A VALUABLE FRANCHISE ( ? )

It was ordered by the board that Spencer F. Wadlington "be authorized to keep up a post and railing in front of his house (or store) both on State street and on the public square at a distance of 15 feet from the boundary of said street and square, provided that the space between said Railings shall at all times be free for foot persons and that provided that said Railing shall be free to all persons for the purpose of tying or hitching horses on the opposite side of Railings in street or square, subject, however, to the order of the Commissioners' Court."

At the July term of the commissioners' court it was ordered that a tax of four mills on the dollar be made for county purposes on the assessment of all property subject to taxation as returned by the assessor and that a poll tax of fifty cents be levied on each poll for county purposes, and a school tax of one-half mill on the dollar for the support of common schools.

THE FIRST GRAND JURY

The first grand jury selected for the April term of the district court of 1848 was made up of the following persons: George W. Perkins, James Hughes, David Bealer, C. A. Packard, Ephraim Sears, James Wright, Joseph Overstreet, John Felkner, S. N. Sayles, Jonathan Scott, Joseph Jump, Henry Allen, Edward Bryant, William Bryant, Lindsey W. Spooner, Anthony Williams. They received \$1.25 per diem for their services.

The first petit jury was that in the case of George L. Castle against John Haney at the October term of the district court, 1848, but only eleven names are recorded. They are as follows: Thomas G. Manson, George Lake, Benjamin Spooner, Harvey Sellars, William Pewthers, David Bealer, Jesse Wood, J. F. Stratton, John Felkner, Thomas Cochran, Lindsey Spooner. They each received a dollar a day for their services.

The assessment roll for 1848 was as follows:

County tax .....	4	mills
State tax .....	2½	mills
School tax .....	1½	mills
Poll tax .....	"for Each able Bodeyed man"	50 cents

FIRST LIQUOR LICENSE

The board at its session held in July, 1848, issued a license to E. A. Packard "to vend Spirituous Liquors in any way that he sees proper for one year from July 7 A. D., 1848, for the sum of \$25 paid in the county treasury."

THE COUNTY DIGS A WELL

At the same time that it issued a license for the sale of whiskey in the county the board ordered that "a job of Diging a Public Well be let to the Loest bidder provided that the Citizens subscribe \$25 in cash to be applied on said Job. We the Commissioners bind ourselves to complete such well. The contract is to

Insure a sufficient quantity of water to be Received by the Board of Co. Com. Such well is to be dug 5 feet and a half in the clear and waled up with a good Rock 15 inch wall which said well is to be done by the first Monday in September A. D. 1848. Such well is to be Dug on the line of the Court House Dimond. The contractor is to take Town Lots in payment for such job after the above application has been made. Be it ordered that George W. Perkins be appointed agent to superintend the above mentioned job. He will receive sealed bids on the 22d day of July, 1848, at the clerk's office in Centerville. The bids being handed in and opened in the presants of the clerk according to order the job was struck off to Thomas Cochran, his being the loest at Eighty-nine Dollars."

It was ordered that the account of J. J. Jackson be allowed and George W. Perkins was appointed agent for the purpose of "letting a job to make window shutters and to procure a lock and kee for the Door of the court house."

Thomas D. Cox was licensed to keep a grocery in the county of Appanoose for the term of one year for the sum of \$25. At the January term of court held in 1846, it was ordered that no bounty should be paid on wolf scalps. This was repealed in the July session of the board and in September Jesse Wood was allowed fifty cents as a bounty on a wolf scalp submitted to the board. At the same time William Wilson was allowed a bounty on a wolf scalp for like amount.

REPORT OF COUNTY TREASURER FOR 1848

Thomas G. Manson, treasurer and collector in account with the board of county commissioners of Appanoose county:

Poll tax .....	\$106.50
School tax .....	14.91
State tax .....	72.86
County tax .....	115.69

\$309.96

The called term April 2, 1849, for the purpose of ordering a public sale of town lots. At this meeting George W. Perkins and Ephraim Sears, commissioners, Jackson Payne, sheriff, and James J. Jackson, clerk, were present. It was ordered by the board that the county agent withhold all sale of lots until Monday April 9 at one o'clock p. m. It was further ordered that all town lots in Centerville which had not been sold be offered at public sale by the agent to the highest bidder, provided that the bids were not less than the appraised value of the lots and that the clerk advertise them for sale forthwith, "by Riten Notices."

At the April term the commissioners, Ephraim Sears, Jesse Wood and George W. Perkins, the sheriff, Calvin Spooner, and the clerk, James J. Jackson, were present. The board ordered that Frederick Trocksell be allowed \$2 for four wolf scalps.

It was ordered that the unsold lots "except the one the court house stands on be offered at Publick Sale to the highest bidder, provided that said bid is not less than the appraised valuation fixed by the commissioners and that all the lots between South street and Washington street north of the square, also between West street and Jefferson street, inclusive, which shall be raised 100 per cent above the former regulated price and all the rest of the back lots at 50

per cent above the aforesaid price in payment whereof the county agent is authorized to take county orders at the former rates of one-fourth down, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in one year and the last payment in eighteen months from the time of purchasing, or otherwise one-half down and the balance in eighteen months. All of the unsold lots was offered by the agent, cryed by the sheriff at Public Sale on Monday the 10th day of April, 1849, at the aforesaid rates and 8 lots was sold."

At the May term of court Archibald Burrows was granted a license to "keep a ferry on the Chariton river at or within two miles of the town where the old Mormon Trace crosses the river in Appanoose county, for which he has obligated himself to pay into the County Treasury \$2 annually." At this same session James J. Jackson was allowed \$209 "for services done in Building a Court House to be paid in town lots." It was also ordered that G. W. Perkins be allowed "or empowered to examine the remainder of the job of Jesse Wood (on the court house) and if he considers it done according to the contract to settle with him for the same."

It is quite evident that Mr. Wood's work on the court house was satisfactory, as the following entry would indicate:

"Be it ordered that Jesse Wood be allowed \$119.50 for work done on the court house to be paid in town lots."

The petit jury in the district court for the May term, 1849, was as follows: Benjamin Spooner, David McKeehan, Shubel Fuller, D. Lotridge, Hiram Glasgow, Stephen Glasgow, Isaac McAdams, Abraham Perjue, James Hughes, Milton Van Dyke, Noah Nash, Isaac Fuller.

#### FIRST MENTION OF A BRIDGE

At the May term, 1849, it was ordered "that if citizens would pay one-half by subscription for building a bridge across the Chariton river where the state road crosses the same from Centerville to Bloomfield, the commissioners will pay the balance in town lots at Centerville." At the July session a report was received from a committee appointed on the part of citizens in relation to the constructing of a bridge across the Chariton river "a subscription of \$307.50 was granted in May, payable to the commissioners with a recommendation that they make the donation equal to the county jail, a proposal to let out said job by receiving sealed bids with the plan of the bidder continuing the same to be insured to stand for two years there was excepted unless it is burnt when found to be failing from other causes."

Although the bid of William Packard and Daniel Hollingshead & Brothers for the construction of the bridge was over \$100 more than competing bids, they were given the contract for constructing the bridge.

A petition was presented to the board at its July session in 1849 asking for the organization of a new township to be called Independence, which was granted.

#### MAKES PROVISIONS FOR A JAIL

At the August session, 1849, of the board of commissioners it was ordered "that the agent be empowered to sell all town property reserved for the Building of a Geol at the same installments now existing for cash."

In 1849 the following persons served in official capacities at the township elections of Washington township: William Gaylor, John W. Clancy, Eli Bagley, judges; Cortland Harris, Nathan G. Perry, clerks.

Caldwell township: Frederick A. Stephens, William M. Cavanah, Elisha Beard, judges; John Dillon, Marshall Morris, clerks.

Wells township: John Bond, William Cooksey, Michael Pilkey, judges; A. Carpenter, James M. Scurback, clerks.

Union township: James Ewing, Elijah Thompson, Andrew Morrison, judges; Levin Dean, Samuel W. Wood, clerks.

Shoal Creek township: Carter Trocksell, George J. Emerich, Moses Kirkendall, judges; Peter V. Burris, George B. Greenwood, clerks.

Chariton township: Dempsey Stanley, Jonathan Scott, Noah Nash, judges; John Jackson, John H. Zimmer, clerks.

Independence township: Levi Mondan, Bradley Collins, James D. Riggs, judges; F. N. Sales, John W. Knapp, clerks.

Garden Grove township: George Carson, Hugh McKinney, Elisha Hooper, judges; John Bear, Don C. Roberts, clerks.

#### COUNTY ORDERS STOVE

At the November session of the board it was ordered "that the town agent be empowered and required to procure a stove and have it put up in the court house in Centerville."

At this same session it was ordered that the account presented by Henry Allen for witness fees in the case of the state against Gheen laid over at the July term be not allowed except the charge for handcuffs for \$1.50.

Another order was to the effect that James J. Jackson be employed to work on the court house and that the "agent shall be allowed to furnish the nails necessary for the same."

It was further ordered "that the Commissioners advertise that they will give the lawful bounty for wolf scalps of \$1 for those over six months old; under, 50 cents."

At the January term William Flood "was allowed to take a Grocery License for the term of three months from the expiration of his present permit at the rate of \$50 per year."

At an adjourned term held February 4, 1850, it was ordered "that the order of January 8th allowing William Flood to take out a Grocery License for a further term of three months from the expiration of his present term be rescinded and revoked and no such License be granted on the charge that he the said William Flood keeps a disorderly and Riotous house."

At the January term the township of Richland was created.

#### THE FIRST FIREMAN

The first paid fireman whose name is on record in this county was Thomas A. Cochran, who was allowed at the April term of the board of commissioners in 1850 five cents "for his services as fireman, February 14, 1850." It is highly probable that the present fire department of Centerville fixes its birth from the date above given.

## RATE FIXED FOR KEEPING A GROCERY

At the April term, 1850, it was "ordered and decreed by the County Commissioners that the rates for obtaining a grocery license shall be \$100 and before any person can take out a license to keep a grocery in this county he shall pay into the County Treasury the sum of \$100 lawful money of the United States and procure the Treasurer's receipt for the same." This order was afterward rescinded and the license was changed back to \$50 per year.

The record shows that the bridge across the Chariton river built by the county commissioners and the citizens interested was completed by this time.

It was ordered at the October term of the board of commissioners that G. W. Swearingen "be allowed \$1.95 for sustenance of the jury at the September term of the District Court."

At the November terms of the county commissioners' court the board proceeded to make deeds to lots in the town of Centerville to the following named persons: John W. Ruby for the east half of lot No. 9 in block 3, range 2, for the consideration of \$15; Charles Tandy and Thomas D. Cox, for lot No. 3 in block No. 1, range 4, consideration, \$40; Adam Cuppy for lot No. 5, block 2, range 2, \$50. A deed was issued to Daniel P. Sparks for the west half of lot No. 4, block 3, range 2, for \$50.

## THE FIRST JAIL

At the March (1851) term of the county commissioners' court it was ordered that "lots No. 1, 2, 5 and 6 in block 4, range No. 5 be reserved for the purpose of a site for a jail, the same to be withheld from sale." It was also ordered by the board that the clerk give notice that "plans and specifications for building a jail and also a jailer's building will be received and considered at the April term of the court." At that time the contract was let to A. & J. Thompson.

The following is a partial list of those who bought lots in the county seat, for which deeds were issued by the board of county commissioners: James H. Shields, Spencer F. Wadlington, Powers Ritchey, Daniel P. Sparks, Charles H. Howell, Joel Hargrove, William Pewthers, Amos Harris, Joseph C. Knapp, George G. Wright, Thomas A. Cochran, Laura W. F. Stratton, Jonathan F. Stratton, William S. Manson, Benjamin F. Spooner, James Hughes, Jesse Wood, George W. Perkins, James J. Jackson, Samuel Stewart, Jackson Payne, Nathan Bartlett, Thomas Wilson, George W. Purell, James Justin Packard, Robert Trimble, William B. Packard, Luther D. Packard, Samuel Salts giver, William C. McClain, John B. Hatton, Milton O. Givin, Thomas G. Manson, John W. Ruby, Calvin Tandy, the heirs of Thomas Cox, Adam Cuppy, Thomas C. Osmun, Isaac Hodge, John McClure, John T. Pollock, David Shaffer, James Powell, Samuel McElroy, Hugh McCoy, John Purier, George W. Swearingen, Squire Bates, Elihu Knapp, John Reisman, Reazon Bridges.

The highest price paid for any one of these lots was about \$207. This was lot 3, block 1, range 2, purchased by George W. Perkins. Others sold for \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40 and \$50.



## CHAPTER VI

LIST OF OFFICIALS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY TO THE YEAR 1912—  
ABSTRACT OF ELECTIONS FROM 1854 TO 1912.

### COMMISSIONERS

1846—Reuben Riggs, George W. Perkins, J. B. Packard, J. F. Stratton, clerk.

1847—Jesse Wood, Ephraim Sears, George W. Perkins, Reuben Riggs, clerk.

1849—George W. Perkins, Jesse Wood, Alfred Thompson, J. J. Jackson,  
clerk.

1850—George W. Perkins, Henry Callen, Jesse Wood, J. F. Stratton, clerk.

### JUDGE OF PROBATE

1846—Benjamin Spooner.

1849—James Wells.

1847—S. F. Wadlington.

1850—Albird Thompson.

### COUNTY JUDGE

Office created by the legislature in 1851. Succeeded the powers of commissioners in connection with that of judge of probate.

1851—Reuben Riggs.

1857—James Galbraith.

1854—Amos Harris.

1866—S. M. Moore.

1855—Harvey Tannehill.

In 1870 the office was merged into that of auditor and the probate business was transferred to the newly created circuit court.

### CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

1846—J. F. Stratton.

1874—W. S. Johnson.

1847—William S. Manson.

1870—Noah M. Scott.

1854—John L. Armstrong.

1878—W. O. Hollingsworth.

1856—J. F. Stratton.

1880—Lewis L. Taylor.

1861—D. C. Campbell.

1886—C. J. Phillips.

1863—G. A. Bryan.

1890—John Elliott.

1865—Jacob Rummel.

1894—D. R. Guernsey.

1866—K. P. Morrison.

1898—M. E. Louthier.

1870—W. S. Johnson.

1904—U. G. Turner.

1872—Josiah T. Young.

1906—George C. Elliott.

## AUDITOR

In 1869 the office of clerk of the board of supervisors was abolished and the office of auditor created in its stead.

1869—S. M. Moore.	1892—J. T. Connor.
1871—B. A. Ogle.	1896—H. L. Hazlewood.
1873—John B. Maring.	1900—J. F. Parks.
1879—J. C. Crawford.	1904—R. J. Baker.
1881—O. H. Law.	1908—G. G. Gilerest.
1885—James Merritt.	1910—John B. Taylor.
1889—Jacob M. Willett.	

## TREASURER AND RECORDER

1846—Jesse Wood.	1855—A. J. Morrison.
1847—Thomas G. Manson.	1856—James Hughes.
1849—David Glass.	1863—James H. Hough.
1851—Nelson W. Gibbs.	1864—G. S. Stansberry.
1853—John Overstreet.	

In 1865 the office of recorder was separated from that of treasurer.

1866—S. M. Moore.	1888—William Cree.
1868—E. C. Haynes.	1892—D. W. Bryan.
1872—John B. Wright.	1896—J. A. Stevens.
1876—Thomas H. Morris.	1900—H. L. Waters.
1877—W. O. Hollingsworth.	1904—G. S. Beaver.
1880—W. S. Scott.	1908—J. L. Dood.
1882—William M. Peatman.	1912—Frank L. Glick.
1886—L. J. Fleming.	

## TREASURER

1867—C. W. Bowen.	1895—N. M. Scott.
1871—William Evans.	1899—J. T. Sherrard.
1879—J. A. Pierson.	1903—J. A. Moss.
1881—J. R. Hays.	1908—W. M. Dukes.
1883—S. W. Lane.	1912—W. O. Steele.
1891—James Merritt.	

## SHERIFF

1846—Jackson Perjue.	1873—B. F. Silkknitter.
1851—George W. Swearingen.	1881—William S. Gay.
1855—James Ewing.	1885—Samuel Jennings.
1858—William Ferren.	1889—M. B. Maring.
1860—John Banks.	1891—William Bray.
1867—H. H. Wright.	1895—B. F. Silkknitter.



1897—G. E. Climie.  
 1901—W. P. Davis.  
 1906—John G. Clark.

1910—J. F. Luse.  
 1912—Lee M. Dowis.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1858—J. J. Cummins.  
 1859—Rev. James Shields.

1863—Henry Hakes.

1865—J. K. Morey (died before qualifying—vacancy filled by T. M. Fee).

1867—L. N. Judd.  
 1869—Thomas Wentworth.  
 1871—G. C. Goodenough.  
 1873—George W. Taylor.  
 1875—J. W. Carey.  
 1877—D. R. Guernsey.  
 1879—C. J. Brower.

1885—Elon G. Ashby.  
 1889—J. W. Rinehart.  
 1891—P. H. Bradley.  
 1895—E. W. Adamson.  
 1899—R. A. Elwood.  
 1903—W. M. Speers.  
 1908—Mrs. S. S. Webster.

## SURVEYOR

1846—J. F. Stratton.  
 1859—J. H. Hough.  
 1860—Asa Dudley.  
 1862—E. D. Skinner.  
 1867—J. J. Wall.  
 1877—Cyrus Kerr.  
 1879—O. C. Whitsell.  
 1881—Cyrus Kerr.

1883—S. T. Galbraith.  
 1885—Charles A. Miller.  
 1887—Perry Holbrook.  
 1891—John Reynolds.  
 1895—P. S. Holbrook.  
 1901—W. L. Holbrook.  
 1906—M. G. Hall.

## CORONER

1854—George Swearingen.  
 1855—William D. McClain.  
 1857—Ebenezer Taylor.  
 1859—James Wright.  
 1863—H. H. Foster.  
 1865—Jacob Shaw.  
 1867—B. A. Joiner.  
 1869—E. O. Smith.  
 1871—William Chadd.  
 1873—William P. Darrab.  
 1875—M. A. Holshouser.

1877—Noah Lantz.  
 1879—Jacob Shontz.  
 1885—Robert Easton.  
 1893—William J. Martin.  
 1897—John Dailey.  
 1899—D. C. Stansberry.  
 1901—A. J. Shaw.  
 1903—Allen Shaw.  
 1906—C. P. Tillmont.  
 1912—Dr. W. B. Miller.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1861

C. B. Miller, chairman, Joseph McGowen, James B. Biale, William McDaniel, E. D. Skinner, E. Glass, H. S. Rogers, Henry Morlan, James S. Wake-

field, Edward J. Gault, Robert P. Wilson, William B. Packard, Joseph Armstrong, E. F. Horton, James May, L. C. Dudley.

1862

James S. Wakefield, chairman, William McDaniel, Joseph McGowen, E. D. Skinner, H. S. Rogers, Robert P. Wilson, L. C. Dudley, L. J. Dillon, William Swiney, Joseph Armstrong, William B. Packard, James Huffman, L. J. Rogers, John N. Dunbar, George W. Wise, J. K. Boyles, David Groom.

1863

James S. Wakefield, chairman, John N. Dunbar, J. K. Boyles, David Groom, James Huffman, William B. Packard, T. J. Rogers, George W. Wise, George Gollaber, Robert Kester, J. R. P. Garrison, Reuben Denney, A. E. Carson, Joseph McGowen, R. P. Wilson, G. Wade, L. C. Dudley.

1864

L. C. Dudley, chairman, Joseph McGowen, J. R. P. Garrison, Reuben Denney, G. Wade, R. P. Wilson, Jesse M. Ellis, John Hudson, Phineas Porter, I. A. Brannon, L. M. Andrews, John Lynch, James Huffman, John N. Dunbar, James May.

1865

James May, chairman, J. M. Ellis, Henry Kearsy, John Hudson, Phineas Porter, I. A. Brannon, L. M. Andrews, John Lynch, James Huffman, James May, John N. Dunbar, Nathan R. Earlywine, William McDaniel, D. F. Stevens, E. O. Smith, Joseph Bland, John V. Cresswell, W. T. Wade.

1866

T. M. Fee, chairman, Joseph Bland, I. A. Brannon, John V. Cresswell, J. N. Dunbar, William Dougherty, J. M. Huffman, Henry Kearsy, Noah Lantz, W. A. McDaniel, A. C. Reynolds, D. T. Stevens, E. O. Smith, W. T. Wade, J. S. Wakefield, George Wolf, G. W. Wyckoff.

1867

G. W. Wyckoff, chairman, I. A. Brannon, E. J. Brown, William Crow, John V. Cresswell, William Dougherty, J. N. Dunbar, Robert Goldsberry, Horatio White, Caleb Wentworth, James Hutchinson, Noah Lantz, Joseph Morris, A. C. Reynolds, E. O. Smith, James S. Wakefield, George Wolf.

1868

G. W. Wyckoff, chairman, E. J. Brown, J. V. Cresswell, John N. Dunbar, James Hutchinson, Noah Lantz, Joseph Morris, E. O. Smith, Caleb Wentworth, I. A. Brannon, Horatio White, George Wolf, L. M. Andrews, J. A. Pierson, D. W. Hardman, F. H. Shonkwiler.

1869

E. J. Brown, chairman, G. W. Boston, Caleb Wentworth, R. E. Davison, J. A. Pierson, Noah Lantz, William Evans, Alfred Hiatt, E. O. Smith, G. W.

Jackson, G. W. Wyckoff, I. A. Brannon S. M. Andrews, James F. Hicks, D. W. Hardman, George Wolf.

1870

E. J. Brown, chairman, G. W. Boston, J. N. Dunbar, R. E. Davison, William Evans, Alfred Hiatt, J. F. Hicks, D. W. Hardman, John Hudson, M. A. Hols-houser, Noah Lantz, E. O. Smith, G. S. Stansberry, J. M. True, G. W. Taylor, C. Wentworth.

1871

G. M. Teagarden, chairman, J. B. Gedney, J. G. West.

1872

G. M. Teagarden, chairman, J. W. Moore, J. B. Gedney.

1873

J. W. Moore, chairman, J. B. Gedney, G. M. Teagarden.

1874

J. W. Moore, chairman, J. B. Gedney, R. K. Johnson.

1875

J. B. Gedney, chairman, R. K. Johnson, W. S. Llewellyn.

1876

J. B. Gedney, chairman, R. K. Johnson, W. S. Llewellyn.

1877

Claudius B. Miller, chairman, W. S. Llewellyn, R. K. Johnson.

1878

Claudius B. Miller, chairman, W. S. Llewellyn, J. L. Earnest.

1879

Claudius B. Miller, chairman, W. S. Llewellyn, James W. Wailes.

1880

James W. Wailes, chairman, Peter Koontz, W. S. Llewellyn.

1881

George Wolf, chairman, Peter Koontz, J. W. Wailes.

1882

Peter Koontz, chairman, Edward Broshar, George W. Wyckoff.

1883

George W. Wyckoff, chairman, J. B. Mering, Timothy Jennings.

1884

George W. Wyckoff, chairman, J. B. Mering, S. B. Short.

1885

J. B. Maring, chairman, S. B. Short, Edward Broshar.

1886

S. B. Short, chairman, Edward Broshar, John Dailey.

1887

Edward Broshar, chairman, John Dailey, J. B. Teagarden.

1888

J. B. Teagarden, chairman, John Dailey, G. R. Haver.

1889

J. B. Teagarden, chairman, G. R. Haver, G. W. Streepy.

1890

G. R. Haver, chairman, G. W. Streepy, R. M. Hicks.

1891

G. W. Streepy, chairman, R. M. Hicks, A. G. Davison.

1892

R. M. Hicks, chairman, A. G. Davison, H. L. Halladay.

1893

A. G. Davison, chairman, H. L. Halladay, M. S. Edwards.

1894

H. L. Halladay, chairman, M. S. Edwards, L. H. Smith.

1895

M. S. Edwards, chairman, J. M. Walker, Harvey Cochran.

1896

J. M. Walker, chairman, Harvey Cochran, H. H. Phillips.

1897

Harvey Cochran, chairman, H. H. Phillips, J. M. Walker.

1898

H. H. Phillips, chairman, J. M. Walker, H. Baker.

1899

J. M. Walker, chairman, H. Baker, A. F. Johnston.

1900

H. Baker, chairman, A. F. Johnston, A. E. Tucker.

1901

A. F. Johnston, chairman, E. H. Streepy, A. E. Tucker.

1902

A. E. Tucker, E. H. Streepy, R. M. Hicks.

The following shows an abstract of the elections from 1854 to 1912 in Appanoose county:

1854

SENATOR

Nathan Udell .....	568
Thomas G. Manson .....	286

REPRESENTATIVE

William Monroe .....	482
Henry Robley .....	390

COUNTY JUDGE

Amos Harris .....	437
William S. Henderson .....	352

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT

John L. Armstrong .....	549
William S. Manson .....	302

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Harvey Tannehill .....	451
John Potts .....	113

CORONER

George Swearingen .....	679
John H. Curtis .....	64

1855

SHERIFF

James Ewing .....	600
J. G. Brown .....	550

COUNTY JUDGE

Harvey Tannehill .....	602
Amos Harris .....	538

RECORDER AND TREASURER

John F. Overstreet .....	614
Andrew J. Morrison .....	567

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Harlan P. Welsh .....	574
James Galbraith .....	572

## SURVEYOR

George W. Taylor .....	612
J. F. Stratton .....	447
John Potts .....	71

## CORONER

William D. McClain .....	614
Ebenezer Taylor .....	545

## 1856

## RECORDER AND TREASURER

James Hughes .....	708
Humphrey Roberts .....	574

## SHERIFF

John H. Zimmer .....	313
Robert Bradley .....	22
William McClain .....	20

## 1857

## COUNTY JUDGE

James Galbraith .....	969
John L. Bland .....	434

## RECORDER AND TREASURER

James Hughes .....	939
D. L. Strickler .....	344
Phineas Taylor .....	145

## SHERIFF

William Ferren .....	847
William Crow .....	358
William D. McClain .....	194

## SURVEYOR

James H. Hough .....	1,032
J. W. Morrison .....	304

## CORONER

Ebenezer Taylor .....	930
Edwin Mechem .....	391



WILLIAM STREET, LOOKING FROM SQUARE, MORAVIA



CITY PARK, MORAVIA



WILLIAM STREET, MORAVIA





1858

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

John J. Cummings .....	878
Joseph T. Place .....	349

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT

J. F. Stratton .....	1,080
L. G. Parker .....	541

1859

SENATOR

Nathan Udell .....	983
Thomas Wentworth .....	608

REPRESENTATIVE

Frederick A. Stevens .....	918
J. C. Sevy .....	663

RECORDER AND TREASURER

James Hughes .....	898
John K. Allen .....	656

SHERIFF

John Banks .....	927
Joseph McGowen .....	566
A. Purjue .....	97

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

James H. Shields .....	1,018
N. M. Longfellow .....	576

SURVEYOR

Asa Dudley .....	940
John Potts .....	603

CORONER

James Wright .....	995
J. Vincent Delay .....	600

1860

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

David C. Campbell .....	1,240
O. P. Stafford .....	880

1861

## REPRESENTATIVE

Edward J. Gault .....	1,540
George B. Stewart .....	955
A. C. Reynolds .....	758

## TREASURER AND RECORDER

James H. Hough .....	991
J. F. Walden .....	741

## SHERIFF

John Banks .....	1,547
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## COUNTY JUDGE

James Galbraith .....	1,003
S. M. Moore .....	725

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

James H. Shields.....	1,629
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## SURVEYOR

E. D. Skinner.....	1,717
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## CORONER

James Wright .....	1,101
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1862

## DISTRICT JUDGE

H. H. Trimble .....	1,012
H. Tannehill .....	547

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Amos Harris .....	1,002
M. H. Jones .....	559

## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

George A. Bryan .....	1,104
William Truax .....	784

1863

## SENATOR

Nathan Udell .....	1,288
John A. Pierson .....	1,130

REPRESENTATIVE

E. F. Horton.....1,234  
 George B. Stewart .....1,143

COUNTY JUDGE

S. M. Moore.....1,235  
 James Galbraith .....1,160

SHERIFF

B. F. Bradley.....1,246  
 John Banks .....1,167

RECORDER AND TREASURER

G. S. Stansberry.....1,227  
 James H. Hough.....1,187

SURVEYOR

E. D. Skinner.....1,223  
 J. T. Stratton .....1,079

CORONER

H. H. Foster .....1,106  
 John Delay ..... 876

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Henry Hakes .....1,121  
 Charles W. Bowen ..... 898  
 C. W. Brown ..... 315  
 C. H. Bowen ..... 154

1864

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

Jacob Rummel .....1,086  
 George A. Bryan ..... 932

RECORDER

S. M. Moore .....1,091  
 H. H. Foster ..... 920

1865

REPRESENTATIVE

Madison M. Walden .....1,167  
 William R. Davenport ..... 979

## COUNTY JUDGE

S. M. Moore .....	1,171
J. F. Stratton .....	982

## TREASURER

G. S. Stansberry .....	1,153
James H. Hough .....	1,002

## SHERIFF

Henry H. Wright .....	1,178
John Banks .....	981

## SURVEYOR

Elisha D. Skinner .....	1,168
John Potts .....	947

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

J. K. Morey .....	1,164
Francis M. Sharp .....	967

## CORONER

Jacob Shaw .....	1,164
Peter Koontz .....	987

1866

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY

J. B. Weaver .....	1,300
Amos Harris .....	974

## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

K. P. Morrison .....	1,305
W. C. Ewing .....	996

## RECORDER

S. M. Moore .....	1,301
J. N. Mason.....	1,005

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Madison M. Walden .....	1,301
W. M. McCreary .....	1,004

1867

## SENATOR

Madison M. Walden .....	1,340
Nathan Earlywine .....	1,154

## REPRESENTATIVE

B. Phillips .....	1,345
James S. Wakefield .....	1,156

## COUNTY JUDGE

S. M. Moore .....	1,322
J. F. Stratton .....	1,172

## TREASURER

C. W. Bowen .....	1,349
John N. Dunbar .....	1,150

## SHERIFF

Henry H. Wright .....	1,345
Peter H. Callen .....	1,154

## SURVEYOR

J. J. Wall .....	1,340
John Potts .....	1,158

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

L. N. Judd .....	1,349
W. S. Henderson .....	1,145

## CORONER

B. A. Joiner .....	1,341
John Stier .....	1,103

## 1868

## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

K. P. Morrison .....	1,514
M. Chastain .....	1,244

## RECORDER

E. C. Haynes .....	1,520
William Woolridge .....	1,239

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Thomas Wentworth .....	1,514
William P. Morrett .....	1,248

## CORONER

Jacob Shaw .....	1,509
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1869

## SENATOR

William F. Vermilion.....	1,342
John A. Pierson .....	1,100

## REPRESENTATIVE

Claudius B. Miller .....	1,348
William S. Henderson.....	1,099

## AUDITOR

B. A. Ogle .....	1,348
William Evans .....	1,106

## TREASURER

Charles W. Bowen .....	1,271
John N. Dunbar.....	1,140

## SHERIFF

Henry H. Wright .....	1,361
B. F. Silknitter .....	1,008

## SURVEYOR

J. J. Wall .....	1,332
G. L. Lockman .....	1,107

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Thomas Wentworth .....	1,366
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## CORONER

E. O. Smith .....	1,366
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1870

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY

M. H. Jones .....	1,274
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## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

Walter S. Johnson .....	1,253
Lewis L. Taylor .....	1,150

## RECORDER

Eugene C. Haynes .....	1,275
Eugene Horner .....	1,138

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

D. T. Monroe .....	1,301
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## SUPERVISOR

J. B. Gedney .....	1,344
G. M. Teagarden .....	1,268
J. G. West .....	1,235
John A. Pierson .....	1,112
John N. Dunbar .....	1,115
William Evans .....	1,182

1871

## SENATOR

E. J. Gault .....	1,413
L. G. Parker .....	1,370

## REPRESENTATIVE

C. B. Miller .....	1,486
A. F. Haines .....	1,309

## AUDITOR

B. A. Ogle .....	1,460
E. T. Stratton .....	1,313

## TREASURER

William Evans .....	1,389
E. M. Reynolds .....	1,382

## SHERIFF

H. H. Wright .....	1,387
B. F. Silkmitter .....	1,380

## SURVEYOR

J. J. Wall .....	1,470
Samuel Bressler .....	1,284

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

G. C. Goodenough .....	1,449
J. B. Horner .....	1,329

## CORONER

William Chadd .....	1,476
W. P. Darrah .....	1,329

## SUPERVISOR

J. W. Moore .....	1,422
Lewis L. Taylor .....	1,368

1872

## CIRCUIT JUDGE

Robert Sloan .....	1,541
E. L. Burton .....	1,157

## CLERK OF COURTS

Walter S. Johnson .....	1,555
W. F. Howell .....	1,130

## RECORDER

J. B. Wright .....	1,492
A. F. Thompson .....	1,164

## CORONER

Caleb Wentworth .....	1,509
Joseph Hatton .....	1,165

## SUPERVISOR

J. B. Gedney .....	1,541
W. M. McDanel .....	1,162

1873

## REPRESENTATIVE

Samuel Jordan .....	1,522
George W. Wyckoff .....	1,109

## AUDITOR

John B. Maring .....	1,291
S. K. Ball .....	1,289

## TREASURER

William Evans .....	1,575
George M. Teagarden .....	1,054

## SHERIFF

John M. Elgin .....	1,322
Mansel Hughes .....	1,305

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

George W. Taylor .....	1,240
R. E. Chandler .....	1,068
G. C. Goodenough .....	270

## SURVEYOR

D. N. Miner .....	1,453
J. J. Wall .....	1,158



## CORONER

William P. Darrah .....	1,458
Caleb Wentworth .....	1,159

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Thomas M. Fee .....	1,283
J. C. Mitchell .....	1,107

## CLERK OF COURTS

Walter S. Johnson .....	1,363
S. H. Showalter .....	1,061

## RECORDER

John B. Wright .....	1,249
S. D. Harris .....	1,166

## SUPERVISOR

William S. Llewellyn .....	1,270
Amos D. Thatcher .....	1,163

1875

## SENATOR

Joshua Miller .....	1,435
A. F. Haines .....	1,354

## REPRESENTATIVE

J. B. Stuckey .....	1,416
James C. Coad .....	1,386

## AUDITOR

John B. Maring .....	2,743
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## TREASURER

William Evans .....	1,551
K. P. Morrison .....	1,251

## SHERIFF

B. F. Silknitter .....	1,596
Henry H. Wright .....	1,104

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

J. W. Cary .....	1,401
H. Welker Zentz .....	1,396

## SURVEYOR

D. N. Miner .....	1,443
J. J. Wall .....	1,357

## CORONER

M. A. Holshouser .....	1,440
J. J. Hicks .....	1,363

## SUPERVISOR

J. B. Gedney .....	1,404
John N. Dunbar .....	1,401

1876

## CIRCUIT JUDGE

Robert Sloan .....	1,708
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## CLERK OF COURTS

Noah M. Scott .....	1,778
J. O. Hunnell .....	1,485
J. S. Wakefield .....	85

## RECORDER

Thomas H. Morris .....	1,840
George A. Bryant .....	1,358
Joseph Reynolds .....	123

## SUPERVISOR

Claudius B. Miller .....	1,734
William B. McDonald .....	1,493
J. L. Earnest .....	1,719
N. J. Moreland .....	1,436
A. P. Berry .....	119
Joseph Bland .....	108
A. C. Stone .....	68

1877

## REPRESENTATIVE

S. T. Sherrard .....	1,176
J. B. Stuckey .....	1,027
A. P. Berry .....	775

## AUDITOR

John B. Maring .....	1,304
Lewis L. Taylor .....	1,067
J. C. Crawford .....	603

## TREASURER

William Evans .....	1,286
Thomas Wentworth .....	1,124
J. M. Loughridge .....	548

## SHERIFF

Benjamin F. Silknitter .....	1,223
R. B. Carson .....	1,210
Joseph L. Youngker .....	533

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

D. R. Guernsey .....	1,201
John W. Cary .....	993
Mrs. M. A. Haughey .....	706

## SURVEYOR

Cyrus Kerr .....	1,207
David N. Miner .....	1,094
J. J. Wall .....	662

## CORONER

Noah Lantz .....	1,207
Peter Koontz .....	1,069
J. C. Thompson .....	680

## SUPERVISOR

William S. Llewellyn .....	1,192
Jesse M. Ellis .....	1,085
Samuel Hixon .....	690

1878

## DISTRICT JUDGE

E. L. Burton .....	1,760
T. M. Fee .....	1,251

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY

R. B. Townsend .....	1,771
W. H. Tedford .....	1,247

## CLERK OF COURTS

J. W. Moore .....	1,606
Noah M. Scott .....	1,416

## RECORDER

W. O. Hollingsworth .....	1,005
Thomas H. Morris .....	1,409

## SUPERVISOR

J. W. Wailes .....	1,702
J. L. Earnest .....	1,253

1879

## SENATOR

J. J. Wall .....	1,616
Madison M. Walden .....	1,503
J. S. Wakefield .....	121

## REPRESENTATIVE

Samuel Hixon .....	1,661
C. B. Miller .....	1,475
G. R. Moss .....	146

## AUDITOR

J. C. Crawford .....	1,610
E. G. Ashby .....	1,502
J. W. White .....	157

## TREASURER

John A. Pierson .....	1,570
G. T. Pulliam .....	1,545
T. Davidson .....	157

## CLERK OF COURTS

Lewis L. Taylor .....	1,616
T. H. Morris .....	1,507
C. F. Findley .....	166

## SHERIFF

B. F. Silkmitter .....	1,015
Harvey Cochran .....	1,500
J. J. Stone .....	145

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

C. J. Brower .....	1,659
D. R. Guernsey .....	1,463
J. W. Payne .....	158

## SURVEYOR

O. C. Whitsell .....	1,660
Cyrus Kerr .....	1,404
John Potts .....	107

## CORONER

Jacob Schontz .....	1,654
Noah Lantz .....	1,471
Joseph Kinkade .....	100

## SUPERVISOR

Peter Koontz .....	1,621
G. S. Stansberry .....	1,513
S. Summers .....	141

## 1880

## CIRCUIT JUDGE

J. W. Freeland .....	1,865
H. C. Traverse .....	1,666
D. H. Payne .....	61

## CLERK OF COURTS

Lewis L. Taylor .....	1,898
E. C. Haynes .....	1,711

## RECORDER

W. S. Scott .....	1,859
T. H. Morris .....	1,732

## SURVEYOR

S. W. Whitmer .....	1,899
John C. McAdams .....	1,688

## SUPERVISOR

George Wolf .....	1,962
G. W. Streepy .....	1,629

## 1881

## REPRESENTATIVE

E. M. Reynolds .....	1,412
A. P. Berry .....	1,112
A. C. Stone .....	370

## AUDITOR

O. H. Law .....	1,539
H. T. Phillips .....	1,397

## TREASURER

J. R. Hays .....	1,518
William Evans .....	1,163
M. Y. Sellers .....	258

## SHERIFF

William S. Gay .....	1,332
J. B. Gedney .....	1,292
H. K. Showalter .....	302

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

C. J. Brower .....	1,335
P. B. Wilkes .....	1,320
John A. Moss .....	288

## CORONER

Jacob Schontz .....	1,556
L. G. Parker .....	1,380

## SURVEYOR

Cyrus Kerr .....	1,390
J. H. McClard .....	1,191
John Potts .....	337

## SUPERVISOR

G. W. Wyckoff .....	1,404
Lafayette Shaffer .....	1,204
A. G. Davidson .....	325

## 1882

## DISTRICT JUDGE

E. L. Burton .....	1,752
H. L. Dashiell .....	1,294

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

W. A. Work .....	1,524
Samuel Jones .....	1,413

## CLERK OF COURT

Lewis L. Taylor .....	1,944
John C. McDonald .....	1,079

## RECORDER

W. M. Peatman .....	1,512
J. L. Hughes .....	1,294

## SUPERVISOR

Timothy Jennings .....	1,300
J. H. Williams .....	1,132
A. C. Stone .....	032
J. B. Maring .....	1,516
Peter Koontz .....	1,235

## 1883

## SENATOR

E. J. Gault .....	1,818
John H. Drake .....	1,595

## REPRESENTATIVE

Samuel Jordan .....	1,686
E. M. Reynolds .....	1,604
J. P. Smith .....	132

## AUDITOR

O. H. Law .....	1,857
L. H. Marshall .....	1,504

## TREASURER

S. W. Lane .....	1,727
James Merritt .....	1,618

## SHERIFF

W. S. Gay .....	1,861
W. T. Ogle .....	1,502

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

C. J. Brower .....	1,925
P. B. Wilkes .....	1,423

## SURVEYOR

S. T. Galbraith .....	1,584
J. J. Wall .....	1,530

## CORONER

Jacob Schontz .....	1,848
F. Ellis .....	1,570

## SUPERVISOR

S. B. Short .....	1,711
Timothy Jennings .....	1,518
J. E. Goodhue .....	210

1884

## DISTRICT JUDGE

Henry C. Traverse .....	1,807
S. S. Caruthers .....	1,702
Dell Stewart .....	1,720
W. H. C. Jaques .....	1,721

## CLERK OF COURT

Lewis L. Taylor .....	1,782
James C. Bevington .....	1,755

## RECORDEB

Levi J. Fleming .....	1,771
William M. Peatman .....	1,736

## CORONER

James Redding .....	1,779
James K. Boyles .....	1,715

## SUPERVISOR

Edward Broshar .....	1,769
Levi Broshar .....	1,750

1885

## REPRESENTATIVE

E. M. Reynolds .....	1,854
W. H. Young .....	1,577

## AUDITOR

James Merritt .....	1,798
Edwin Lowry .....	1,622

## TREASURER

S. W. Lane .....	1,872
John B. Morrison .....	1,580

## SHERIFF

Samuel Jennings .....	1,765
W. S. Gay .....	1,677

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Elon G. Ashby .....	1,857
G. W. Armstrong .....	1,577

## SURVEYOR

Charley A. Miller .....	1,730
E. T. Stratton .....	1,722

## CORONER

Robert Easton .....	1,766
James Reddig .....	1,674

## SUPERVISOR

John Dailey .....	1,730
Douglas .....	1,718





PLANT OF HERCULES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1903



PLANT OF HERCULES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1908



1886

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

C. F. Howell .....	1,784
George D. Porter .....	1,833

## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

C. J. Phillips .....	1,762
Lloyd C. Lane .....	1,671

## COUNTY RECORDER

Elza M. Rigler .....	1,563
L. J. Fleming .....	1,853

## SUPERVISOR

J. B. Teagarden .....	1,756
James M. Creech .....	1,684

## SURVEYOR

Perry S. Holbrook .....	1,737
Edward T. Stratton .....	1,695

1887

## SENATOR

E. M. Reynolds .....	1,833
W. H. Taylor .....	1,572
J. P. Smith .....	23

## REPRESENTATIVE

George W. Wyckoff .....	1,759
F. M. Sharp .....	1,657

## AUDITOR

James Merritt .....	1,839
H. Booth .....	1,559

## TREASURER

Levi Broshar .....	1,583
S. W. Lane .....	1,841

## SHERIFF

Samuel Jennings .....	1,829
James M. Dale .....	1,575

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Elon G. Ashby .....	1,733
George W. Taylor .....	1,607

## SURVEYOR

Perry Holbrook .....	1,777
E. T. Stratton .....	1,637

## SUPERVISOR

George R. Haver .....	1,810
J. C. Crawford .....	1,591

## CORONER

Robert Easton .....	1,809
George A. Bryan .....	1,605

## 1888

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

C. F. Howell .....	2,127
George D. Porter .....	1,823
C. W. Martin .....	46

## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

C. J. Phillips .....	2,124
B. F. Silknitter .....	1,904
T. J. Green .....	39

## RECORDER

William Cree .....	2,049
Zack Rupe .....	1,901
T. O. Wilson .....	47

## SUPERVISOR

G. W. Streepy .....	2,005
William B. Strickler .....	1,939
J. E. Goodhue .....	39

## 1889

## REPRESENTATIVE

M. M. Walden .....	2,070
E. B. Horner .....	1,884
C. P. Campbell .....	33

## AUDITOR

J. T. Connor .....	1,952
Jacob M. Willett .....	2,019
C. W. Martin .....	30

## TREASURER

D. N. Steele .....	1,812
S. W. Lane .....	2,154
J. P. Silknitter .....	21

## SHERIFF

J. T. Rogers .....	1,877
M. B. Maring .....	2,001
G. T. Moore .....	20

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

P. B. Wilkes .....	1,038
J. W. Rinehart .....	1,008
Thomas McNeff .....	30
Robert Easton .....	2,007

## CORONER

L. J. Sturdivant .....	1,883
James True .....	37

## SURVEYOR

Perry S. Holbrook .....	2,027
John H. McClard .....	1,021

## SUPERVISOR

R. M. Hicks .....	2,045
Noah Nash .....	28
Noah Lantz .....	1,913

1890

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

C. F. Howell .....	2,309
O. H. Law .....	2,032

## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

J. Elliott .....	2,180
L. L. Taylor .....	2,181

## RECORDER

William M. Cree .....	2,372
John Benefiel .....	1,002

## SUPERVISOR

A. Davison .....	2,237
W. A. Lemaster .....	2,135

1891

## SENATOR

E. M. Reynolds .....	2,435
D. C. Bradley .....	1,848
S. B. Downing .....	439

## REPRESENTATIVE

G. W. Wyckoff .....	2,393
L. Shaffer .....	1,994
J. J. Stone .....	347

## TREASURER

James Merritt .....	2,499
S. J. C. Eby .....	1,946
G. N. Cates .....	291

## SHERIFF

William Bray .....	2,348
M. B. Maring .....	2,128
W. G. Green .....	265

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

P. H. Bradley .....	2,419
J. W. Rinehart .....	2,020
J. J. Coulson .....	291

## CORONER

Robert Easton .....	2,492
E. S. Denoon .....	1,911
D. F. Williams .....	330

## SURVEYOR

John Reynolds .....	2,508
J. J. Wall .....	1,926
H. Harris .....	300

## SUPERVISOR

H. L. Halliday .....	2,324
W. B. Strickler .....	2,111
Joseph Kincade .....	209

1892

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

W. H. Sanders .....	2,000
C. W. Vermilion .....	2,511
W. F. Garrett .....	437

## AUDITOR

J. M. Willett .....	2,084
J. T. Connor .....	2,448
Edwin Lowry .....	427

## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

J. W. Argo .....	1,898
John Elliott .....	2,590
F. A. Brown .....	462

## RECORDER

J. C. Bell .....	2,029
D. W. Bryan .....	2,477
Patrick Quigley .....	442

## SUPERVISOR

W. J. Taylor .....	1,914
M. S. Edwards .....	2,582
C. A. Ullrich .....	456

1893

## REPRESENTATIVE

George W. Wyckoff .....	2,357
J. D. Pirtle .....	2,324

## TREASURER

James Merritt .....	2,352
Gust Parson .....	1,319
Edwin Lowry .....	1,042

## SHERIFF

William Bray .....	2,345
G. S. Minor .....	1,447
Horace Silk .....	908

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

P. H. Bradley .....	2,384
J. S. Stamps .....	1,370
J. C. Hornady .....	940

## SURVEYOR

John R. Reynolds .....	2,349
J. J. Wall .....	1,074

## CORONER

William J. Martin .....	2,285
D. C. O'Neil .....	1,441
W. C. Willis .....	901

## SUPERVISOR

S. H. Smith .....	2,239
C. M. Crego .....	1,493
H. K. Showalter .....	963

1894

## AUDITOR

J. T. Connor .....	2,717
J. N. Roby .....	2,260

## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

D. R. Guernsey .....	2,552
Frank Hughes .....	2,422

## RECORDER

D. W. Bryan .....	2,617
S. F. Haines .....	1,269
James H. Inskeep .....	1,085

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

C. W. Vermilion .....	2,518
C. R. Porter .....	2,481

## SUPERVISOR

Harvey Cochran .....	2,501
Pierce Wilson .....	1,478
E. Moss .....	997
James M. Walker .....	2,679
H. K. Showalter .....	2,265

1895

## SENATOR

B. F. Carroll .....	2,691
W. S. Scott .....	2,104

## REPRESENTATIVE

J. C. Barrows .....	2,426
C. R. Porter .....	2,528

## TREASURER

N. M. Scott .....	2,499
R. M. Hicks .....	1,820
J. G. Patterson .....	630

## SHERIFF

M. S. Edwards .....	2,330
B. F. Silkmitter .....	2,031



## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

E. W. Adamson .....	2,699
Mrs. Mattie Cashman .....	2,214

## SURVEYOR

P. S. Holbrook .....	2,620
David Blosser .....	1,586
John Reynolds .....	694

## CORONER

William J. Martin .....	2,665
O. P. Martin .....	843

## SUPERVISOR

H. H. Phillips .....	2,595
Newton Moore .....	1,578
Abner Wells .....	737

1896

## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

D. R. Guernsey .....	3,030
Edwin Lowrey .....	2,928
J. J. Pratt .....	18
Casper Stoltz .....	28

## AUDITOR

H. L. Hazlewood .....	3,072
J. D. Galbraith .....	2,893
R. H. Marshall .....	16
Bernard Murphy .....	29

## RECORDER

J. A. Stevens .....	3,105
J. H. Inskeep .....	2,855
A. L. Callen .....	18
Samuel Gough .....	26

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

J. M. Wilson .....	3,017
W. H. Sanders .....	2,934
T. W. Meers .....	19
W. M. Morlan .....	36

## SUPERVISOR

J. M. Walker .....	3,050
A. W. Potts .....	2,808
J. H. McCauley .....	18
Arthur Grover .....	20

1897

## REPRESENTATIVE

A. A. Highbarger .....	2,432
C. R. Porter .....	2,803

## TREASURER

N. M. Scott .....	2,832
C. A. Hornaday .....	2,360
Fay Richardson .....	85

## SHERIFF

Edward Climie .....	2,023
B. F. Silkknitter .....	2,578
Harry McVeigh .....	95

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

E. W. Adamson .....	2,731
John S. Stamps .....	2,367
W. C. Murdy .....	117
H. G. Street .....	80

## CORONER

John Dailey .....	2,735
E. S. Denoon .....	2,363

## SURVEYOR

P. S. Holbrook .....	2,775
David Blosser .....	2,350

## SUPERVISOR

Harrison Baker .....	2,020
G. W. McKeehan .....	2,507
R. C. Coffey .....	106

1898

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

J. M. Wilson .....	2,720
J. R. Barkley .....	2,265

AUDITOR

H. L. Hazlewood .....	2,781
James Keller .....	2,199
Harry McVeigh .....	65

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

M. E. Louthier .....	2,788
W. J. Jones .....	2,192
Andrew Anderson' .....	63

RECORDER

J. A. Stevens .....	2,913
Isaac Wakeland .....	2,943
N. H. Barnes .....	65

SUPERVISOR

A. F. Johnston .....	2,013
T. W. Oden .....	2,332

1899

SENATOR

E. Rominger .....	2,848
C. R. Porter .....	2,581

REPRESENTATIVE

F. S. Payne .....	2,879
A. H. Stuckey .....	2,499
John Wood .....	60

TREASURER

J. T. Sherrard .....	2,858
W. H. Owen .....	2,536
C. Stoltz .....	5

SHERIFF

G. E. Climie .....	2,868
I. A. Perjue .....	2,474
John Maring .....	1

CORONER

D. C. Stansberry .....	2,989
W. H. Stevenson .....	2,354
C. McCondra .....	38

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

R. A. Elwood .....	2,806
W. K. Bishop .....	2,505
Robert Wilson .....	32

## SURVEYOR

W. L. Holbrook .....	2,888
J. J. Wall .....	2,460
W. P. Clifford .....	37

## SUPERVISOR

A. E. Tucker .....	3,004
M. J. Elam .....	2,338
W. M. Murdy .....	35

## 1900

## CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

M. E. Louthier .....	3,141
L. L. Taylor .....	3,087

## AUDITOR

J. F. Parks .....	3,462
T. L. Morlan .....	2,776

## RECORDER

H. L. Waters .....	3,352
J. F. Boileau .....	2,885

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

E. M. Probasco .....	3,405
H. E. Valentine .....	2,815

## SUPERVISOR

E. H. Streepy .....	3,360
Fay Richardson .....	2,856

## 1901

## REPRESENTATIVE

Frank S. Payne .....	2,562
Lafayette Shaffer .....	2,062
C. S. Peterson .....	2

## TREASURER

J. T. Sherrard .....	2,090
Jacob Harter .....	1,804

## SHERIFF

W. P. Davis .....	2,623
George McDonald .....	2,030

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

R. A. Elwood .....	2,424
Orsini V. Swift .....	2,174

## SURVEYOR

W. L. Hollbrook .....	2,682
John Ransden .....	1,000

## CORONER

A. J. Shaw .....	2,720
J. D. Cleveland .....	1,847

## 1902

## SUPERVISOR

A. E. White .....	2,000
R. M. Hicks .....	2,501

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

E. M. Probasco .....	2,213
Claude R. Porter .....	2,390
A. F. Thompson .....	219

## AUDITOR

J. F. Parks .....	2,335
Harry B. McCreary .....	2,193
Andrew B. Standberg .....	235

## CLERK OF COURT

(To fill vacancy.)

George C. Elliott .....	2,743
W. E. Law .....	1
G. E. Ferren .....	1
Ralph M. Davis .....	1

## COUNTY CLERK

U. G. Turner .....	2,533
G. E. Ferren .....	2,033
Bruce F. Purdum .....	249

## RECORDER

H. L. Waters .....	2,520
John T. Hiatt .....	1,949
William McCowin .....	248

SURVEYOR  
(To fill vacancy.)

P. S. Holbrook .....	2,377
D. B. Blosser .....	2,006
J. J. Wall .....	255

SUPERVISOR

A. H. Gray .....	2,538
B. G. Miller .....	1,917
J. J. Wall .....	264

1903

REPRESENTATIVE

J. M. Wilson .....	2,410
William M. McCreary .....	2,451
George H. Fryhoff .....	175

TREASURER

J. A. Moss .....	2,664
George W. Patrick .....	2,194
Joseph Wheeler .....	179

SHERIFF

W. P. Davis .....	2,816
Charles A. Yates .....	2,050
Bruce Purdum .....	177

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

W. M. Speers .....	2,702
Mrs. S. S. Webster .....	2,150
Mrs. E. Hays .....	186

SUPERVISOR

B. F. Bradley .....	2,558
W. B. Ellis .....	2,284
Peter Ambuster .....	187

CORONER

Allen Shaw .....	2,775
Dr. J. P. Neeley .....	2,060
J. T. Lewis .....	187

SURVEYOR

P. S. Holbrook .....	2,708
D. B. Blosser .....	2,033
J. J. Wall .....	210

1904

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

T. G. Fee .....	3,148
C. R. Porter .....	2,363
G. H. Fryhoff (socialist).....	409

## AUDITOR

R. J. Baker .....	3,538
C. E. Brokaw .....	1,864
Charles Bixby .....	447

## CLERK OF COURT

U. G. Turner .....	3,444
J. N. Willett .....	1,821
F. R. Crouse .....	446

## RECORDER

G. S. Bever .....	3,483
N. W. Hamilton .....	1,987
Charles Nighswonger .....	441

## SUPERVISOR

John E. Moore .....	3,388
R. M. Hicks .....	2,088
C. M. Thompson .....	441

1906

## REPRESENTATIVE

George W. Swan .....	2,461
A. F. Wilson .....	2,178
H. G. Street .....	253

## AUDITOR

R. J. Baker .....	2,883
Jacob Ritter .....	1,845
Joel Wheeler .....	230

## CLERK OF COURT

George C. Elliott .....	2,800
William Leeming .....	1,750
J. J. Hanrahan.....	208

## TREASURER

J. A. Moss .....	2,800
C. E. Evans .....	1,843
D. F. Williams .....	208

## RECORDER

George S. Bever .....	2,886
James White .....	1,761
F. E. Daniels .....	218

## SHERIFF

John G. Clark .....	2,710
C. E. Campbell .....	1,761
T. T. Prough .....	219

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

W. M. Speers .....	1,924
Mrs. S. S. Webster .....	2,835
Beulah Hinzman .....	194

## SURVEYOR

M. G. Hall .....	2,439
David Blosser .....	1,988
J. J. Wall .....	257
P. S. Holbrook .....	119

## CORONER

C. P. Tillmont .....	2,516
Edgar Heaton .....	2,066
Peter Ambuster .....	250

## 1907

## SUPERVISORS THREE YEARS

R. J. Rancy .....	2,437
Newton Harris .....	2,008
J. T. Lewis .....	230

## SUPERVISORS TWO YEARS

Z. B. Nighswonger .....	2,576
S. S. Amos .....	1,881
Geno Ortino .....	217

## 1908

## SUPERVISORS THREE YEARS

Charles H. Meyers .....	2,582
J. O. Cole .....	1,941
Peter Magnall .....	235

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Mrs. S. S. Webster .....	2,384
Bedinger .....	2,877



## REPRESENTATIVE

G. W. Swan .....	2,728
Shaffer .....	2,358
Gott .....	2,287

## AUDITOR

G. G. Gilcrest .....	3,080
Wilson .....	2,057
Daniels .....	281

## TREASURER

W. M. Dukes .....	2,820
Evans .....	2,207
Bixby .....	274

## CLERK OF COURT

George C. Elliott .....	3,080
Evans .....	2,025
Hanrahan .....	278

## SHERIFF

John G. Clark .....	3,136
Quigley .....	2,111
Baxter .....	251

## RECORDER

J. L. Dodd .....	2,938
Killion .....	2,188
Friel .....	270

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

R. W. Smith .....	2,830
Valantine .....	2,316
Thompson .....	

## SURVEYOR

M. G. Hall .....	2,836
Blosser .....	2,224
Wall .....	286

## SUPERVISOR

Z. B. Nighswonger .....	2,910
Boardsman .....	2,112
Sparks .....	282
R. J. Raney .....	2,849
Hicks .....	2,196
Langdon .....	273

1910

## COUNTY ATTORNEY

Roll W. Smith .....	2,672
H. P. Powers .....	1,802
F. T. Romesburg .....	170

## SUPERINTENDENT

Arthur L. Lyons .....	1,836
Mrs. S. S. Webster .....	2,764
Charles Bixby .....	148

## SURVEYOR

M. G. Hall .....	2,492
D. B. Blosser .....	1,897
J. J. Wall .....	181

## CORONER

C. P. Tillmont .....	2,555
I. S. Lane .....	1,852
E. Baxter .....	171

## AUDITOR

G. G. Gilcrest .....	2,119
John B. Taylor .....	2,417
F. E. Daniels .....	166

## TREASURER

W. M. Dukes .....	2,566
C. E. Evans .....	1,848
J. T. Lewis .....	180

## CLERK OF COURT

George C. Elliott .....	2,766
Thomas L. Bryan .....	2,417
H. G. Street .....	166

## SHERIFF

J. F. Luse .....	2,210
Lee M. Dowis .....	2,340
Richard Magnall .....	72

## RECORDER

J. L. Dodd .....	2,300
Louise Wiseman .....	2,210
Richard Magnall .....	155

SUPERVISORS—1911

U. G. Bear .....	2,313
Edward Gault .....	2,100
William Wessel .....	174

SUPERVISORS—1912

Z. B. Nighswonger .....	2,204
A. L. Stuckey .....	2,112
William Booth .....	165

AUDITOR—1912.

John B. McNeal .....	2,548
John B. Taylor .....	2,557

TREASURER

W. O. Steele .....	2,723
C. E. Evans .....	2,227

CLERK OF COURT

George C. Elliott .....	2,842
Thomas L. Bryan .....	2,188

SHERIFF

George Payton .....	1,822
Lee M. Dowis .....	3,401

RECORDER

Frank L. Glick .....	3,010
Miss Louise Wiseman .....	2,186

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Clarence S. Wyckoff .....	2,780
W. B. Hays .....	2,237

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Mrs. Grace Gilerest .....	2,531
Mrs. S. S. Webster .....	2,557

CORONER

Dr. W. B. Miller .....	2,725
Dr. G. F. Severs .....	2,268

SUPERVISORS—1913

B. S. Everman .....	2,852
John Massman .....	2,100

(1914)

C. F. Parker .....	2,008
R. M. Hicks .....	2,344



## CHAPTER VII

**GEOLOGICAL ASPECT OF THE COUNTY—SOIL OF AMPLE DEPTH AND FERTILE—COAL IN VAST QUANTITIES—ITS ORIGIN—LIST OF MINES OF THE COUNTY—TIMBER—STREAMS AND THEIR NAMES.**

The surface of Appanoose county is, generally speaking, a nearly level plain, lying on the water-shed dividing the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The depressions for the river and creek beds are shallow, and it is probable that the extreme difference between the water-bed of Chariton river and the highest prairie summits will not exceed a hundred and fifty feet. The soil of the county is a brownish-gray loam, largely intermixed with clay, but yet tempered sufficiently with sand to be easily plowed and cultivated. It also absorbs the rainfall rapidly so that very muddy roads are rare. The surface soil is of ample depth and very fertile. The substratum is nearly pure clay, and with proper care any portion of the subsoil of this county can be made into excellent brick.

Both Professor White and Mr. St. John visited Appanoose county in 1868, and the former gentleman records that it is now known that all three of the divisions of the coal-measure group occupy the surface beneath the drift: the lower occupying the northwestern portion, the middle traversing it near the center, and the base of the upper appearing as ledges of limestone along Copper creek, west of Centerville. In the valley of that stream, Mr. Talbot had opened a mine in a three-foot vein of good quality. This is regarded as the upper bed of the middle coal-measures, and whatever other beds may exist within the county doubtless belong beneath it. Thus, the place of all the heavy beds of coal found elsewhere is at considerable depth here; but they may be looked for nearer the surface in the northeastern part of the county. It is believed that a shaft sunk in the valley of the Chariton river near Centerville would pass through all there is of the coal-bearing strata within three or four hundred feet. There are good reasons for believing, also, that one or more good beds of coal would be passed through at that or a less depth, besides the one worked by Mr. Talbot.

W. P. Fox, the geological commissioner of Iowa at the Centennial Exhibition, visited Appanoose county in 1875 and made a statement, which is undoubtedly true, that a vein of coal exists beneath the one now being worked, and gave it as his opinion that it lies from thirty-five to fifty feet below the other. There is no reason to disbelieve his statement that the lower vein should be five or six feet in thickness. Mr. Fox claimed that the slate overlying the coal is suitable for roofing purposes, but this was a blunder on his part, and pointed out the immense deposit of potter's and fire-clay overlying the shale.

Mr. Fox also visited the saline springs in the edge of Davis county, and

describes them as being located in an outfield of the Onondaga salt group, which was certainly an egregious blunder on his part, for if that formation exists in Iowa at all it must lie at least five hundred feet below the coal beds. The saline character of the Davis county springs is owing undoubtedly to local peculiarities.

After the above paragraph had been written, the compiler had an opportunity to consult Owen's Survey of the Northwest, made in 1849. That distinguished and reliable scientist visited several mineral springs in the eastern part of Davis county, and states, on page 111 of his report, that the chemical analysis showed the water to contain chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesia, bicarbonate of iron, bicarbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia and sulphate of soda. The salt exists, it is true, but the other minerals mixed with the water would render it worthless as a commercial article. Fox must have been well aware of Owen's visit to this neighborhood, for he was himself an assistant in Professor Whitney's survey ten years later, and his assertion that the springs along Soap creek have any value should be entirely disregarded.

#### THE ORIGIN OF COAL.

It is believed that a further discussion of the topic with reference to the coal mines may not be out of place. This article of commerce is found in various places in the geologic series of formations, beginning with the Middle Carboniferous, in which stratum belong the coal-seams found in this county, and ending with those much more recent in point of time, which are found in the Middle Tertiary. These latter beds are found best exposed in Wyoming and are in all about thirty feet in thickness.

But the coal field in Iowa belongs to the true Carboniferous system of the writers upon the subject, and is, moreover, the outfield of the vast coal basin partly covering this state, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is only in the Alleghenies that subterranean action has converted any part of the coal into anthracite. Everywhere else in the immense basin it is strictly bituminous, varying, however, from the article as first prepared by the economic forces of nature from the block coal of Indiana to the cannel coal found in several places in Iowa.

In the ancient history of the earth, the leading events of which have been slowly deciphered through the researches of scientific men, the earth's crust was much more plastic than at present, and the climate was more than tropical from pole to pole. The carbon now stored beneath many feet of soil and rocks was mingled, in the form of carbonic-acid gas, with the atmosphere. The earth's crust lacked the stability it now possesses. A vast plain would gradually thrust itself to the surface of the ocean, where vegetation would at once begin. Great forests would grow in the tropical heat, fanned by the damp sea breezes, and stimulated by the carbon in the atmosphere. This vegetation was usually composed almost entirely of a species of palm and a variety of fern that grew to an enormous size. That this is true cannot be disputed, for in many coal districts the stumps of immense trees are to be found in the clay underlying the coal, and often the trunks can be found only partially converted into coal. But what is more curious still, is the fact that in Nova Scotia mines, when the vegetable mold that now forms the coal bed was buried up, many trees were left standing. The lower

portions of their trunks were in process of time converted into coal, but the upper sections, surrounded by sand, as that was converted into rock, became petrified, the bark taking the form of coal. This peculiarity is a source of danger to these mines, for the petrified trunks, as the coal is mined away beneath them, are liable to slip from their brittle enclosures of ancient bark and fall to the floor of the mine. More than one workman in these mines have been crushed to death by these silicified trees becoming detached and falling.

In explaining the cause of the freedom of coal from impurities of almost every description, Sir Charles Lyell gives a paragraph which has an important bearing on the above. He says:

The purity of the coal itself, or the absence in it of earthy particles and sand, throughout acres of vast extent, is a fact which appears very difficult to explain when we attribute each coal-seam to a vegetation growing in swamps. It has been asked how, during river inundations capable of sweeping away the leaves of ferns and the stems and roots of *Sigillariae* and other trees, could the waters fail to transport some fine mud into the swamps? One generation after another of tall trees grew with their roots in mud, and their leaves and prostrate trunks formed layers of vegetable matter, which was afterward covered with mud, since turned into shale. Yet the coal itself, or altered vegetable matter, remained all the while unsoiled by earthy particles. This enigma, however perplexing at first sight, may, I think, be solved by attending to what is now taking place in deltas. The dense growth of reeds and herbage which encompasses the margins of forest covered swamps in the valley and delta of the Mississippi is such that the fluvial waters, in passing through them, are filtered and made to clear themselves entirely before they reach the areas in which vegetable matter may accumulate for centuries, forming coal, if the climate be favorable. There is no possibility of the least intermixture of earthy matter in such cases. Thus in the large submerged tract called the "Sunk Country," near New Madrid, forming part of the western side of the valley of the Mississippi, erect trees have been standing ever since the year 1811-12, killed by the great earthquake of that date; lacustrine and swamp plants have been growing there in the shallows, and several rivers have annually inundated the whole space, and yet have been unable to carry in any sediment within the outer boundaries of the morass, so dense is the marginal belt of reeds and brushwood. It may be affirmed that generally, in the "cypress swamps" of the Mississippi no sediment mingles with the vegetable matter accumulated there from the decay of trees and semi-aquatic plants. As a singular proof of this fact, I may mention that whenever any part of a swamp in Louisiana is dried up during an unusually hot season, and the wood is set on fire, pits are burned into the ground many feet deep, or so far down as the fire can descend without meeting with water, and it is then found that scarcely any residuum or earthy matter is left. At the bottom of all these "cypress swamps" a bed of clay is found with roots of the tall cypress, just as the under clays of the coal are filled with *Stignaria*.

Let a depression of the lower Mississippi valley take place, whereby the sea shall flow in and cover these "cypress swamps" during a long procession of years, and a coal bed will result. It appears from the researches of Liebig and other eminent chemists, that when wood and vegetable matter are buried in the earth, exposed to moisture, and partially or entirely excluded from the air, they

decompose slowly and evolve carbonic-acid gas, thus parting with a portion of their original oxygen. By this means, they become gradually converted into lignite, or wood coal, such as is found in the Tertiary beds of Wyoming, and which contains a larger proportion of hydrogen than wood does. A continuance of the decomposition changes this lignite into common or bituminous coal, chiefly by the discharge of carbureted hydrogen, or the gas by which we illuminate our cities and houses. The disengagement of all these gradually transforms ordinary or bituminous coal into the anthracite found in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The gases and water which are made to penetrate through the cracks in the rocks forming above the coal, are probably effective as metamorphic agents, by increased temperature derived from the interior. It is well known that at the present period thermal waters and hot vapors burst out from the earth during earthquakes, and these would not fail to promote the disengagement of volatile matter in the carboniferous rocks.

The whole subject is of absorbing interest, but the above outline must suffice, especially as enough has been said to account for the origin of the Middle Carboniferous bed, which is the sole matter in hand. It is enough to add that, in all about one hundred and fifty species of vegetable life have been discovered among the fossil remains in the various coal fields of the world.

#### LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

It is stated that the first coal shaft ever sunk in the country was by B. F. Kindig, who found the coal bed about sixteen feet below the limestone rock which crops out in the vicinity. This was in 1863 or 1864, but coal had been known to exist in the county long before, for it crops out in several places along Shoal Creek and its tributaries, and had been mined for several years for local uses.

The shaft of the Appanoose Coal Company, near the railway junction at Centerville, was sunk, it is said, twenty or thirty feet below where the coal was afterward found. An experienced miner suggested that a side drift be made at a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. The experiment was tried, and the coal was found a few feet from the shaft. Other shafts have been sunk below where the coal ought to lie, and trunks of trees, buried in clay, have been found, indicating that the coal has, since its formation, been gashed and broken by some disturbing cause. This would seem to have been a local upheaval, for the reason that the limestone overlying the coal, lying west and south of Centerville, has a positive dip toward the southwest of perhaps fifteen degrees, which can be ascertained by visiting the mine owned by Mr. Kindig, and that worked by Mr. McClard. Further, the coal bed itself dips at the same angle. The bed probably does not possess this dip for any great distance, for, as stated above, it appears near water mark along Shoal creek, and along the streams in the northwest part of the county. The line of disturbance or breakage then passes nearly north and south in the vicinity of Centerville.

The following is given as the order in which the rocks were found in sinking the shaft of Oliver, Phillips & Dargaval's mine, in the eastern part of Centerville about the year 1875, after passing through the surface of soil and clay: Hard lime-rock, 8 feet; soapstone; hard sand-rock, 2 feet; soapstone; limestone, nearly



4 feet; soapstone; limestone, 1 foot; soapstone; "black rock" or shale, 2 feet; coal. The sand-rock appears between two layers of lime-rock, in the ledge near Talbot's mill, on Cooper creek, but the soapstone is wanting, having apparently thinned out or been dissolved away by the action of water. The rock near Talbot's is filled with fossils from top to bottom, all apparently of the same species.

The shaft of the Watson Coal Company, a short distance south of the Rock Island depot, is stated to have shown the following stratifications: Soil, clay and gravel, 80 feet; hard lime-rock, laying in layers and broken by joints, 12 feet; shale and soapstone, 8 feet; fossil-bearing (mountain) limestone, 9 feet; black slate, 15 feet; lime-rock, 3 feet; shale, 10 feet; lime-rock, 3 feet; slate 4 feet; lime-rock, 6 feet; coal, 3 feet. It may be noticed as a curious circumstance that the sand bed in the Oliver mine and at Talbot's Mill is wanting in the Watson mine. However, as many layers are entirely wanting in the Iowa coal system which are noticed elsewhere, these local variations may be expected.

In some places in the western part of the county, a thin layer of coal or shale has been noticed, which goes to show that the Upper Carboniferous touches Appanoose on the west. The group of rocks covering the coal belong to the "mountain limestone," as named by Dana and sanctioned by Lyell.

#### APPANOOSE COAL MINES

The coal industry of Appanoose county has reached vast proportions in the past few years, as the products of over fifty mines will attest. In the year ending December 11, 1911, there were taken from the bowels of the earth in this county, one and one-third millions tons of coal, which meant the employment of over three thousand men and a vast expenditure of money for labor and working material. Most if not all, of the money was spent in the county and as a consequence, the operating of the mines has increased the wealth of the county to a very appreciable extent. From the fact that the lands of Appanoose county are teeming with coal,—rich and deep veins of the black diamond of a splendid quality,—the owners of these lands, many of them, have become enriched from royalties received on the coal mined and unmined and from the products of the soil. Appanoose coal finds a ready market and from shafts dotted here and there in different parts of the county comes a steady stream of the article that is shipped broadcast over the land.

A list of the mines now operating in the county follows:

Peacock—Peacock Coal Company, owners, Brazil.

Walnut Block—Walnut Block Coal Company, owners, Brazil.

Laneville—Louis Anderson, owner, Centerville.

No. 30—Carbon Block Coal Company, owners, Centerville.

Center and Dewey—Center Coal Company, owners, Centerville.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 10—Centerville Block Coal Company, owners, Centerville.

Citizens—Citizens Coal Company, owners, Centerville.

Koontz—J. A. Koontz, owner, Centerville.

Maggie Lynn—Maggie Lynn Coal Company, owners, 103 South Main street, Centerville.

Monitor—Monitor Coal Company, (J. Hitchins), owner, Centerville.

- Oriental—Oriental Coal & Mining Company, owners, Centerville.  
Peerless, Nos. 2, 5 and 6—Peerless Coal Company, (Lee Brothers), owners, Centerville.  
Phoenix—Phoenix Coal Company, owners, Centerville.  
Streepy—A. G. Widmer, owner, Centerville.  
Scandinavian, Nos. 1 and 2—Scandinavian Coal Company, owners, Centerville.  
Sunshine—Sunshine Coal Company, owners, Centerville.  
Trio—Dan Clark, owner, Centerville.  
White Oak—White Oak Coal Company, owners, Centerville.  
Woodland—Woodland Coal Company, owners, 916 West Washington street, Centerville.
- Armstrong—Armstrong Coal Company, owners, Cincinnati.  
Domestic—Domestic Coal Company, owners, Cincinnati.  
Hocking Valley—F. C. Hand, owner, Cincinnati.  
Thistle, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Thistle Coal Company, owners, Cincinnati.  
Guinn—I. A. Guinn Coal Company, owners, Dean.  
Morrow—Evans & Morrow Coal Company, owners, Dean.  
Exline, Nos. 1 and 2—Exline Coal Company, owners, Exline.  
No. 1—Iowa Block Coal Company, owners, Exline.  
Royal—Royal Block Coal Company (P. N. May), owner, Exline.  
Sundeen—Sundeen Coal & Mining Company, owners, Exline.  
Big Four—Consumers' Coal Company, owners, Jerome.  
Acken—Acken Coal Company, owners, Mystic.  
Barrett—Barrett Coal Company, owners, Mystic.  
Beggs—Beggs Coal Company, owners, Mystic.  
No. 5—Diamond Block Coal Company, owners, Mystic.  
Egypt Block, No. 1—Egypt Coal Company (A. B. Duddy), owner, Mystic.  
Orville, No. 6—Interocean Coal Company (James Horridge), owner, Mystic.  
Nos. 3, 12, 22 and 29—Lodwick Brothers Coal Company, owners, Mystic.  
Little Creek—Charles Galagher, Cowan & Booth, owners, Mystic.  
Horridge, Nos. 1 and 2—Mystic Coal Company (James Horridge), owner, Mystic.
- Lady Mary (Lodwick)—Winifred Coal Company, owners, Mystic.  
Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Anchor Coal Company (also in Wapello county), owners, Ottumwa.
- Rathbun, No. 1—Fowler-Wilson Coal Company, owners, Ottumwa.  
Rosebrook—Farmers Coal Company (Anderson & McVeigh), owners, Rathbun.
- Darby, No. 1—Unity Block Coal Company, owners, Rathbun.  
Numa, No. 1—Numa Block Coal Company (also in Wayne county), owners, Seymour.
- No. 1 and Juckett—Big Jo Block Coal Company, owners, 407 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Albert and Appanoose—Mendota Coal Company (also in Missouri), owners, Mendota, Missouri.  
Martin Block Coal Mine—Martin Block Coal Company, owners, Numa.

## STREAMS

The Chariton river is the principal stream in Appanoose county. The main stream takes its rise in Lucas county and enters Appanoose near the northwest corner. The south fork of the same stream rises in Clark and Decatur counties, and discharges into the main stream on section 14, Independence. The union of the two forms a considerable stream, which takes a southeastern direction through the county, passing into the state of Missouri between Caldwell and Wells townships. There are several mill sites along the river, which have been made available for many years. Thirty years ago, the river was regarded as sufficiently formidable to require the establishment of ferries. This stream empties into the Missouri river.

South Fox and Middle Fox rise in Washington township, and the north fork of the same stream rises in Udell. These flow eastward into Davis county and thence to the Mississippi.

South Soap rises in Taylor, and North Soap in Union. These are tributaries of Fox river.

Big Walnut creek rises in Wayne county and flows in a direction north of east, through Johns, Bellair and Walnut, and discharges into the Chariton.

Cooper creek drains the southern part of Lincoln, flows through Bellair, the northern part of Center, receiving the water of Hickory creek north of Center-ville and emptying into the Chariton in Sharon.

Shoal creek originates in Wayne county, passes through the northern part of Franklin and Pleasant, and in the latter takes a southeastern direction into Caldwell, and flows thence into Missouri.

There are numerous other small streams and but few sections in Appanoose are destitute of running streams.

Appanoose thus lies on the water shed separating the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the Chariton draining into the former great stream, and the Fox into the latter.

## TIMBER

This county enjoyed above most Iowa counties, a very equal distribution of timbered and prairie land, almost every little stream having been skirted with timber. Hence, the groves, which in other counties become distinctive features and landmarks to the pioneers, known by characteristic names, were not often so designated in Appanoose and localities were designated by the streams or by the names of pioneer settlers. "Packard's Grove," east of Chariton, was, however, and still remains a well known landmark.



## CHAPTER VIII

THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN APPANOOSE COUNTY—DRAGOON TRAIL AND BEE TRACE—MORMONS—FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER—OTHERS CLOSE ON HIS HEELS—FIRST WEDDING—FIRST LAND ENTRIES AND DEED RECORDED—THE CIRCUIT RIDER, ETC.

The first white men to traverse the soil of Appanoose county, so it is said, were of a company of dragoons, who departed from the island of Rock Island, then known as Fort Armstrong, in the summer of 1832, with the purpose of reconnoitering the country as far west as Kansas. The company, taking a southwesterly course, struck the locality now known as Agency, in Wapello county. Other points touched by the dragoons in their way were the future sites of the villages of Drakesville and Moulton. They then struck off southwest through Appanoose and entered Missouri near the southwest corner of Franklin township. The country between this county and Davenport had not been at that time organized into civil divisions. In fact the treaty between the Sacs and Fox Indians, ceding the land, had not been completed and, as a matter of fact, the country had not come under the jurisdiction of the government, to the extent of throwing it open for settlement. Appanoose county was at this time terra incognita to the whites and the dragoons from Fort Armstrong, as far as is known, were the first white men to tread its soil. They met the owners of the prairies, the hills, the streams and their wild inhabitants, the Sacs and Fox Indians, who were soon to give over their birthright to the "pale faces" and be driven from their hunting grounds.

The dragoons left a trail that for some time after their departure was noticeable to the hardy pioneer who happened this way. Joseph Shaddon, who lived in the county at one time, and was well known to the late Dr. Sturdivant, made the statement to him, that he tramped over a good part of Appanoose county in 1833, hunting for deer and other animals and found many deer and wild turkeys. Shaddon, the first hunter and trapper to visit this section, of which there is any record, noticed the tracks of the dragoons and said they were east of the Chariton river and in the neighborhood of Moulton. However, prospectors coming into the county, with the view of looking up claims, found two trails, the one made by the dragoons; the other had a general trend of Bee Trace, in Washington township, and was known by that name by the Missourians. This "trace" may have been made by the Indians, but early settlers declare the trail was really a wagon road, as traces of wheel tracks were plainly visible. These tracks, it might be well to say, were probably made by bee hunters, who hauled the honey, then abounding in the hollow of trees, in wagons to their homes in the wilderness. Joseph Shaddon is accredited with being the first civil-

ian to enter this region. But the claim is set up for William Kirby, that he was here in 1830, and that he found bee trees in profusion, having in their forks or hollow trunks large stores of delicious honey, which he procured and conveyed to his home in Putnam county, Missouri.

#### THE MORMONS

The history of the religio-political sect designated as the Mormons, is generally known. By reason of doctrines expounded and certain practices performed they were driven from pillar to post and in 1838 and 1839 began their great movement to the northwest, which terminated at Salt Lake City. Dissensions arose in their ranks and many who believed in the main tenets of Mormonism refused to believe in or adhere to the advanced ideas of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young and seceded. Many of these people while on the move toward the mecca of Mormonism passed along the dragoon trail through Appanoose county and some remained here and formed the nucleus of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, still in existence in this county. Large bodies of Mormons passed over this route through this country and made the road so distinct and passable that it was long designated by many as the "Mormon trail."

#### FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER

A history of Appanoose county was written in the year 1878 and published by the Western Historical Society. From what the compiler of this work can gather by strenuous research, the history is as true a relation of facts as conditions would permit when the work of research was in progress. It was much easier in that day, however, to gather the data for a local history than now. Then a great many of the first settlers were living and in their prime. They were just emerging from a primary state, so to speak, and the recollection of the first years spent in this new country was still fresh in their memories. The men and women who had left comfortable homes in the eastern states and friends of a life time, coming here when there was nothing to greet their eyes but a wilderness, the haunt of wild animals and untamed savages, still were here and were brimming over with tales of their early fears, privations and struggles in building new homes, new towns and cities and should have been seen and interviewed. But they were not and posterity is the loser.

Few there are today, who know out of their own experience what were the conditions of this section when thrown open for settlement by the government. There are men and women still living, who can tell you of the experiences here of fifty or sixty years ago in this county, but they are few in number and becoming less as the days go by. Those who can tell you of the early days of Appanoose know of events, but are woefully lacking in names and dates, the most salient and important features of any occurrence. So it is that the historian of the present day, if not possessed of unlimited time and patience, is sadly handicapped in his researches and his readers are deprived of their just dues.

This digression is the result of a doubt in the writer's mind as to who was the first settler in Appanoose county. The former history, heretofore mentioned, places the distinction on Ewen Kirby, a young Missourian, who came

into the county in 1838, and built a cabin near the east line of Pleasant township and not far from the present village of Cincinnati. Here Kirby lived with his family and trafficked with the Indians for about two years. At the expiration of that time he gathered up his family treasures, burned down his cabin and departed with his family for other scenes of activity. To Ewen Kirby, while living in the county and in the year 1838, was born, most probably, the first white child in the county. The baby was named Elizabeth, who grew to womanhood and married a Missourian by the name of Tate. Elizabeth's aunt, Mrs. William Kirby, whose husband gathered honey along the bee trace in 1839, resided in this county nearly a half century, part of which time was spent with her daughter, in Caldwell township, whose husband was Dr. J. H. Worthington, who came to this county in 1846 and was the first "regular" physician to locate in this section of the country.

If two years' residence in a community is sufficient duration to establish what may be termed a permanent residence, then Kirby was the first settler, or pioneer, of Appanoose county. Those who are versed in matters of this kind are permitted to solve the problem to their own satisfaction. Kirby was a resident of the county two years, that seems to be undisputed. He built a log cabin on a tract of land and established his family therein. He also cultivated a patch of ground and, as he came here mainly for that purpose, it is presumed he bartered and traded with the Indians.

#### PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

The first person to enter the county and take up a claim, locating thereon and making permanent improvements, was Colonel James Wells, who selected a tract of land in section 16, township 67 (Wells), range 16, in the summer of 1839, one year before Kirby had left. On this land, near the timber, Wells put up a rudely-constructed log cabin, in which he installed his family and a few household goods. Two years following his location he constructed a saw-mill on his claim and sawed the logs that entered into the construction of habitations for his neighbors, who had come in the preceding year. This was no great task, however. The Wells family had no neighbors until Adolphus Stevens and Austin Jones took up claims in the locality in 1841. Stevens stayed, improved his holdings and added to his possessions. He remained on this farm over forty years. Jones was not a "stayer" and after a few years of "roughing it," sold out and went to California. It is very probable that in 1841, Jack Klinkenbeard was a settler in the Stevens neighborhood, but if he was, nothing remains to identify him with the pioneers of the county.

#### J. F. STRATTON

J. F. Stratton must be placed in the honorary list of pioneers of Appanoose county, for it was as early as the year 1841 when, leaving his family in St. Francisville, Missouri, he found his way here in search of a claim and selected what he desired in section 2, township 67 (Pleasant), range 18, and about a mile east of the present village of Cincinnati. On this land Mr. Stratton built a cabin and then returned to Missouri for his family and chattels. Prior to this

and while prospecting for a claim, Stratton had left a chest of tools with a Mr. Robinson, who was then living in a cabin just over the Iowa line in Missouri, and Mr. Stratton said that Robinson was the only settler in that vicinity. If this is true the claim made for one Jack Vinton that he was a settler near "the spring" as early as 1837 has been refuted, as Mr. Stratton saw no evidence of a habitation anywhere in that locality.

#### "UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS"

That part of the county now known as Caldwell township was probably inhabited about the year 1841, or shortly thereafter, by a man named Moore, who was certainly, to use an expression of President Roosevelt, an "undesirable citizen," if it were true, as was broadly hinted at the time, that he was possessed of too many wives. He came to stay, as his building of a cabin indicated. But officers of the law got on his trail and when the doors of the penitentiary closed upon him his career as a citizen of Appanoose county came to an unsavory end.

William Level was another "undesirable," who sought the tall timber of Appanoose for a habitation and a place of seclusion. He came to the locality now within the confines of Caldwell and settled down with one wife, and what may be termed, a near wife, a young woman called Jane, for whom, in the Mormon fashion, he built a separate cabin. But one man maintaining two families in the manner laid down by Level was not according to the code of ethics even at that day. Some time in 1844 he was arrested, convicted of the charge brought against him and sentenced to jail. There being no institution of that kind at hand, he was placed in charge of a deputy sheriff, who gave him employment as a clerk, accepting his word that he would not attempt to escape. He was allowed to spend Sunday with his "families" and in the course of time Level, with both women, sold his property and went to California. The girl while here bore children and was attended by Dr. Worthington, who related the facts in the case as here stated.

Colonel James Wells' family secured neighbors in the fall of 1841, or spring of 1842, when William Cooksey and family settled not far from their cabin. In 1842 Solomon Hobbs made a claim not very far away, in township 69 (Caldwell), range 17. About this time Robert Caughran and George Buckner also made locations in the southern part of the county. Other settlers came into the county in the spring of 1842 and put up rude habitations of logs, the furniture of which was mostly "homemade."

All these settlements in the county up to this time were in direct opposition to the treaty ceding the lands to the government, which prohibited settlement on the land until May 1, 1843, and under the treaty no white man was even allowed to go upon the land for any purpose. Notwithstanding these inhibitions, settlers came into the Indian country and took their chances of remaining unmolested. Some were fortunate, as the Wells, Stevens, Cookseys, Jones, Buckner and Caughrans, but others were not, for in the summer of 1842, a party of dragoons from the post at Agency, Wapello county, was sent out



under instructions from the war department, to warn off the settlers and destroy their improvements. Many of them lost all they possessed and were driven out of the country.

#### A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

Tales of the beauty and fertility of the country had reached the people of the middle, eastern and southern states. The "Black Hawk Purchase" then became a loadstone, which drew from the older and thickly populated states the ambitious and courageous men and women who desired better opportunities for making a living and building homes for themselves and their children. Months before the day set for the opening of the new country to settlements, its borders were crowded with impatient men and women, who with their children and a few household necessities, were waiting anxiously and eagerly the word to proceed to the land of promise and choose from the millions of acres of farms to suit their individual tastes. Soon the western borders of the "Black Hawk Purchase," up the principal streams, began to take on a new life and the habiliments of civilization. First, the timber country was the more sought after and chosen, for little faith was then placed in the virtue and productiveness of the open prairie land. But it was not long before this great mistake became apparent and the prairies were turned into farms that are now the wonder and admiration of the world. Iowa, "the beautiful land," 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 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 150,000 people."

In the early summer of 1843, J. F. Stratton, who had selected his claim in what is now Pleasant township, and built a cabin, returned to this county, his future home, accompanied by his brother, Joseph. Mr. Stratton did not settle on the claim selected in 1841, however, being fearful that in the survey of the land and its further division, the claim might be found in slave-holding Missouri. Having an intense repugnance to the "peculiar institution" of the south, he decided to take no chances and, relinquishing his claim in Pleasant township as it is now known, he took up another one in sections 2 and 10, township 69 (Udell), range 16, and with the assistance of his brother, built a cabin on the land, in which he installed his family, leaving Joseph in charge while he went back to Missouri for his wife and children.

J. B. Packard was a settler in the county in 1843 and chose a tract of land in what is now Sharon township. The same year George W. Perkins selected a home in Center township and at once began preparing the ground for a nursery. About the same time James Manson located within the present limits of Bellair township.

That portion of the county which makes up Udell township was good to look upon to the eyes of John W. Clancy, William Money, John and William Crow and Samuel and Stephen Trimble. These pioneers settled here in 1843 and soon others came to join them.

The first persons to settle in what is now known as Washington township were William Bratton, James Wright and Jehiel Troxell. They were among the number who came about 1843, soon after the "purchase" was thrown open for settlement.

The Packards, Josiah B., William, B. L. and E. A., took up claims in 1843 along the Chariton river, in the timber which later was called Packard's Grove. John Overstreet came at the same time and located in the same part of the county.

William Manson, Thomas Wilcox and Thomas G. Manson made their claims in the vicinity of a little stream subsequently called Manson's branch. They immediately began improving their farms, but it was not until 1844 that they brought their families from Lee county, Illinois, to their Iowa homes.

#### FIRST WEDDING IN THE COUNTY

In July, 1844, before the county had been organized, William Wells, son of the pioneer, Colonel James Wells, was married to Mahala Cooksey, daughter of William Cooksey. For this ceremony, no minister of the gospel was available to solemnize it, nor were there a judge or justice of the peace. If every settler in the county had been invited to be present, all could easily have been provided for. There were no local officials, and a justice of the peace over the border in Missouri, was called upon and no doubt performed his duties in a manner entirely to the satisfaction of all concerned.

#### THE FIRST BIRTH

As before related, Elizabeth, daughter of Ewen Kirby, was the first white child born in Appanoose county. Her birth occurred in the fall of 1838. The second birth of a white child is believed to have been that of William Shauver, Jr., son of the man who had charge of the Wells' mill. Young Shauver came into the world in 1842 and, in April, 1843, F. A. Stevens and wife became the parents of a daughter, whom they named Elizabeth.

#### THE FIRST DEATH

The first death of a white person in the county was probably that of an unknown man, who was found not far from the Kirkendall cabin, by Colonel James Wells in 1842. The body of the man, when discovered, was in a sitting posture, leaning against a tree, with the head bent forward. Upon investigation, a hole was noticed in the unfortunate's head, where a rifle ball had penetrated and entered the brain. One hand held an open memorandum book and beneath the other was a pencil, which had evidently dropped from it to the ground. The book entries resembled the notes of one who had been looking up claims, but as the township lines had not been laid, this seemed inexplicable. Undoubtedly the man had come to his death by the hands of an enemy, but who the murderer was has ever remained a mystery. The body was given decent burial.



BASE BALL ENTHUSIASTS IN CENTERVILLE



SCENE IN GLEN HAGAN PARK, CENTERVILLE



## FIRST LAND ENTRIES AND FIRST DEED RECORDED

Andrew Trussell was the first person to make an entry of land in Appanoose county. He located the northwest quarter of section 1, township 70, range 16 in 1847, for which he paid cash, and received his patent from the government February 1, 1848. Seven or eight other entries were made the same year in township 70, range 16, and many more in 1848 and 1849. The reason for this was that the range in which this township was situated was the only one in Appanoose county then open to entry, the other not being subject to entry until in 1850. Again the vexed boundary question was in the way. The rest of the county had been surveyed and the civil divisions defined some two or three years, but entries were delayed until the question was settled for all time. Entries were made in the months of January and February, 1850, and by the end of 1860 the last scattering tracts were taken.

The first deed recorded in the county was presented by James Shields. The grantors in the deed were Jesse Wood, George W. Perkins and Albird Thompson, who, as the board of county commissioners, conveyed to Shields, lots 9 and 6, in range 4, block 1, in the town of Centerville, for the sum of \$30. The deed was dated February 12, 1850. The price of that same lot is now up into the thousands of dollars.

## FIRST MILLS

The first mill of any description built in Appanoose county was the one put up by Colonel James Wells on his claim in section 16, Wells township, in 1841. One of the first necessities of the pioneer was lumber, with which to build shelters for his family and live stock and the man who had a sawmill was of more than ordinary importance. While most of the houses were built of logs, window and door casings and doors were indispensable, so that a sawmill would be built as soon as possible. As settlers became more numerous, mills were erected in various portions of the county and it was not long before the log cabin gave way to the frame house, and the family that lived in one was considered more blessed than the common run of settlers.

From the minute book of the clerk of the board of commissioners it is determined that a mill was erected near the first bridge that was built over the Chariton river. This mill was on the state road from Bloomfield to Centerville.

The first flouring mill erected in the county was put up by J. F. Stratton in 1845. It was the crudest structure of its kind imaginable. "The lower frame consisted of a bee-gum, in which was fitted a small boulder as a bed stone. Another boulder was dressed to fit above, and a spindle attached, on the top of which was fastened a crank. A small box above served as a hopper." This ingenious and simple contrivance enabled the family to grind their wheat, corn and buckwheat. Mr. Stratton took great pains in cleaning his grain, so that his flour and corn meal were of as good quality as any to be obtained at the mill in Bonaparte or over in Missouri. This soon became known to Mr. Stratton's neighbors and many of them had their grain ground by him. After doing splendid service (for the times) for the Strattons and their neighbors, the mill found its way into a pottery at Sharon, where it was long used for grinding clay.

Colonel James Wells, the first permanent settler, erected a flouring mill in

Wells township, about the year 1845. With this mill and that of Mr. Stratton, the early families in the county were vastly benefited. Before their advent "going to mill" was an event of no little importance and much hardship and inconvenience were connected therewith. Distances to the nearest mills were fifty and seventy-five miles, and to make the journey and back often required a week's time, for it was never certain when the grist could be ground after it reached the mill. There were very apt to be others ahead of it and each grist had to take its turn. Consequently, the man on horseback, with his sack of grain, would quite frequently be compelled to wait from one to two and three days before his turn came to have it ground. In the meantime the family at home had to subsist on cracked corn and other stuff equally as primitive. A sawmill was erected in Centerville early in the '40s and by 1850 it had been supplied with machinery for grinding grain. In the same year a sawmill was built in Franklin township by James Hibbs and by the year 1856 he had in operation a flouring mill.

#### THE CIRCUIT RIDER

In all probability, the first religious meeting held in this county was at the house of J. F. Stratton, in Udell township. On December 15, 1844, two ministers of the Baptist faith, Elders Post and Thompson, stopped with him and gathering in the neighbors, they preached the gospel to a group of God-fearing men and women, whose numbers had not gained sufficient strength to warrant them in organizing a church society. Four weeks later, one of the elders held a meeting at the home of Mr. Camp, who lived near the site of the present village of Unionville.

After he got his family housed and his farm in running order, William S. Manson, a deeply religious man, preached occasionally at his own home, where his neighbors gathered, or at the houses of those who were desirous of hearing the "Word." The first sermon, preached at the home of Mr. Manson, was by a Methodist clergyman, in the spring of 1845. In 1847 a Methodist class was organized.

The first Sabbath school in Appanoose county, is said to have been organized by C. H. Howell, at his store in Centerville, in 1847. Not long thereafter, the First Presbyterian church of Centerville was organized and for many years Mr. Howell was one of its elders and clerk of the church. About the year 1846, a Baptist society was formed a little distance west of Centerville.

#### THE PIONEER STORE

In a log cabin erected by Spencer F. Wadlington in 1846, and situated a little northeast of where the city of Centerville now stands, was opened for business the first store in Appanoose county. The stock was of a variety to suit the needs and purses of settlers in a new country and did not take up any great amount of space. Being a bachelor, Mr. Wadlington slept in the store, his bed being composed of bearskins and the pillow a bundle of coonskins. To economize, he did his own cooking. It is stated that the first year's sales of this store in the wilderness were a dozen pairs of coarse shoes, half a dozen of calico dress patterns, about that number of bolts of brown muslin, a few coarse casinettes, a sack of

coffee and a few other groceries. From this small beginning Squire Wadlington "got his start" in the county and eventually became an extensive farmer and stock dealer. He was the first mayor of Centerville, was probate judge, justice of the peace and deputy clerk. He held other offices and was a man of importance in his day. The death of this noted pioneer occurred on Monday, November 4, 1878. He was in many respects a type of the true Kentuckian—truthful and often generous. He was a Mason, was a member of Jackson lodge, and was buried in the fraternity, in a spot selected by himself, near his house in Independence township. Squire Wadlington was eccentric in character, but for all that he was trusted and respected.

#### CELEBRATION OF THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY

The first celebration of the 4th of July in this county was at Centerville, in 1851. On that day, although the sky was dark with clouds and the ground soaked with rain, a procession was formed on the public square, headed by a fife and drum corps, the latter being thrummed by B. F. Packard, but the name of the fifer has not been obtainable. The jollifiers marched to a grove near town, and there discussed juicy steaks of a beef that had been barbequed. Addresses were made by Amos Harris, James Wright and others, after the Declaration of Independence had been read, and the eagle screamed triumphantly.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

The first agricultural society in the county was organized in 1855. A preliminary meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people relative to the enterprise was held in the latter part of April of that year, the presiding officer being A. S. Stone and Amos Harris, secretary. An adjourned meeting, on the first Saturday in June, followed, at which time F. A. Stevens, W. W. Cottle, Reuben Riggs, James Galbraith and Amos Harris were chosen to prepare articles of incorporation. At a third meeting a constitution and set of by-laws were presented and adopted and then the following named persons paid membership fees: Elias Conger, William Monroe, Asa Dudley, Harvey Tannehill, James McKeehan, John Wilmington, Michael Caldwell, J. P. Anderson, James Wells, F. A. Stevens, D. T. Stevens, J. G. Brown, W. S. Henderson, Amos Harris, Hiram Summers, Solomon Walker, B. S. Packard, J. H. Parker, James Childers, James Galbraith. The presidency of the association fell to the lot of James Wells. Asa Dudley was chosen vice president; Amos Harris, secretary; Harvey Tannehill, treasurer. The township committeemen were: Dr. Nathan Udell, Union; E. Taylor, Washington; James Wells, Wells; J. Delay, H. S. Stone, G. W. Perkins, Center; F. A. Stevens, Caldwell; J. H. B. Armstrong, Pleasant; Dr. Hall, Shoal Creek; John Bland, Johns; D. Stooly, Independence; Mr. Macon, Chariton; S. M. Andrews, Taylor.

The first fair held by the association, which took the title of the Appanoose County Agricultural Society, was on the 5th day of October, 1855, near Centerville. There were a large number of exhibits and the meet was quite generously attended. Those winning premiums were: B. Adamson, best boar; H. S. Thomas, yearling heifer; Mr. Abel, second best heifer; James Wells, yearling bull; James

Galbraith, cow; Mr. Abel, second best cow; Valentine Tripp, best bull calf; Mr. Abel, second best; Valentine Tripp, best bull; D. Scott, second best; Thomas Tresser, best yoke of oxen; H. S. Thomas, second best; James Wells, best cow; S. Thomas, second best; J. H. B. Armstrong, best mule team; Isaac Grigsby, second best; George Abel, best butter; Mr. Breazeale, second; M. O. Quinn, best boots; Silas Jump, best two-year colt; William Breazeale, second; D. T. Stevens, best colt, three years old; H. S. Thomas, best yearling mare colt; Gilbert McFoy, second; G. R. Mors, best yearling horse colt; O. Harrow, best horse colt; Simpson Cupp, second; H. S. Thomas, best stallion; Isaac Gregory, second; J. H. B. Armstrong, best brood mare; James Wells, second; John Wright, buggy horse; R. Memnon, matched team; J. Conger, draft horse; B. Burdam, second. The total amount of premiums was \$33.50.

No fair was held by this organization in 1856 or at any other time, and it is presumed the society disbanded. Another one, however, was organized in September, 1856, with forty members, and the constitution of the former society was adopted. George Abel was the president; J. S. Wakefield, secretary; Harvey Tannehill, treasurer. A fair was held, but there were only seventeen entries.

At the meet of 1857 there were sixty-three entries. George W. Perkins exhibited some fine apples and samples of sorghum molasses were entered by two other persons. The premiums paid amounted to \$25.75. Fairs were held for a number of years and then interest lagged to that extent that the association disintegrated and the grounds, which were southeast of the Burlington depot, were sold and later cut up into city lots.

Another fair association was organized in the county in the '80s and fitted up beautiful grounds northeast of the city and close to the corporation line. Here were held some interesting gatherings of the community, but like its predecessors, the association failed to impress the people sufficiently with its annual programs and about five years ago the last fair was held in Appanoose county.

#### FARMERS INSTITUTES

The farmers' institute has come to stay and meets with the commendation of both men and women. Annual meetings are held in the fall or winter, and exhibits of farm products are attractions that appeal to many. But the main features of the institute are the lectures of men versed in the science of farming and stock-raising, who are employed to address the gatherings and instruct the farmer how best to cultivate his land, in order to reach the highest results. The state takes a hand in making the farmers' institute interesting and profitable, by appropriating funds to be applied to their support, and each year the institute is becoming more popular and becoming of greater interest, not only to the tiller of the soil, but also the business and professional man.

#### THE "GRANGERS"

The Patrons of Husbandry was an order that sprang up among the farming communities of the United States in the early '70s and arrived at its greatest strength in Appanoose county in the year of 1874. The object of the organization was to make of its tenets an educational force, as a means for promoting the material condition of the great industry of farming.



The order became of great help to members in distress and contributed large sums of money to those who had become practically helpless through loss of crops, their holdings and other disasters. "Grangers" had their stores and warehouses for the purpose of heading off the "middleman" and for a while the movement was successful. But roguery crept into the fold and financial scandals were the results. From year to year the ranks of the "Grangers" became weaker and weaker, until today the "Granger" organization has practically ceased to exist in many parts of the country.

On September 27, 1873, when the order in Appanoose was blossoming into vigor and strength, its members held a big celebration at Centerville, where they were addressed by Colonel Earlywine, Rev. Clark, Elder Sevey, J. A. Pierson, J. L. Hughes and Mansel Hughes, and in the following month the establishment of granges was reported as follows: Rehobeth, Hickory, Concord, Bellair, Buncombe, Philadelphia, Hibbsville, Golden Rule, Caldwell, Antioch, Nashville, Washington, Iowa, and Maple Grove. Others were organized later on and the grange flourished, only to wither and perish in the course of time.

#### THE COUNTY INFIRMARY

Every community has its poor and indigent people, unable or indisposed to care properly for themselves. A duty devolves on the taxpayer to provide for them, not only under the unwritten law but by statutory provisions. At first the "poor" of Appanoose county were "farmed out" to individuals, who were paid a certain stipend for taking care of their charges, but soon different methods became imperative and in 1867, the board of supervisors appointed from its members a committee of three to choose a suitable site for a "poor farm," the cost not to exceed \$4,000. The committee, in the line of its duties, viewed several tracts of land within a radius of eight miles from Centerville and finally fixed upon the land owned by W. C. Ewing, situated on the southeast quarter of section 32, in Bellair township, about six miles southwest of Centerville. The land was secured by the board and the deed was executed and delivered on the 16th day of March, 1867. Possession was given the following November.

The residence was prepared for its unfortunate (?) guests and other improvements were made. In 1878, a new building, 14 x 28 feet, was erected and the old Ewing house repaired. Since then changes of a progressive nature have taken place on the farm and the county's charges have been well provided for.

#### FINANCIAL PROGRESS

On the 7th day of October, 1846, Jesse Wood, collector and treasurer of the newly organized bailiwick of Appanoose, reported to the board of county commissioners that the total valuation of all property in the county, subject to taxation, amounted to \$24,055, on which the levy was \$200.00, divided as follows:

Territorial .....	\$ 18.20
Poll .....	54.50
School .....	73.07
Total .....	<u>\$145.70</u>

Of the above amount the commissioners had abated \$23.09; Treasurer Wood collected, in orders, \$88.55 of the county tax and \$35.96 school tax. The sum of \$37.94 was reported as delinquent.

That was sixty-six years ago and as compared with the history of communities in a foreign county, it is a short space of time, when one takes into consideration the newness and rawness of the state of Iowa in 1846 and brings to mind what small means the first settlers possessed, many of them with scarcely a dollar in money, few articles of furniture, some without beasts of burden or live stock of any kind, and that these hardy and courageous men and women came into a wilderness, devoid of habitations or any comforts of life, that they went manfully to work and first erected the crudest of log cabins, many of them without doors, windows or floors, and then, as best they could with the means at hand, breaking the virgin soil to receive the grain and produce a crop. Certain it was that from these small beginnings was produced this rich and growing community and in the comparatively short space of three score years and six the taxable property of the county has grown in value from a few thousands of dollars to millions. Compare the foregoing table with the one that follows and then rejoice in the thought that as descendants of the Appanoose pioneers you have been left a heritage, through their brawn, courage and privations, that is a blessing ever to be kept in mind and that those who made it possible should never be forgotten by the beneficiaries:

## ACTUAL ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE 1911

Township	No. of Acres	Actual value	Actual value of Lots
Bellair .....	15,387	\$ 604,076	\$ 56,774
Caldwell .....	24,126	623,273	.....
Chariton .....	14,385	387,844	10,145
Douglas .....	13,862	368,881	.....
Franklin .....	20,999	600,392	.....
Independence .....	22,584	570,596	.....
Johns .....	24,366	962,038	39,412
Lincoln .....	13,797	557,420	23,930
Pleasant .....	23,689	570,238	.....
Sharon .....	15,072	455,351	.....
Taylor .....	17,304	529,287	1,725
U'dell .....	16,848	586,236	50,956
Union .....	16,420	387,614	.....
Vermilion .....	17,402	650,352	.....
Walnut .....	20,543	549,740	10,372
Washington .....	21,841	813,908	.....
Wells .....	23,816	755,992	5,390
Centerville town .....	846	75,210	2,460,251
Cincinnati .....	734	38,428	211,224
Exline .....	560	46,468	125,468
Moravia .....	512	27,424	199,724
Moulton .....	249	19,632	396,736

Mystic .....	1,478	62,738	295,664
Rathbun .....	3	36	35,148
Udell .....	105	11,220	25,612
Numa .....	138	28,151	80,639
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Total .....	327,086	\$10,282,545	\$4,039,170

ACTUAL VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY 1911

	Number	Value
Colts in county one and two years old.....	2,609	\$ 155,165
Horses three years old and over.....	7,384	711,868
Stallions .....	83	18,913
Mules and asses over one year old.....	1,107	100,257
Heifers one and two years old.....	4,570	86,446
Cows .....	9,755	274,455
Steers one and two years old.....	7,228	105,556
Steers three years old.....	241	8,579
Bulls .....	448	12,801
Cattle in feeding .....	938	39,639
Swine over six months.....	9,184	77,812
Sheep and goats .....	13,300	47,250
Vehicles excluding automobiles .....	1,213	36,862
Household goods .....	-	36,956
Moneys and credits .....	-	1,465,091
Merchandise .....	-	546,711
Capital employed in manufacture.....	-	41,372
Other personal property .....	-	125,679



## CHAPTER IX

THE CIVIL WAR AND APPAHOOSE'S PART IN THE CONFLICT—SENDS MANY MEN TO THE FRONT TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY—BASHOR POST GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—THE SOLDIERS MONUMENT—COMPANY E, FIFTIETH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARDS IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—THE ARMORY

### THE REBELLION OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

John Brown, who declared and honestly believed himself chosen of the Lord to strike the shackles from the southern slave, was hanged on the gallows at Charlestown, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on the 2d day of December, 1859, as a penalty for his misguided attempt to cause an uprising of the blacks in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, where he and his small band of followers had forcibly taken possession of the United States arsenal. This event caused a furor of excitement in the south and events that made for internecine strife and the bloodiest civil war on record were hastened at a furious speed toward Fort Sumter, where the shot was fired that echoed its baleful significance throughout the hills and vales of Christendom. The walls of Fort Sumter were battered by the rebel guns at Charleston, South Carolina, by the would-be assassins of the Union on the morning of April 12, 1861, and in twenty-four hours thereafter news of the world-momentous action had reached every accessible corner of the United States. In the south the portentous message was generally received with boisterous demonstrations of joy and the belief on the part of the masses that the day would soon come for their deliverance from the "northern yoke" and that their "peculiar institution" was to be perpetuated under the constitution and laws of a new confederacy of states. In the north a different feeling possessed the people. The firing on Fort Sumter was looked upon with anger and sadness, and the determination was at once formed to uphold the integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of its institutions. It was then that Abraham Lincoln began his great work of preserving the Union.

### THE CALL FOR TROOPS

On the 16th of April, four days following the assault on Fort Sumter, Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, received the following telegram from Simon Cameron, secretary of war:

"Call made on you by tonight's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service."

That very day the governor proclaimed to the people of Iowa that the nation

was imperiled and invoked the aid of every loyal citizen in the state. The telegram above alluded to was received at Davenport. The governor was then residing at Iowa City, but there was no telegraphic communication in those days between the two cities.

It was important that the dispatch should reach the eyes of the governor at once and General Vandever, then a civilian, volunteered to take the message to Iowa City. The governor was found on his farm outside the city by the self-appointed messenger, dressed in homespun and working in the field. Reading the dispatch Governor Kirkwood expressed extreme surprise and exclaimed: "Why, the president wants a whole regiment of men! Do you suppose I can raise so many as that, Mr. Vandever?" When ten Iowa regiments were offered a few days later the question was answered.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

President Lincoln announced, April 15, 1861, that the execution of the laws of the Union had been obstructed in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas by "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He called out the militia to the number of 75,000. Seeing that the insurgents had not dispersed in the states named and that the inhabitants of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee had joined them, he issued this proclamation, August 16, 1861:

"Whereas, on the 15th day of April, 1861, the president of the United States, in view of an insurrection against laws, constitution and government of the United States, which has broken out within the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled, 'An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose,' approved February 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed and the insurgents having failed to disperse by the time directed by the president; and whereas such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas; and whereas, the insurgents in all the said states claim to act under the authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such state or states, or in the part or parts thereof in which combinations exist, nor has any such insurrection been suppressed by said states:

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, in pursuance of an act of congress approved July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said states of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and of such other parts of the state and the other states hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the constitution or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents), are in a state of insurrection

against the United States; and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other states and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said states with the exception aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the president, through the secretary of the treasury, or proceeding to any said states, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with vessel or vehicle conveying the same or conveying persons to or from said states, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said states with said exception found at sea or in any port of the United States will be forfeited to the United States, and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals and officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it; leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the secretary of the treasury for the remission of any penalty of forfeiture, which the said secretary is authorized by law to grant if, in his judgment, the special circumstances in any case shall require such remission.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth year.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

#### IOWA RALLIES TO THE COLORS

"Whether in the promptitude of her response to the calls made on her by the general government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field," said Colonel A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, upon one occasion, "or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the war of the rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal state. The proclamation of her governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, responsive to that of the president calling for volunteers to compose her first regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Fort Sumter. At the end of only a single week men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the president's call. So urgent were these offers that the governor requested on the 24th of April permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting the answer to this request he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the second and third regiments, which was near the close of May, the adjutant general of the state reported that upwards of 170 companies had been tendered to the governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit—not uniform—of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns, from material of various colors and qualities obtained within the limits of the state. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime an extra session of the general assembly had been called by the governor to convene on May 15th. With but little delay that body authorized a loan of \$800,000 to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred and to be incurred by the executive department in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the state—ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor—immediately took from the governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the governor so elect, his pay therefor in state bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing, which was manufactured in Boston to his order, was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiments, but was subsequently condemned by the government for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by national troops.

#### IOWA'S BORDERS THREATENED

"The state, while engaged in efforts to discharge her duty in connection with the common emergency, was compelled to make separate and large provision for the security of her own borders. On the south she was threatened with invasion by the secessionists of Missouri, while on the west and northwest there was danger of incursions by bands of hostile Indians now freed from the usual restraint imposed by garrisons of regular troops at the frontier posts. For border defense the governor was authorized to raise two regiments of infantry, a squadron—not less than five companies—of cavalry, and a battalion—not less than three companies—of artillery. Only mounted troops were enlisted, however, for this service; but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of northern Missouri against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot turned out (often) 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 June 13th. It was issued by General Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantries 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 others 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 General 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 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 General 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 General Curtis of this state and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the confederates in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in these states. In these and many 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 a 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 civic 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"—embodies the spirit of all.

#### IOWA TROOPS REENLISTED

"In the veteran reenlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods of reenlistments 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 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 and 1865 by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drumbeat 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 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.

"At the beginning of the war the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men, presumably liable to 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 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The reenlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other states will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000. 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 5,000.

#### IOWA PAID NO BOUNTY

"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 ruling of the war department to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The government insisted on temporarily setting aside in part the former rule of settlements and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the states should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the general government for men on a settlement of her quota account."

#### PATRIOTIC APPANOOSE

Centerville and the whole county was aflame with the fire of patriotism as soon as the people realized that the republic was menaced by an internecine war. In every town and hamlet men met upon the streets and in places of business and discussed the traitorous deed of the southerners at Charleston. Every one was awakened to the grim and terrorizing fact that an unholy and devastating war had been proclaimed and that the roar of the guns at Charleston and Fort Sumter had been heard throughout all Christendom. Patriotic and inflammatory speeches were to be heard on all sides and the men, young and old, of Appanoose county expressed their willingness and eager desire to enlist in the cause of the Union and lay down their lives on the field of battle, if need be, to uphold President Lincoln's contention that no state had the right to secede from the Federal Union and that the southern states in rebellion should not.

The spirit of loyalty in Appanoose county was of a general character and few there were who had the hardihood to express sympathy with secession and the system of barter and trade in human "chattels." There were some, however, who declared themselves as being opposed to coercive measures, in the great controversy between the states, and maintained, with the people of the south, that the "peculiar institution of slavery" should not be molested, nor its establishment and growth in the territories and newly-made states impeded.

The "copperheads" in Appanoose county were in a hopeless minority and whatever sympathy and assistance they rendered the southern malcontents were practically of a negligible quantity in their results.

Governor Kirkwood's call to arms was like a shock of electricity to the able-bodied, liberty-loving men of this county and each one vied with the other to be the first to offer his services to his country's cause. Men of means, too advanced in years to take up arms themselves, served the occasion by other means that were efficacious and which were fully appreciated by those in authority; companies of men were organized, drilled and equipped for the war and, being assigned to regiments in the volunteer army of the Union, went into camp, thence to the front and fought and died for their homes, free institutions and native land. In this band of patriots were men of foreign birth. But they had come to the "land of the free," to escape oppression and the yoke of a master. Divesting themselves of allegiance to the "mother country" and becoming American citizens, they cast their lot with the northern armies and fought with them for the maintenance of the Union's integrity and the perpetuation of the republic.

Appanoose county made a splendid record in the war of the rebellion. Her sons performed their duty nobly and well. Some of them rose to distinction in the army, but all, by their devotion to country, privations and suffering endured bravely in camp, field and southern prison pens, gave luster to the splendid escutcheon of this community, and, when the distressing and terrible work had been well done, these soldiers of the "grand army" returned to their homes, where they were received amidst the acclaim and benedictions of a grateful people.

#### OFFICIAL ACTION

At the session of the board of supervisors in September, 1862, the following resolution was passed, apparently without a dissenting vote:

"Be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Appanoose County, Iowa, That the Township Trustees of said county be authorized and required to report to the Supervisor of their proper township, the families of those who are in the United States service, and who, in the opinion of said Trustees, are in such condition or like so to be as to need support or assistance from the county, either in sustenance or clothing, provided always that such families claiming such support or assistance, shall report themselves to the Trustees of the proper townships before the second Tuesday in October A. D. 1862."

This was the only action taken by the board in regard to the pecuniary assistance to the families of the brave fellows at the front; but as will be seen by its terms, the resolution was ample for all purposes. Every session of the board up till 1868, three years after the war had closed, a considerable space of the proceedings is taken up with the reports of the supervisors, giving the amount of aid extended by each, which, in the aggregate, must have amounted to thousands of dollars. Nor, during the seven years in which aid was afforded, was there a member of the board who so much as hinted that that body was too lavish with the county's funds. Each member was left to be the sole judge as to the amount needed in his own township, and had another member criticised his action the fault finder would have been promptly silenced. So the purse

strings of the county were never tightened so long as a soldier's family needed clothing, food or fuel. No buncombe resolutions were passed, but the patriotism of the board was of that practical character that cheered the soldier's heart, whether in the grand charge that led to victory or surrounded by the horrors of a southern prison pen.

However, toward the close of the war a sort of pension fund was created for the benefit of those who had become disabled in the service and could not make a valid claim against the government, and also for the assistance of indigent orphans. A large part of this was not needed and was finally transferred to the general fund.

It would require a large volume to recount all that was done at home and in the field by the patriotic citizens of Appanoose county during the war. As long as the war continued money was ready, men were ready. Men of wealth furnished the former, and the less affluent filled the ranks—furnished the brawn, the muscle, the bravery, the sinews of war. Oftentimes the former furnished not only their share of money, but shouldered their muskets and followed the starry flag as well.

And of the volunteer soldiery what can fittingly be said? What vivid words can the pen employ that will do justice to their heroic valor, to their unequalled and unparalleled bravery and endurance? Home and home comforts, wives and little ones, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, were all given up for life and danger on the fields of battle—for exposure, fatigue, disease and death, at the point of the bayonet or at the cannon's mouth. Little they recked for all these, but bravely and boldly went out, with their lives in their hands, to meet and conquer the foes of the Union, maintain its supremacy and vindicate its honor and integrity. No more fitting tribute to their patriotic valor can be offered than a full and complete record, so far as it is possible to make it, embracing the names, the terms of enlistment, the battles in which they were engaged, and all the minutiae of their military lives. It will be a wreath of glory encircling every brow—a precious memento which each and every one of them earned—gloriously earned—in defense of their and our common country.

#### SIXTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865.

#### *Quartermaster*

Orrin P. Stafford, commissioned December 30, 1864; promoted quarter master sergeant.

#### *Musician*

John H. Glenn, enlisted October 15, 1861; died January 14, 1862.

#### *Company A—Privates*

Blakesley, Alexander, enlisted February 19, 1862; died at Memphis, Tennessee.

Inman, Timothy, enlisted March 24, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, November 20, 1863.

Kellogg, William, enlisted March 11, 1862.  
 Kellogg, I., enlisted March 24, 1862; died August 16, 1862.  
 Kellogg, David, enlisted March 3, 1862; died July 6, 1862.  
 Lepper, Alfred, enlisted February 15, 1862.  
 Poyner, J. L., enlisted March 3, 1862.

#### *Company D—Captains*

M. M. Walden, commissioned May 16, 1861; resigned, December 10, 1862.  
 John L. Bashor, commissioned first lieutenant, May 16, 1861; promoted captain December 11, 1862; resigned March 5, 1864.

Thomas J. Elrick, enlisted as sergeant June 25, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, July 2, 1862; first lieutenant, January 1, 1863; captain, March 6, 1864; killed at Atlanta.

William H. Alexander, enlisted as corporal, June 25, 1861; promoted captain July 25, 1864.

#### *First Lieutenant*

Eugene C. Haynes, promoted first lieutenant, July 25, 1864; wounded August 22, 1864.

#### *Second Lieutenants*

William A. E. Rhodes, commissioned May 16, 1861; resigned June 1, 1862.  
 Cyrus P. Wright, promoted second lieutenant, January 1, 1863; died near Resaca.

Henry H. Wright, enlisted as corporal, June 25, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, January 1, 1865; mustered out as first sergeant.

#### *Sergeants*

G. N. Udell, enlisted June 25, 1861; wounded at Shiloh.  
 Joseph T. Place, enlisted June 25, 1861; discharged February 16, 1863.  
 Thomas Foster, enlisted June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded at Dallas, Georgia.

#### *Corporals*

O. P. Stafford, enlisted June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; promoted quartermaster sergeant.

James H. Ogle, enlisted June 25, 1861; died February 20, 1862, at Tipton, Missouri.

James M. Pierce, enlisted June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded at Missionary Ridge.

Henry H. Wright, enlisted June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Joseph K. Morey, enlisted June 25, 1861; wounded at Shiloh, discharged for promotion to first lieutenant in Eighteenth Infantry.

Alexander Maring, enlisted June 25, 1861; wounded at Missionary Ridge.

David Gladfellow, enlisted June 25, 1861; killed, November 25, 1863.

John B. Armstrong, enlisted June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded June 27, 1864.

Jesse Bryan, enlisted June 25, 1861; discharged January 20, 1863, disability.

James M. Hutchinson, enlisted June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded at Macon, Georgia.

Westenhaven Marcel, enlisted June 25, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded July 28, 1864.

F. B. Hummel, enlisted June 25, 1861; died of wounds, August 6, 1863.

#### *Musicians*

Charles F. Stratton, enlisted June 25, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; killed at Bentonville, North Carolina.

J. B. Somers, enlisted June 25, 1861; discharged September 5, 1862, wounds.

#### *Wagoner*

William Ogle, enlisted June 25, 1861; discharged January 29, 1863, disability.

#### *Privates*

Ashley, Elon, June 25, 1861; wounded at Missionary Ridge.

Adams, G. W., February 28, 1862.

Atkinson, O. P., June 25, 1861; killed battle of Shiloh.

Adams, J. W., October 12, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Allen, F. M., June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; discharged September 30, 1864, disability.

Aylward, N. J., June 25, 1861; discharged January 6, 1862.

Beamer, Z., October 7, 1861; wounded at Shiloh.

Bradley, B. F., June 25, 1861; discharged September 30, 1862.

Brown, J. B., April 12, 1864; wounded, Macon, Georgia; killed at La Hunt Depot.

Black, George, June 25, 1861; killed at Dallas, Georgia.

Bryan, J. W., June 25, 1861; transferred Fifth Kansas Regiment.

Brannon, Lewis, June 25, 1861.

Beamer, Reuben, June 25, 1861; wounded Missionary Ridge.

Cleaveland, E. A., October 15, 1861.

Clark, J. W., June 25, 1861; discharged October 4, 1861.

Conger, John, June 25, 1861; discharged July 7, 1862, disability.

Conger, William, October 7, 1861; died Pittsburg Landing.

Crow, William, March 25, 1864; wounded Kenesaw Mountain.

Cox, Jacob, June 25, 1861; wounded Kenesaw Mountain.

Crow, Samuel, June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Callen, A. H., June 25, 1861; killed at Resaca.

Devore, B. T., April 28, 1864.

Devore, E. D., June 25, 1861; promoted corporal.

Ellis, Joseph, March 26, 1864; wounded Macon, Georgia.

Erwin, N. S., February 24, 1862.

Flock, George, June 25, 1861.

Frost, H., June 25, 1861; discharged March 6, 1863.

Gale, A. F., March 30, 1864; killed at Atlanta.

Gelan, Nicholas, June 25, 1861.

Griffith, G. B., June 25, 1861; discharged January 17, 1862, disability.

Green, O. S., March 29, 1864; wounded Kenesaw Mountain.

Hobert, H. W., June 25, 1861; discharged January 6, 1862, disability.

Hughes, W. M., October 12, 1861; killed at Atlanta.

Hallock, Uri, June 25, 1861; wounded Missionary Ridge.

Henderson, A. C., April 9, 1864.

Hubler, John, June 25, 1861; killed at Big Shanty.

Harn, S. D., June 25, 1861; wounded at Missionary Ridge.

Ireland, J. B., June 25, 1861; wounded at Griswoldville, Georgia.

Johnson, W. S., June 25, 1861; discharged January 6, 1862, disability.

James, Z., March 1, 1862.

Jones, J. A., June 25, 1861.

Kuhns, Peter, October 19, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; discharged September 27, 1862.

Laue, Edward, June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Legrand, J. W., March 30, 1864.

Larkin, T. S., June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Larkin, J. A., June 25, 1861; discharged February 15, 1862, disability.

Mitchell, Andrew, March 30, 1864; died August 14, 1864, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

McCord, Joseph, June 25, 1861; transferred Fifth Kansas Regiment.

McClain, Michael, June 25, 1861; discharged January 6, 1862, disability.

McGee, D. W., June 25, 1861; killed at Shiloh.

McKeehan, D. S., April 7, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865.

Martin, William, June 25, 1861; promoted corporal.

Morris, T. H., June 25, 1861; wounded at Shiloh.

Main, Charles, June 25, 1861; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Nelson, Isaac, June 25, 1861; died January 13, 1862.

Payton, J. F., March 1, 1862; wounded at Missionary Ridge.

Pyles, J. J., June 25, 1861; discharged December 24, 1861, disability.

Payton, William, February 17, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Parker, Silas, June 25, 1861; discharged August 14, 1862, disability.

Reynolds, J. F., October 7, 1861; died May 14, 1862.

Rice, J. J., June 25, 1861.

Reed, Matthias, June 25, 1861.

Riley, James, June 25, 1861; promoted corporal.

Stephens, Charles, February 22, 1862; died of wounds.

Sumner, Samuel, June 25, 1861; killed at Atlanta.

Sumner, Thomas, June 25, 1861; discharged January 17, 1862, disability.

Stratton, C. F., June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Stratton, Edward, June 25, 1861; discharged August 22, 1861, disability.

Swift, M. J., June 25, 1861.

Swift, Almer, June 25, 1861.

Sharp, F. M., June 25, 1861; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain.

Stanton, S. B., June 25, 1861; discharged October 11, 1862, disability.

Trusell, G. W., June 25, 1861; died October 29, 1861.

Veach, F. M., June 25, 1861.

Whitesett, A. E., June 25, 1861; discharged October 4, 1861, disability.

Ware, W. F., October 9, 1861; promoted corporal.

Ware, M. L., June 25, 1861; discharged May 15, 1862, disability.  
 Ware, T. V., February 17, 1862; wounded at Macon, Georgia.  
 Wentworth, G. L., June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.  
 Wailes, G. W., June 25, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.  
 Wailes, Lloyd, June 25, 1861; wounded at Missionary Ridge.  
 Young, J. W., June 25, 1861; died at Pittsburg Landing.  
 Young, G. W., June 25, 1861; discharged February 20, 1862, disability.  
 Zimmer, Daniel, June 25, 1861; discharged October 12, 1861.  
 Zimmer, J. M., March 1, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864.

*Company E*

Burris, John A., July 1, 1861; died November 17, 1861.  
 Kemper, M. W., July 1, 1861; wounded Kenesaw Mountain; died at Keokuk.

*Company G*

Delap, William, July 8, 1861; killed at Shiloh.  
 Frost, William, July 8, 1861.  
 Hubler, John, July 8, 1861; killed at Big Shanty.  
 Hagner, E. C., July 8, 1861.  
 Stitt, William R., July 8, 1861; discharged January 17, 1862, disability.  
 Sommers, J. B., July 8, 1861; wounded; discharged September 29, 1862.  
 Turk, Warren, July 8, 1861.  
 Truscott, William, July 8, 1861; died December 15, 1861.  
 Waters, Amos O., July 8, 1861; died April 18, 1862.

*Company H*

Mosher, M. G., November 8, 1861; discharged January 21, 1862, disability.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 25, 1865.

*Major*

John F. Walden, commissioned captain Company F, April 10, 1862; disabled by being thrown from horse at Champion Hills; promoted major June 3, 1863; additional paymaster U. S. V., March 18, 1864.

*Surgeon*

Nathan Udell, commissioned April 8, 1862, and August 1, 1862, commission revoked.

*Company F—Captain*

Evan E. Swearingen, enlisted as sergeant, March 4, 1862; promoted second lieutenant, June 3, 1863; promoted first lieutenant, June 3, 1863; captured at Tilton, Georgia; promoted captain June 17, 1865.



*First Lieutenants*

Robert S. Morris, commissioned second lieutenant, April 10, 1862; wounded at Corinth; promoted first lieutenant (not commissioned); resigned April 18, 1863.

Joshua R. Arthur, enlisted as corporal, March 4, 1862; promoted first lieutenant, June 17, 1865; mustered out as hospital steward.

*Sergeants*

E. F. Martin, enlisted March 3, 1862; wounded March 23, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Joseph Gray, enlisted March 8, 1862; discharged October 25, 1862.

D. H. Peach, enlisted March 8, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Archibald Hamilton, enlisted March 8, 1862; discharged October 3, 1862; disability.

George Griffith, enlisted March 8, 1862; wounded at Missionary Ridge; veteranized March 19, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

*Corporals*

James C. Brannon, enlisted March 3, 1862; discharged December 2, 1862.

Edward T. Stratton, enlisted March 4, 1862; discharged January 29, 1863; disability.

Sanford A. Stanton, enlisted March 25, 1862; wounded at Jackson, Mississippi; veteranized March 29, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

D. McGinniss, enlisted March 13, 1862; discharged June 8, 1864.

H. Cochrane, enlisted March 4, 1862; veteranized March 23, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

N. Michael, enlisted March 4, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

M. J. Richardson, enlisted March 8, 1862; wounded at Iuka; veteranized March 29, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

H. C. Webster, enlisted March 8, 1862; died September 8, 1862.

*Musician*

H. M. Williams, enlisted April 2, 1862; died at Vicksburg.

*Privates*

Arthur, J. R., veteranized March 24, 1864.

Bessey, George A., March 10, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Bramhall, I. N., March 15, 1862; promoted corporal.

Branthouse, O. A., March 14, 1864; discharged January 18, 1863; disability.

Brower, C. J., April 2, 1862; discharged December 18, 1862.

Browning, John W., March 8, 1862; deserted May 10, 1862.

Cochrane, James H., March 4, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Cline, William J., March 8, 1862; wounded at Iuka; veteranized March 23, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Carr, William H., March 15, 1862; veteranized March 25, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Chessman, C. A., March 4, 1862; discharged December 8, 1862.  
 Duncan, Alexander, March 8, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia.  
 Elgin, Benjamin, March 4, 1861; discharged September 27, 1862.  
 Holman, Joseph W., March 10, 1862; discharged February 3, 1863.  
 Hanev, Thomas, April 2, 1862; captured at Moscow, Mississippi.  
 Linton, Henry, March 10, 1862.  
 McClure, James, March 26, 1862; discharged August 9, 1862.  
 Morris, Z., March 10, 1862; discharged November 10, 1862.  
 McClark, David, March 3, 1862; killed at Jackson, Mississippi.  
 Osborn, Alfred, March 8, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia.  
 Pierce, M., March 18, 1862; died at Keokuk.  
 Reed, James, March 2, 1862; discharged December 18, 1862.  
 Swearingen, John W., March 4, 1862; promoted corporal.  
 Taylor, Hampton, March 10, 1862; wounded at Champion Hills; veteranized  
 March 29, 1864.  
 Thomas, J. A. J., March 3, 1862; discharged November 5, 1862.  
 Wentworth, F. H., March 4, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia.  
 Waples, William, March 8, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia.  
 Ward, W. N., March 8, 1862; discharged November 26, 1862.  
 Williamson, P. C., March 8, 1862; discharged October 26, 1862.  
 Young, Henry, March 8, 1862; died May 15, 1862.  
 Zimmer, D. M., March 4, 1862; discharged July 25, 1862, disability.

*Company C*

Stout, Jackson, April 7, 1862; killed July 28, 1864.

*Company H—Corporal*

David Monroe, enlisted March 3, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge; veteranized March 26, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, July 20, 1865.

*Lieutenant Colonel*

Joseph K. Morey, commissioned first lieutenant Company F, August 5, 1862; promoted captain, February 28, 1863; promoted major March 3, 1864; promoted lieutenant colonel May 12, 1865.

*Surgeon*

Henry Clay Sanford, promoted surgeon, July 30, 1865.

*Company C*

Butler, R. Y., February 29, 1864.

*Company F—Sergeants*

J. A. Hollingsworth, July 7, 1862; killed at Clarkville, Arkansas.  
 George N. Scurlock, July 7, 1862; discharged January 1, 1865, disability.

*Corporals*

- Elias Fox, July 7, 1862; discharged April 5, 1863.  
 Cephas Andrews, July 7, 1862; captured Camden, Arkansas; died at Camp Felder, Texas, while prisoner.  
 Harrison West, July 7, 1862; discharged December 30, 1862, disability.  
 William E. Beddison, July 7, 1862; captured Camden, Arkansas.  
 John Crow, July 7, 1862.  
 H. W. Hobert, July 7, 1862.

*Musician*

- George Barnes, July 7, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863, disability.

*Privates*

- Barnes, H. W., July 7, 1862.  
 Buck, Daniel, July 7, 1862; captured Camden, Arkansas.  
 Crow, Jesse N., January 1, 1864.  
 Cawhorn, William, July 7, 1862.  
 Dukes, William R., July 7, 1862; died Springfield, Missouri.  
 Dodd, L. C., July 7, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863, disability.  
 Gladfelder, William K., July 7, 1862; died September 16, 1862.  
 Gitchell, John H., July 7, 1862; died Springfield, Missouri.  
 Hall, Russell, July 7, 1862.  
 Hopkins, William F., July 7, 1862; captured Camden, Arkansas.  
 Kuhns, Abraham, July 7, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863, disability.  
 Love, David, July 7, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863, disability.  
 Love, John, July 7, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863, disability.  
 Mottoe, Jacob, July 7, 1862.  
 McMurray, N. J., July 7, 1862.  
 Mapes, William C., July 7, 1862; killed Springfield, Missouri.  
 Pider, C., July 7, 1862.  
 Root, H. C., July 7, 1862.  
 Scott, James, July 7, 1862; wounded Poison Spring, Arkansas.  
 Scott, B. J., July 7, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863, disability.  
 Tearl, Samuel, July 7, 1862; discharged February 16, 1863, disability.  
 Tearl, John, July 7, 1862; discharged February 16, 1863, disability.  
 Vaughn, C. B., July 7, 1862; discharged February 16, 1863, disability.

## THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, August 24, 1865.

*Lieutenant Colonel*

Francis M. Drake, commissioned September 5, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills, Arkansas, February 22, 1865; commissioned colonel May 11, 1865; brevet brigadier general U. S. A. but no vacancy.

*Surgeon*

Sylvester H. Sawyers, promoted surgeon April 29, 1863; resigned December 10, 1864.

*Company A*

Noel, Samuel F., December 8, 1863; captured at Mark's Mills.

Thompson, Robert R., January 4, 1864; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

*Company C—Captains*

James G. Philip, commissioned October 4, 1862; resigned March 6, 1863.

Allen W. Miller, commissioned first lieutenant November 13, 1862; promoted captain March 7, 1863; captured Mark's Hills, Arkansas; died at home September 17, 1864.

K. P. Morrison, commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1862; promoted captain October 11, 1864; discharged for disability February 2, 1865.

William F. Vermilyea, enlisted as sergeant, August 19, 1862; promoted second lieutenant and first lieutenant; promoted captain, February 3, 1865.

*First Lieutenant*

Claudius B. Miller, enlisted as sergeant; promoted first lieutenant, February 3, 1865.

*Second Lieutenant*

Marion H. Skinner, enlisted as sergeant, promoted second lieutenant, August 2, 1865; mustered out as sergeant.

*Sergents*

Alexander C. Reynolds, discharged February 9, 1863, disability.

Abraham McKeever, discharged January 1, 1863, disability.

George W. Dean, wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

Benjamin S. Vierling, wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

Benjamin C. Stauber, discharged February 23, 1863, disability.

*Corporals*

Jesse G. Dean, captured at Mark's Mills; died at Tyler, Texas.

Jacob W. Green, discharged April 18, 1863, disability.

Jacob A. Grubb, killed at Mark's Mills.

A. H. Cummings, enlisted August 22, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas.

John H. Cummings, August 22, 1862; discharged January 20, 1863, disability.

James H. Bovill, enlisted August 21, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

William F. Patterson, enlisted August 19, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

*Musicians*

John H. T. Harn, enlisted August 21, 1862.

C. D. Conrad, enlisted August 20, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

*Wagoner*

Alexander A. Monroe, enlisted August 19, 1862; discharged February 25, 1863, disability.

*Privates*

Burris, Wilson, August 20, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Burkhart, J. W., August 20, 1862; died at Memphis.

Baldrige, A. M., August 22, 1862.

Bray, N. J., August 19, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Burkhard, Isaac, August 19, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas.

Chrisman, J. M., August 20, 1862; died at Keokuk.

Cummings, George, August 21, 1862; died at Memphis.

Carter, Albert, August 19, 1862.

Chenoweth, Joseph, August 21, 1862.

Clark, Jesse, August 19, 1862; discharged June 8, 1865, disability.

Callen, J. R., August 20, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas.

Cummings, Eli, August 19, 1862; died at Pine Bluffs.

Cummings, J. B., August 22, 1862; discharged February 4, 1863, disability.

Caylor, John, August 22, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas.

Caylor, G. W., August 20, 1862; died at mouth of White river.

Dotson, P. B., August 21, 1862.

Egley, P. C., August 22, 1862.

Fullerton, A., August 21, 1862; discharged May 4, 1863.

Fullerton, Thomas, August 20, 1862; died November 2, 1862.

Flock, M., February 6, 1864; wounded Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas.

Goodwin, J. P., August 22, 1862; discharged June 9, 1865.

Gladfelter, George, August 22, 1862.

Hiatt, Lewis, August 19, 1862.

Hedgecock, C. S., August 20, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Huntington, O. P., August 20, 1862; discharged February 20, 1863, disability.

Hudgins, L. B., August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Hayes, S. A., August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Hardin, I. A., August 20, 1862.

Hiatt, J. H., August 20, 1862; discharged February 4, 1863, disability.

Helverson, J. H., August 22, 1862; discharged May 22, 1865.

Hall, Asbury, August 21, 1862; died at Shell Mound, Mississippi.

Jones, J. H., August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Jordan, Andrew, August 22, 1862; died at Keokuk.

Jackson, A., August 19, 1862; died at Helena.

Jones, Wesley, August 19, 1862.

Link, Uriah, August 22, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

Lamar, Mathias, August 20, 1862; discharged February 9, 1863, disability.

Leavell, D. J., August 20, 1862; died at Benton Barracks.

- Miller, J. A., August 20, 1862; killed at Mark's Mills.
- McDermitt, William, August 19, 1862; discharged April 30, 1863, disability.
- Miller, B. G., March 26, 1864.
- McDaniel, William, August 22, 1862.
- McKim, W. H. H., August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Mitchell, Elias, August 20, 1862; captured and died at Mark's Mills.
- Mitchell, James, August 21, 1862; died at St. Louis.
- McDaniel, James, August 20, 1862; died at Keokuk.
- McFall, J. T., August 22, 1862; discharged February 13, 1863, disability.
- McCoy, Matthias, August 20, 1862; killed at Mark's Mills.
- Matherby, George, August 21, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- McCoy, Jehu, August 19, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- McIntosh, John, August 22, 1862; discharged January 24, 1863, disability.
- Needham, J. W., August 21, 1862; killed at Mark's Mills.
- Polk, R. R., January 4, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Porter, W. H. H., August 21, 1862.
- Porter, T. B., August 19, 1862; killed at Mark's Mills.
- Primm, A. P., January 19, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Pence, C. D., August 20, 1862; discharged February 20, 1863, disability.
- Riggle, W. H., January 4, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Riley, W., August 21, 1862; discharged February 20, 1863, disability.
- Riley, J. H., August 22, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas.
- Reynolds, W. W., August 22, 1862; died at Mound City, Illinois.
- Robinson, T. L., August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Reynolds, S. B., August 22, 1862; killed at Helena, Arkansas.
- Scott, H. G. W., August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Swank, David, August 20, 1862; discharged May 11, 1865, disability.
- Sawyers, D. A., December 25, 1863.
- Sumner, D. H., August 20, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Smith, J. S., October 26, 1862.
- Sumner, E., August 22, 1862; discharged April 15, 1863, disability.
- Sumner, L. G., August 20, 1862; died at Keokuk.
- Sumner, Peter, August 22, 1862.
- Sumner, J. R., October 20, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Smith, Isaac, August 21, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Stansberry, A. J., August 20, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Stansberry, J. A., August 20, 1862; wounded at Mark's Mills and died there.
- Shaffer, R. B., August 19, 1862; died at Shell Mound, Mississippi.
- Stapleton, E. A., August 20, 1862; discharged January 7, 1863.
- Showkwiller, G. W., August 22, 1862; died at Keokuk.
- Taylor, M. S., August 19, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas.
- Thomas, C., August 21, 1862; died at Mark's Mills.
- Tedrew, M. K., August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Tutwiler, Robert, August 22, 1862.
- Thompson, S. K., August 21, 1862.
- Vandover, Grayson, August 20, 1862.
- Vandover, E., August 19, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Wilson, G., August 22, 1862.

Williamson, A. W., August 20, 1862.

*Company E*

Ward, George E. H., January 4, 1864; killed at Mark's Mills.

*Company F—Captain*

William F. Vermilion, commissioned October 4, 1862.

*Sergeants*

Jacob F. Grimes, enlisted August 9, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1864.

Levi Broshar, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry.

William R. Davenport, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

H. N. Swallow, enlisted August 9, 1862; died on Yazoo river.

*Corporals*

Willam H. Maiken, enlisted August 9, 1862.

William H. Shutterly, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

John D. Westfall, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Andrew J. Day, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

James M. Walker, enlisted August 9, 1862.

*Musician*

Samuel Clellan, enlisted August 9, 1862.

*Wagoner*

Adam Wafford, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged December 2, 1862, disability.

*Privates*

Bartlett, J., enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Keokuk.

Bartlett, William, enlisted December 10, 1863; captured at Mark's Mills.

Burns, William A., enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Keokuk.

Clark, John, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Carpenter, George C., August 9, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; discharged October 25, 1864; disability.

Collett, John M., August 9, 1862.

Davis, John, August 9, 1862; wounded at Mark's Mills.

Dykes, Henry, August 9, 1862.

Ely, Simon, August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Eads, William, August 9, 1862; discharged February 20, 1863; disability.

Elgin, John M., August 9, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; discharged June 28, 1865.

- Free, John, August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Funkhouser, Joseph Y., August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Fenton, S. A. D., January 24, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Fenton, John, August 9, 1862.
- Fuller, William H., August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Galbraith, T., December 20, 1863; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.
- Grisson, William, August 9, 1862.
- Gilman, A., February 27, 1864; wounded and died at Mark's Mills.
- Graham, M., August 9, 1862; discharged December 22, 1864.
- Howell, David, February 29, 1864; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.
- Hardin, R. M., August 9, 1862; died at Helena.
- Hixenbaugh, John B., February 20, 1864; died at Memphis.
- Hughes, Charles, August 9, 1862.
- Huitt, James R., February 29, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Houts, Henry, August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Haver, George R., August 9, 1862.
- Kines, B. D., February 29, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Luzader, Perry G., August 9, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.
- McDaniel, B., February 28, 1864; died at Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Maiken, B. A., August 9, 1862.
- McHenry, Levi, February 29, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Marchbanks, John, August 9, 1862; discharged February 4, 1863, disability.
- Marchbanks, N., August 9, 1862.
- Main, Jacob W., August 9, 1862; discharged February 28, 1863; disability.
- Main, C. B., August 9, 1862; killed at Mark's Mills.
- Main, Lewis, August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- McCullough, John, August 9, 1862; died October 28, 1862, at Keokuk.
- McCullough, William, August 9, 1862.
- Miller, George W., August 9, 1862; died February 6, 1863.
- Nicholson, E., August 9, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.
- Peppers, D. H., February 28, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Tyler, Texas.
- Patrick, T. W., August 9, 1862; died at Shreveport, Louisiana.
- Parkhurst, E. W., August 9, 1862; died at Memphis.
- Sheeks, Alexander C., August 9, 1862; died at Keokuk.
- Sheeks, John T., August 9, 1862.
- Sheeks, I. H., August 9, 1862.
- Smith, John P., August 9, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas.
- Smith, Samuel H., August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Swift, H. H., August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Stewart, D. A., August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Standley, John, August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Sammons, S. M., August 9, 1862; died January 18, 1864.
- Sullivan, B. S., August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Tucker, Thomas J., August 9, 1862.
- Trinchillion, C., August 9, 1862.
- Teeter, John J., August 9, 1862; discharged August 18, 1863, disability.
- Walker, B. A., August 9, 1862.



Worthington, Thomas, August 9, 1862.

Whitesett, John, August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Wafford, John, August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

#### *Company G—Captain*

Thomas M. Fee, commissioned October 4, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills, Arkansas.

#### *First Lieutenants*

William McCreary, commissioned October 4, 1862; resigned March 3, 1863.

Benjamin F. Pearson, commissioned second lieutenant, October 4, 1862; promoted first lieutenant, March 4, 1863; resigned May 3, 1865.

Nicholas Snedeker, enlisted as private, promoted first lieutenant, May 8, 1865.

#### *Second Lieutenants*

Lemuel L. Spooner, enlisted as sergeant July 26, 1862; promoted second lieutenant, March 4, 1863; died at Memphis.

Andrew J. Boston, enlisted as sergeant, August 4, 1862; promoted second lieutenant, June 15, 1864; died at Tyler, Texas.

James S. Thompson, enlisted as corporal, August 2, 1862; promoted second lieutenant July 14, 1865; mustered out as first sergeant.

#### *Sergeants*

A. R. Murdock, enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Keokuk.

John Daily, enlisted August 10, 1862; discharged February 8, 1863, disability.

James W. Calvert, enlisted August 2, 1862; discharged January 15, 1864.

William Davis, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Silas A. Snyder, August 9, 1862; captured.

James Lowrey, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

#### *Corporals*

F. M. Snyder, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

James Skipton, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Ezra Wade, enlisted August 10, 1862; killed at Mark's Mills.

Silas Moreland, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged March 23, 1865; disability.

R. B. Rice, enlisted August 2, 1862; died at Cincinnati.

B. D. Bayley, August 9, 1862; died December 9, 1862.

W. Higgenbotham, enlisted August 10, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

William O. Gaol, enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Spring Hill, Arkansas.

#### *Musicians*

C. W. Williams, enlisted August 10, 1862.

Scott Crow, enlisted August 18, 1862.

*Privates*

- Barren, A. H., enlisted July 26, 1862.
- Bryant, E., enlisted February 27, 1864; died September 5, 1864, at Little Rock.
- Benge, M. J., enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged June 30, 1865, disability.
- Beach, Bernice, enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged February 23, 1863, disability.
- Bashare, Daniel, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged May 30, 1865, disability.
- Bridgeman, James, enlisted February 1, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Boyer, William, enlisted August 9, 1862.
- Buck, William L., enlisted August 1, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Bowen, Smith, enlisted August 1, 1862; died at Little Rock.
- Babb, I. L., enlisted August 19, 1862; discharged November 3, 1863, disability.
- Benge, Joshua, August 14, 1862.
- Biddison, Josiah, August 19, 1862; died December 27, 1862.
- Bryant, Eli, August 8, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Bryant, William, August 14, 1862.
- Beamar, Isaac, August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Buck, William, July 26, 1862; discharged February 22, 1863, disability.
- Clark, Benjamin, July 26, 1862.
- Cline, John, August 9, 1862; died December 20, 1862.
- Carter, Thomas, August 19, 1862; died at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.
- Crage, Thomas, August 10, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Cavanaugh, George T., August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Criddlebaugh, M., August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Helena, Arkansas.
- Cross, Isaac, August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Chambers, H. A., August 10, 1862; discharged February 22, 1863, disability.
- Dodds, F. A., enlisted August 11, 1862; died on steamer, D. A. January.
- Davison, James G., enlisted August 14, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Darling, William R., enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged December 20, 1862.
- Douglass, James A., enlisted August 7, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Ellis, Andrew, enlisted August 21, 1862; died at Helena.
- Eddy, Frederick, enlisted August 4, 1862.
- Farnsworth, Jacob, enlisted August 11, 1862.
- Fisk, William R., enlisted August 21, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Grass, James T., enlisted August 11, 1862.
- Grass, John T., enlisted August 11, 1862.
- Gunter, C. T., enlisted August 9, 1862.
- Gay, Andrew, enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Duvall's Bluff.
- Hopkins, James C., enlisted August 1, 1862.
- Hodge, William C., enlisted August 15, 1862.
- Hodge, John R., enlisted August 15, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Hall, Francis, enlisted August 1, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Horn, Samuel, enlisted August 11, 1862.
- Hays, Amos, enlisted August 10, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Johnson, Thomas, enlisted August 10, 1862.

Ketchum, C., enlisted August 10, 1862; died Little Rock.

Kirby, Newton, enlisted March 14, 1863; captured Mark's Mills.

Launtz, Simon, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Lambert, John W., enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged March 10, 1864, disability.

Lambert, B., enlisted August 11, 1862.

Leonard, Joseph, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Morrill, Amos, enlisted August 1, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Moffat, D., enlisted April 5, 1864.

Mapes, E. F., enlisted August 1, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Marland, Benjamin, enlisted August 1, 1862.

Mullin, Thomas, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged December 18, 1862, disability.

Morrison, John J., enlisted August 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Mottoo, N. F., enlisted August 11, 1862; died at Prairie de Ann.

Masters, H., enlisted August 11, 1862.

Maring, N., enlisted August 12, 1862; died at Little Rock.

Merrill, William, enlisted August 12, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Maring, Arlooff, enlisted August 12, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Myers, John W., enlisted August 21, 1862; died Greenwood, Mississippi

O'Conner, George, enlisted August 1, 1862.

O'Conner, J., enlisted August 1, 1862.

Phillips, Henry, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged July 23, 1863, disability.

Paine, Jesse O., enlisted August 20, 1862.

Park, J. M., enlisted April 5, 1864.

Robison, James L., enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged August 21, 1863, disability.

Smith, R. B., enlisted August 1, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Smith, C. A., enlisted January 5, 1864; captured Mark's Mills.

Stanton, Thomas J., enlisted August 2, 1862; discharged February 14, 1863, disability.

Stark, William N., enlisted August 19, 1862; discharged March 20, 1863, disability.

Shaw, S. R., enlisted January 4, 1864; captured Mark's Mills.

Snedeker, N., enlisted August 19, 1862.

Skipton, J., enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged November 10, 1863, disability.

Strickler, John, enlisted August 22, 1862; died Helena, Arkansas.

Thomas, James, enlisted August 1, 1862.

Thomas, William, enlisted August 1, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Thornburg, John S., enlisted August 11, 1862.

Webber, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Whitsell, Philip, enlisted August 1, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, October 15, 1864.

Zimmer, William T., enlisted August 1, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

*Company H*

Dyson, Thomas, enlisted August 21, 1862.

Gilliland, James A., enlisted August 16, 1862; died Memphis.

Helmick, Joseph M., enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged December 17, 1863, disability.

Hamblin, William, enlisted August 16, 1862; died St. Louis.

Sales, F. M., enlisted August 21, 1862; died Clarendon, Arkansas.

West, Sylvanus, enlisted August 21, 1862; died Little Rock.

*Company I—Captain*

Joseph B. Gedney, commissioned October 4, 1862; captured Mark's Mills, Arkansas.

*First Lieutenant*

George R. Hutson, commissioned October 4, 1862; wounded Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas.

*Second Lieutenant*

Walter S. Johnson, commissioned October 4, 1862; captured Mark's Mills, Arkansas.

*Sergants*

Henry Jaquiss, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

H. Dodge, enlisted August 11, 1862; killed Mark's Mills.

O. H. Perry, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

George Frush, enlisted August 11, 1862.

R. E. Chandler, enlisted August 11, 1862.

*Corporals*

William D. Armstrong, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged February 6, 1863.

Joseph Fuleher, enlisted August 11, 1862; died Keokuk.

M. Shoppa, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged February 21, 1863.

George Athey, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

T. E. Gilbert, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

R. S. Lowry, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged June 27, 1865.

James Ridgeway, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged February 10, 1863.

James C. Hartley, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged June 14, 1865.

John B. Adamson, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

H. Entsmurger, enlisted August 11, 1862.

James L. Stone, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

*Musician*

James N. Hodges, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

*Wagoner*

George Holbrook, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.



DRAKE AVENUE, CENTERVILLE



DRAKE AVENUE RESIDENCES, CENTERVILLE



*Privates*

- Adamson, Benjamin, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged January 29, 1863.
- Bales, Lee, enlisted August 11, 1862; died July 18, at Little Rock.
- Bayles, W. C., enlisted August 11, 1862; died January 5, 1863.
- Ball, Daniel R., enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged February 13, 1863, disability.
- Buck, Charles, enlisted October 11, 1862; died at Memphis.
- Bower, Jacob, enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Becknall, Isaac, enlisted October 11, 1862; died at St. Louis.
- Baggs, John C., enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Tyler, Texas.
- Brown, J., enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Brayman, A. J., enlisted October 11, 1862; killed Mark's Mills.
- Baker, Simeon, enlisted October 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.
- Brown, A. S., enlisted October 11, 1862.
- Baker, H., enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged February 25, 1863, disability.
- Baker, James, enlisted October 11, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.
- Cole, George B., enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged September 1, 1863.
- Calvert, F., enlisted October 11, 1863; died Helena.
- Condra, William, enlisted October 11, 1862.
- Copple, Levi, enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Cox, David, enlisted October 11, 1862; died at Centerville.
- Cooley, James A., enlisted October 11, 1862.
- Conger, David, enlisted October 11, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.
- Conger, William, enlisted October 11, 1862; died at Benton Barracks.
- Denvon, James F., enlisted January 12, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Delay, George, enlisted October 11, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, March 20, 1863.
- Davis, H. W., enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Davis, Samuel, enlisted October 11, 1862; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry.
- Darrow, S., enlisted October 11, 1862; died December 12, 1862.
- Drummond, L. D., enlisted October 11, 1862; died December 14, 1862.
- Ervin, John M., enlisted September 22, 1864.
- Farmer, E., enlisted October 11, 1862.
- Forest, Isaac, enlisted February 12, 1863; captured Mark's Mills.
- Falconer, R., enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Fisher, John L., January 4, 1864.
- Fairbothor, T., enlisted October 11, 1862; died Helena, Arkansas.
- Gibson, George W., enlisted February 27, 1864; killed at Mark's Mills.
- Gillman, Silas, enlisted October 11, 1862.
- Gillaspie, Benjamin, enlisted October 11, 1862; wounded and discharged June 21, 1865.
- Gibson, C. W., enlisted October 11, 1862; wounded Mark's Mills.
- Guy, Benjamin F., enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.
- Harvey, W. M., enlisted October 11, 1862; wounded Mark's Mills.

Huntington, William T., enlisted October 11, 1862; died at Memphis.

Hoadsheldt, William, enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged February 5, 1863.

Hutchinson, Dillman, enlisted October 11, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

Ireland, William A., enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged February 7, 1863.

Jones, Alexander, enlisted October 11, 1862.

John, James, enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged May 18, 1864.

John, Henry, enlisted October 11, 1862; died at Helena.

John, David, enlisted October 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Jarvis, William, enlisted October 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Knapp, Melvin, enlisted October 11, 1862.

Kingsbury, John, enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged November 19, 1864.

Kelly, William H., enlisted October 11, 1862.

Kingsbury, Robert, enlisted October 11, 1862.

Leonard, A. A., enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged February 10, 1863.

Lewis, George, enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged February 4, 1864, disability.

Linch, James, enlisted October 11, 1862; died Helena.

Lewis, Rozzell, enlisted October 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Linton, James W., enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged April 24, 1863, disability.

McDonald, R. S., enlisted October 11, 1862.

Moore, E. O., enlisted September 6, 1864.

Morgan, John W., enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Moss, George R., enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged March 3, 1863, disability.

Meddis, A. R., enlisted October 11, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps.

McClure, John, enlisted October 11, 1862.

Marshall, William F., enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Manning, Joseph, enlisted October 11, 1862.

Meddis, Isaac O., enlisted October 11, 1863; captured at Mark's Mills.

Nelson, James A., enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged February 13, 1863.

Ogle, Barton A., enlisted October 11, 1862.

Ogle, James, enlisted October 11, 1862.

Parks, Orin, enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Park, H. E., enlisted February 14, 1863; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

Peugh, S. E., enlisted October 11, 1862; wounded and died at Mark's Mills.

Streepy, Edward, enlisted October 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Streepy, George, enlisted October 11, 1862.

Streepy, Isaac, enlisted October 11, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.

Stephenson, H. W., enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged July 1, 1865.

Sutton, George, enlisted October 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Stanton, David, enlisted October 11, 1862.

Shoemaker, F., enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged November 17, 1862, disability.

Stone, A. C., enlisted April 11, 1864.



Sayles, John A., enlisted October 11, 1862; deserted.  
 Smiley, William, enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged June 8, 1865.  
 Thompson, William H., enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged June 14, 1865.  
 Tetter, John R., enlisted January 4, 1864.  
 Thornburg, A. C., enlisted October 11, 1862.  
 Winters, John S., enlisted April 14, 1864; died at Little Rock.

*Company K*

Brott, George W., enlisted August 22, 1862; died at Mark's Mills.  
 Bailey, L. C., enlisted August 21, 1862.  
 Hager, Jacob, enlisted August 22, 1862; captured Mark's Mills.  
 Turner, Robert, enlisted August 20, 1862.

*Company Unknown*

Baker, Willis, enlisted December 15, 1863.  
 Mauba, F., enlisted December 17, 1863.  
 Smith, James M., enlisted January 5, 1864.  
 Browning, George W., enlisted February 27, 1864.  
 Dotson, A. T., enlisted February 17, 1864.  
 Gaughenbaug, M., enlisted February 26, 1864.  
 Piatt, Oscar, enlisted January 18, 1864.  
 Show, John W., enlisted February 27, 1864.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

*Company G*

Regiment mustered out at Davenport, date unknown.

*Sergeant*

Asa Dudley, enlisted October 23, 1862; died January 10, 1863.

*Corporals*

Oliver Gorrell, enlisted October 6, 1862; died at Memphis.  
 Anthony Martin, enlisted September 11, 1862; discharged September 7, 1864, disability.

*Privates*

Adams, Walter, enlisted September 21, 1862.  
 Blakesley, Joel, enlisted September 26, 1862; died at St. Louis.  
 Braidwood, William, enlisted October 2, 1862.  
 Blackburn, B., enlisted October 1, 1862; discharged July 6, 1864, disability.  
 Chipman, John, enlisted October 2, 1862.  
 Danford, Milton, enlisted October 21, 1862; discharged May 25, 1863, disability.  
 Forsyth, Thomas, enlisted October 22, 1862.

Frederick, David, enlisted October 27, 1862; discharged April 29, 1863, disability.

Loch, William, enlisted October 1, 1862; died at Alton.

Merçer, Joshua, enlisted October 4, 1862.

Matheson, Daniel, enlisted October 4, 1862.

Morris, Joseph, enlisted October 18, 1862.

Staten, Perry, enlisted October 2, 1862.

Zimmer, John H., enlisted September 11, 1862; discharged July 4, 1864, disability.

*Company H*

Shaw, John W., enlisted October 2, 1862; died at St. Louis.

*Company I—First Sergeant*

James E. Whitman, enlisted September 11, 1862.

*Privates*

Ashby, Daniel C., enlisted September, 1862; died Alton, Illinois.

Burke, William, enlisted October 20, 1862; died at St. Louis.

Bell, William, enlisted December 20, 1862; died March 6, 1863.

Hacker, David, enlisted October 16, 1862; died at St. Louis.

Parks, L. H., enlisted October 17, 1862; discharged May 21, 1863, disability.

*Company K*

Casebeer, J., enlisted October 21, 1862.

Green, Philetus, enlisted October 21, 1862.

Myers, George, enlisted October 16, 1862; discharged September 29, 1864, disability.

Mosher, M. G., enlisted September 30, 1862.

Severs, William P., enlisted October 8, 1862.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

Regiment mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

*Company G—Captain*

Edward Mericle, commissioned June 10, 1864.

*Sergants*

Milo W. Phillips, enlisted May 5, 1864.

Joseph F. Stewart, enlisted May 5, 1864.

*Corporals*

Charles Dodge, enlisted May 14, 1864.

William C. Miller, enlisted May 16, 1864.

Jacob H. Croft, enlisted May 10, 1864.

*Privates*

Burns, William, enlisted May 28, 1864.  
 Beatty, Aaron, enlisted May 18, 1864.  
 Brees, George W., enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Cuppy, Charles L., enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Dykes, John, enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Ely, Adam M., enlisted May 16, 1864.  
 Gillis, Albert, enlisted May 28, 1864.  
 Harn, George W., enlisted May 14, 1864.  
 House, James, enlisted May 14, 1864.  
 Hedgecock, Lewis, enlisted May 28, 1864.  
 Hedgecock, Albert, enlisted May 14, 1864.  
 Hinton, William, enlisted May 8, 1864.  
 Jones, William, enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Main, John W., enlisted May 10, 1864.  
 McAninch, G. R., enlisted May 23, 1864.  
 Maiken, D. A., enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Robinson, John, enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Sharp, Jesse M., enlisted May 10, 1864.  
 Townsend, H. N., enlisted May 10, 1864.  
 Townsend, James S., enlisted May 10, 1864.  
 Walters, James E., enlisted May 10, 1864.  
 Westfall, William, enlisted May 28, 1864.

*Company K*

Potter, Albert, enlisted May 12, 1864.

## FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

*Company B—Captain*

Robert S. Morris, commissioned June 4, 1864.

*First Lieutenant*

Benjamin Morris, commissioned June 4, 1864.

*Second Lieutenant*

Charles A. Conger, commissioned June 4, 1864.

*Sergants*

Hiram Barnes, enlisted May 1, 1864.  
 Beverly A. Joiner, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 David A. Porter, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 John Nelson, enlisted May 2, 1864.

*Corporals*

C. A. Chessman, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Abram Wood, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 James L. Dysart, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 John D. Stewart, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 D. M. Rice, enlisted May 4, 1864.  
 E. B. Wilson, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 James W. Taylor, enlisted May 6, 1864.  
 R. G. Wilder, enlisted May 2, 1864.

*Musician*

Worth Green, enlisted May 2, 1864.

*Privates*

Anderson, George W., enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Anderson, Joseph T., enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Borrough, William, enlisted May 6, 1864.  
 Blakesly, F. M., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Beard, William, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Biddison, John, enlisted May 7, 1864.  
 Buckmaster, R. M., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Conger, John, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Conger, Enos, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Condra, I. M., enlisted May 7, 1864.  
 Cummins, George V., enlisted May 3, 1864.  
 Coe, Hiram W., enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Chrisman, William H., enlisted May 6, 1864.  
 Cline, Washington, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Christey, George W., enlisted May 18, 1864.  
 Drake, John N., enlisted May 6, 1864.  
 Dorrah, William L., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Dukes, Jesse M., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Edgington, Thomas J., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Farley, William W., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Fisher, Benjamin S., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Frost, Andrew, enlisted May 16, 1864.  
 Green, S. J., enlisted May 7, 1864.  
 Grass, John, enlisted May 4, 1864.  
 Hornaday, N. S., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Harris, E., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Hicks, Andrew, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Hicks, Robert, enlisted May 2, 1864; died at Davenport. September 24, 1864.  
 Holman, D. B., enlisted May 16, 1864.  
 Houglund, William H., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Huston, Thomas A., enlisted May 14, 1864.  
 Hancy, M., enlisted May 2, 1864.

Leonard, George A., enlisted May 9, 1864.  
 Murdy, William L., enlisted May 4, 1864.  
 Monroe, Curtis, enlisted May 7, 1864.  
 McFerron, H. S., enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Moreland, D. N., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 McClard, William T., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Morrill, E. P., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Musgrove, B. T., enlisted May 5, 1864; died at Helena, Arkansas.  
 Pratt, A. J., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Phillips, H. F., enlisted May 6, 1864.  
 Points, Arthur, enlisted May 3, 1864.  
 Phillips, William, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Parkhurst, E. H., enlisted May 4, 1864.  
 Rubey, Elias, enlisted May 7, 1864.  
 Smith, H. J., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Smith, J. E., enlisted May 7, 1864.  
 Stephens, Edward, enlisted May 5, 1864.  
 Scott, J. R., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Shoemaker, C. R., enlisted May 7, 1864.  
 Skinner, W. C., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Scott, B. W., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Stier, William, enlisted May 16, 1864.  
 Stewart, D. M., enlisted May 15, 1864.  
 Silkmitter, B. F., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Stewart, David, enlisted May 7, 1864.  
 Teagarden, Simon, enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Turk, E. H., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Taylor, U. S., enlisted May 2, 1864; died at Helena, Arkansas.  
 Tuller, L., enlisted May 4, 1864.  
 Thornburg, J. G., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Vandever, Hiram, enlisted May 13, 1864.  
 Vandike, Abram, enlisted May 3, 1864.  
 Van Buskirk, J. W., enlisted May 9, 1864.  
 Wentworth, G. W., enlisted May 2, 1864.  
 Ware, R. L., enlisted May 7, 1864.  
 Zimmer, J. H., enlisted May 6, 1864.

*Company K*

Lloyd, James, enlisted May 26, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY

Regiment mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 9, 1865.

*Major*

Cornelius A. Stanton, enlisted as sergeant; promoted sergeant major; promoted captain; promoted major, September 21, 1864.

*Quartermaster Sergeant*

Eli S. Taylor, enlisted September 6, 1861.

*Company B*

Bailey, N. W., enlisted August 15, 1861; wounded at Osage, Missouri.  
Scott, T. J., enlisted February 27, 1864.

*Company D—Corporal*

Paul Black, enlisted August 24, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

*Wagoner*

John L. Wolf, enlisted August 24, 1861; captured at Pea Ridge.

*Privates*

Caylor, E. M., enlisted August 24, 1861.  
Rodgers, C. R., enlisted February 25, 1864.  
Taylor, E. S., enlisted August 30, 1861.  
Taylor, J. G., enlisted August 24, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

*Company E—First Sergeant*

Thomas H. Bremon, enlisted August 17, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; discharged August 23, 1865.

*Farrier*

James F. Tarr, enlisted August 17, 1861; discharged January 20, 1863, disability.

*Private*

Worley, James, enlisted February 20, 1864.

*Company G—Corporal*

H. H. Gale, enlisted November 5, 1861; discharged January 25, 1862, disability.

*Private*

Bowen, W. W., enlisted 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

*Company I—Captains*

Thomas J. Taylor, commissioned September 6, 1861; died on Mississippi river, July 24, 1862.

Edward F. Horton, commissioned second lieutenant, September 6, 1861; promoted captain, September 1, 1862; resigned June 19, 1863.

*First Lieutenant*

Thomas H. McDannal, commissioned September 6, 1861; resigned August 15, 1862.

*Second Lieutenant*

Reuben Delay, enlisted as quartermaster sergeant, August 20, 1861; promoted second lieutenant January 24, 1864; missing at Ripley, Mississippi; June 11, 1864, promoted second lieutenant, but not mustered; discharged May 31, 1865.

*First Sergeants*

Abram Button, enlisted August 20, 1861; appointed bugler.

Samuel R. Snyder, enlisted August 20, 1861; transferred to Second Arkansas Regiment, May 10, 1863.

Charles K. Hallbrook, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; captured at Ripley, Mississippi; died at Millen, Georgia.

*Sergeants*

Isaac Duvall, enlisted August 20, 1861; died at Little Rock.

James B. Story, enlisted August 20, 1861; captured at LaGrange, Arkansas; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Martin Clark, enlisted August 20, 1861.

William Brannon, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; died at Centerville.

Robert Goldsberry, enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged November 7, 1862.

Joseph H. Ramsey, enlisted August 20, 1861; captured at Ripley, Mississippi.

Thomas J. Frost, enlisted August 20, 1861; captured at Jackson, Mississippi.

William H. McNulty, enlisted August 20, 1861; captured at LaGrange, Arkansas; veteranized January 1, 1864; captured at Ripley, Mississippi.

*Corporals*

Richard Freeborn, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

P. A. S. O. Scott, enlisted August 20, 1861; died at Helena, Arkansas.

John G. Dudley, enlisted August 20, 1861; died at Keokuk.

Oliver Breese, enlisted August 20, 1861; captured at Ripley, Mississippi.

John Buckmaster, enlisted August 20, 1861.

William Delay, enlisted August 20, 1861; wounded at LaGrange, Arkansas; veteranized January 1, 1864.

James S. Swift, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; captured at Ripley, Mississippi; died at Florence, Alabama, while prisoner.

S. E. Ewing, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

N. Solon, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded and captured at Ripley; died at Millen, Georgia.

J. J. Pinkerton, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

*Buglers*

- John Nowles, enlisted August 20, 1861.  
 William Adams, enlisted August 20, 1861; captured at LaGrange, Arkansas; veteranized January 1, 1864; captured November 3, 1864.

*Farriers*

- David Frederick, enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged March 21, 1862.  
 Joseph A. James, enlisted August 20, 1861.

*Saddler*

- Samuel Bengé, enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged December 20, 1862.

*Wagoners*

- William F. Barker, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; died June 16, 1864.  
 Caleb Durbin, enlisted August 20, 1861.

*Privates*

- Adamson, F. H., enlisted February 24, 1864.  
 Adamson, William B., enlisted February 29, 1864; killed at Guntown, Mississippi.  
 Bowman, William, enlisted August 20, 1861.  
 Button, H., enlisted February 29, 1864.  
 Beall, M. P., enlisted August 20, 1861; died July 12, 1862.  
 Bradley, B. F., enlisted February 27, 1864; captured November 3, 1864.  
 Baker, Samuel G., enlisted August 20, 1861.  
 Brock, George, enlisted January 5, 1864.  
 Beard, George W., enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.  
 Craig, John, enlisted December 23, 1863.  
 Caylor, William R., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged for disability.  
 Calvert, L., enlisted March 20, 1864; captured at Ripley, Mississippi.  
 Conger, Joseph M., enlisted August 20, 1861.  
 Clinkenbeard, A., enlisted March 17, 1864.  
 Chany, George R., enlisted August 20, 1861.  
 Cronin, J., enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; captured at Ripley, Mississippi.  
 Curran, John, enlisted August 20, 1861.  
 Darling, I. K., enlisted February 27, 1864; captured November 3, 1864; discharged March 3, 1865, disability.  
 Delay, Willis, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.  
 Deemer, G., veteranized January 1, 1864.  
 Donaldson, James Y., enlisted August 20, 1861; wounded at Coldwater, Tennessee.  
 Eddy, Samuel, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.  
 Ethridge, William, enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged November 20, 1862.



Ellis, Harmon, enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged February 19, 1862, disability.

Fraser, William, enlisted August 20, 1861; captured at LaGrange, Arkansas; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Fresh, John H., enlisted February 29, 1864; captured at Ripley, Mississippi.

Holbrook, John R., enlisted March 10, 1864; captured at Ripley, Mississippi; died in Georgia while prisoner.

Hall, Amos P., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged November 24, 1862.

Hamilton, James S., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged November 20, 1862.

Haney, B. F., enlisted March 9, 1864.

Hopkins, James, enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged November, 1861.

Hines, D., enlisted February 29, 1864; died at Andersonville.

Johnson, James A., enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Ketchum, B. D., enlisted February 27, 1864.

Kerschner, Eli A., enlisted August 20, 1861.

Lanham, John A., enlisted August 20, 1861.

Meyers, J. M., enlisted February 27, 1864; died at Memphis.

McDonald, S. L., enlisted February 27, 1864.

McKeehan, H. C., enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

McHenry, G. W., enlisted December 25, 1863.

McFall, William I., enlisted August 20, 1861.

McLaughlin, S. H., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged January 28, 1862.

Miller, Peter, enlisted August 20, 1861.

Morrissey, Jesse M., enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

McCune, William H., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged April 25, 1864.

Moore, J. L., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged April 25, 1864.

Monroe, James M., enlisted March 17, 1864; died at St. Louis.

Mohr, Martin, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

McIntosh, D. S., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged September 20, 1862.

Murphy, Peter, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Nelson, S., enlisted February 23, 1864; killed at Columbus, Georgia.

Oden, E. S., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged September 1, 1864.

O'Connor, Isaac, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

O'Connor, M., enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Porter, James J., enlisted February 23, 1864; died at Memphis.

Points, Thomas, enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged March 5, 1862.

Patriek, William M., enlisted August 20, 1861; captured at Ripley.

Reid, M., enlisted February 25, 1864.

Ramsey, Silas C., enlisted August 20, 1861.

Reynolds, T. M., enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Root, Moses, enlisted February 24, 1864; died at St. Louis.

Reynolds, E. M., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged March 5, 1862, disability.

Richardson, George L., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged, disability.

Rice, John W., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged, disability.

Sprague, E., enlisted February 28, 1864; captured at Ripley.

Stevens, Isaac, enlisted August 20, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Smith, Robert P., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged January 6, 1862, disability.

Stauber, William H., enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged March 13, 1863, disability.

Spangler, John, enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged November 1, 1861, disability.

Thornburg, A. B., enlisted February 29, 1864.

Thompson, L., enlisted August 20, 1861.

Tibbetts, A. W., enlisted February 29, 1864.

Taylor, George W., veteranized January 1, 1864.

Walker, William W., enlisted February 27, 1864.

Wadlington, S., enlisted December 17, 1863.

Walden, Joseph A., enlisted December 27, 1863.

Walfinger, E., enlisted February 27, 1864; died October 11, 1864.

Westerberger, J., veteranized January 1, 1864.

#### *Company L—Farrier*

Silas C. Ramsey, enlisted August 20, 1861; discharged January 25, 1863, disability.

#### *Wagoner*

Isaac W. Green, enlisted August 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

#### *Privates*

Boyd, Edward B., enlisted August 15, 1861; deserted December 17, 1861, and discovered in Fourth Cavalry in April, 1862.

Bailey, N. W., enlisted August 15, 1861.

Forkner, Albert, enlisted August 15, 1861.

#### *Company M—Sergeant*

Edward Broshar, enlisted August 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

#### *Wagoner*

Erastus Brown, enlisted August 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

#### *Privates*

Brown, Thomas, enlisted August 15, 1861; killed at Old Town Creek, Mississippi.

Cline, William J., enlisted August 15, 1861; discharged November 27, 1861, disability.

Dykes, Nathaniel, enlisted August 15, 1861; discharged June 24, 1862, disability.

Gurn, George A., enlisted August 15, 1861; discharged January 18, 1862.

Kimmel, James, enlisted August 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Kimmel, M. V., enlisted August 1, 1861; discharged May 15, 1862.

Murphy, William, enlisted August 15, 1861; discharged June 24, 1862, disability.

McFatrige, John C., enlisted February 27, 1864.

*Company Unknown*

Bartholomew, John, enlisted December 20, 1863.

Breck, George, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Craig, John, enlisted December 23, 1863.

Murphy, William, enlisted February 27, 1864.

McHenry, George W., enlisted December 25, 1863.

Wadlington, Spencer, enlisted December 17, 1863.

Walden, John A., enlisted December 27, 1863.

Randolph, George F., enlisted February 6, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY

Regiment mustered out Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866.

*Company A—Corporal*

William A. Lowry, enlisted October 20, 1862.

*Saddler*

Stephen Martin, enlisted September 15, 1862.

*Privates*

Lewis, James M., enlisted February 14, 1863.

Rhoads, Cicero, enlisted September 15, 1863.

Swearingin, William T., enlisted February 21, 1863.

Stearns, Lewis, enlisted September 15, 1862.

Stearns, Elisha, enlisted September 15, 1862.

Whitman, D. J., enlisted September 15, 1862.

*Company B—Sergeant*

Philip Smith, enlisted November 7, 1862.

*Corporal*

John D. McKim, enlisted November 7, 1862.

*Privates*

Alberson, Noah, enlisted March 8, 1863.

Barber, Joseph T., enlisted February 10, 1863.

Cleghorn, Joseph H., enlisted November 7, 1862.

Crawley, Samuel, enlisted February 10, 1863.

Good, Edward, enlisted January 15, 1863.

Kuypers, James, enlisted February 7, 1863.

Morris, Abner, enlisted November 7, 1862.  
 Matherly, August, enlisted November 7, 1862.  
 O'Connor, F. M., enlisted November 7, 1862.  
 Staley, F. M., enlisted February 7, 1863.  
 Slagle, R. C., enlisted February 1, 1863.  
 Williamson, P., enlisted November 7, 1862.

*Company D—First Lieutenant*

Jacob R. Delay, enlisted as sergeant, December 25, 1862; promoted second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant, July 13, 1865.

*Sergeant*

Worthington McNeal, enlisted December 25, 1862.

*Company E—First Lieutenant*

John W. Robley, commissioned second lieutenant, June 3, 1863; promoted first lieutenant, June 3, 1865; resigned December 14, 1865.

*Sergeant*

George W. Martin, enlisted May 11, 1863.

*Corporals*

William H. Delay, enlisted May 21, 1863.  
 Henry Skinner, enlisted May 8, 1863.  
 Lewis B. Korn, enlisted May 14, 1863.

*Privates*

Albertson, John P., enlisted May 21, 1863.  
 Britton, John R., enlisted May 4, 1863.  
 McDonald, John C., enlisted April 23, 1863.  
 March, Jacob C., enlisted May 11, 1863.  
 Morse, John A., enlisted April 15, 1863.  
 Payne, John W., enlisted May 23, 1863.  
 Swartz, Carey, enlisted May 10, 1863.  
 Sleeth, Caleb, enlisted May 23, 1863.  
 Train, S. H., enlisted April 1, 1863; died at Davenport.  
 True, S., enlisted May 1, 1863.  
 Whitman, R. W., enlisted May 18, 1863.

EIGHTH CAVALRY

Regiment mustered out at Macon, Georgia, August 13, 1865

*Company F—Captains*

Ephraim Cummins, commissioned September 30, 1863; wounded at Cassville; resigned August 18, 1864.

Jackson Morrow, commissioned second lieutenant, September 30, 1863; promoted captain August 19, 1864.

#### *First Lieutenants*

James Ewing, commissioned September 30, 1863; honorably discharged August 2, 1864.

Henry Parker, enlisted as sergeant, June 24, 1863; promoted first lieutenant December 21, 1864; commission canceled.

John B. Morrison, enlisted as first sergeant June 24, 1863; promoted first lieutenant, January 16, 1865.

#### *Second Lieutenant*

Charles R. Rogers, commissioned March 3, 1865.

#### *Quartermaster Sergeant*

William H. Pulliam, enlisted June 24, 1863; killed at Newnan, Georgia.

#### *Sergeants*

George M. Bunton, enlisted June 24, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia.

James H. Ruckner, enlisted June 24, 1863.

#### *Corporals*

William D. Kinser, enlisted June 24, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia.

C. W. Morrison, enlisted June 24, 1863; captured at Newnan.

Charles Severance, enlisted June 24, 1863.

J. M. Robinson, enlisted July 7, 1863.

Jesse Evans, enlisted June 24, 1863; captured at Newnan.

J. A. J. Thomas, enlisted June 24, 1863; captured at Newnan; died at Florence, Georgia, while prisoner.

#### *Trumpeter*

Thomas L. Myers, enlisted June 24, 1863; captured at Newnan

#### *Farriers*

Samuel Thompson, enlisted June 24, 1863; captured at Newnan.

Peter Talkington, enlisted June 24, 1863.

#### *Saddler*

James McColm, enlisted June 24, 1863.

#### *Wagoner*

Robert McClaren, enlisted June 24, 1863.

*Privates*

- Anderson, John W., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Allen, S. W., enlisted June 24, 1863; captured at Newnan.  
 Adams, H. D., enlisted July 28, 1863.  
 Brees, F., enlisted August 1, 1863.  
 Chadd, A. C., enlisted August 21, 1863.  
 Childs, John, enlisted June 24, 1863; died at Nashville.  
 Delay, William S., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Davis, S. N., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Donnelson, William H., enlisted June 24, 1863; wounded at Florence, Alabama.  
 Davis, Henry, enlisted July 28, 1863.  
 Elmore, David, enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Elmore, Henderson, enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Freeman, J. R., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Garton, Daniel, enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Gale, Joseph W., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Harris, O., enlisted June 24, 1863; wounded at Florence, Alabama.  
 Hiatt, Oliver, enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Hiatt, Isaac, enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Hall, John W., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Harmon, George, enlisted June 28, 1863.  
 Hubbard, George W., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Hardy, John S., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Johnson, Henry, enlisted July 28, 1863; discharged April 14, 1865.  
 Johnson, Eli, enlisted June 24, 1863; captured at Newnan.  
 James, Benjamin F., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Mason, Samuel R., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Monroe, J. R. N., enlisted June 24, 1863; captured at Newnan.  
 Moss, Jacob, enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Neighbors, E., enlisted June 24, 1863; died at Davenport.  
 Neighbors, Joseph, enlisted July 7, 1863; died in Tennessee.  
 Padgett, R., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Porter, R. W., enlisted July 28, 1863; captured at Newnan.  
 Rhoads, Joseph, enlisted July 8, 1863.  
 Rowe, Matthew, enlisted July 28, 1863.  
 Rockwood, F. M., enlisted July 8, 1863.  
 Ramsey, John T., enlisted July 24, 1863.  
 Stanley, William H., enlisted July 24, 1863.  
 Shaffer, John, enlisted July 24, 1863.  
 Sweaney, Samuel, enlisted July 28, 1863; captured at Newnan.  
 Sheeks, D. P., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Wood, Jefferson, enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Wolfard, L. E., enlisted June 24, 1863.  
 Wood, William A., enlisted July 17, 1863.  
 Williams, John, enlisted July 28, 1863.

*Company H—Captains*

Madison M. Walden, commissioned September 30, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia; resigned May 27, 1865.

William T. Ogle, commissioned first lieutenant, September 30, 1863; promoted captain, June 12, 1865.

*First Lieutenant*

Jefferson D. Brown, enlisted as sergeant; promoted second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant, June 12, 1865.

*Second Lieutenants*

Benjamin Morrison, commissioned September 30, 1863; resigned March 6, 1864.

Columbus N. Udell, enlisted as first sergeant, July 30, 1863; promoted second lieutenant, March 7, 1864; resigned January 28, 1865.

Jonathan Harris, enlisted as sergeant, July 17, 1863; promoted second lieutenant, June 12, 1865.

*Quartermaster Sergeant*

Daniel F. Pool, enlisted July 23, 1863.

*Commissary Sergeant*

Robert Goldsberry, enlisted September 2, 1863.

*Sergeants*

Noah Lantz, enlisted August 22, 1863; wounded and captured at Lovejoy Station; discharged June 14, 1865.

T. H. B. Snedeker, enlisted August 22, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia.

*Corporals*

L. H. Park, enlisted July 29, 1863; discharged May 26, 1865, disability.

James A. Nelson, enlisted August 22, 1863; wounded at Campbellsville, Tennessee.

Lewis Hall, enlisted August 22, 1863.

Thomas McClaskey, enlisted August 22, 1863.

James W. Wailes, enlisted August 22, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia.

Joseph F. Smith, enlisted August 3, 1863; discharged March 29, 1864.

George M. D. Snead, enlisted August 22, 1863; wounded at Newnan, Georgia.

*Trumpeter*

John Walter, enlisted August 22, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia.

*Farrier*

John McKern, enlisted September 2, 1863; captured at Newnan; supposed to have died at Florence, while prisoner.

*Saddler*

James Abernathy, enlisted July 27, 1863.

*Privates*

Barrows, James C., enlisted July 18, 1863.  
 Barrett, David, enlisted August 22, 1863.  
 Brayman, Edward B., enlisted August 22, 1863.  
 Britt, Robert, enlisted July 27, 1863.  
 Brown, Richard, enlisted September 7, 1863.  
 Brown, William H., enlisted September 7, 1862; killed at Newnan.  
 Coffman, James E., enlisted August 22, 1863.  
 Conger, E. G., enlisted August 4, 1863.  
 Corbin, Isaiah, enlisted July 29, 1863.  
 Corporan, Gaines, enlisted August 1, 1863.  
 Cowles, George N., enlisted July 28, 1863.  
 Crow, James P., enlisted September 7, 1863; killed at Iuka, Mississippi.  
 Danford, T. C., enlisted August 8, 1863.  
 Danford, R. C., enlisted August 8, 1863.  
 Delay, Joseph, enlisted July 20, 1863.  
 Edgington, George W., enlisted August 3, 1863.  
 Elliott, William W.  
 Entsminger, J.  
 Everman, William F.  
 Farnsworth, Eli.  
 Frost, William H.  
 Fuell, John W.  
 Fuller, John W., enlisted August 22, 1863.  
 Gale, Thomas A., enlisted September 2, 1863.  
 Gardner, W. E., enlisted August 22, 1863.  
 Gordon, Howard, enlisted August 22, 1863.  
 Gorrel, Oliver, enlisted August 3, 1863.  
 Hickman, Daniel, enlisted July 30, 1863.  
 Highlan, Peter, enlisted September 7, 1863; died at Macon, Georgia.  
 Hollingsworth, A. G., enlisted July 3, 1863.  
 Holshouser, George, enlisted August 22, 1863.  
 Hubler, C., enlisted July 28, 1863.  
 Linton, A., enlisted August 1, 1863.  
 Love, Joseph H., enlisted August 1, 1863.  
 Lynch, James, enlisted August 17, 1863.  
 Masters, W., enlisted August 15, 1863.  
 Melson, F. G., enlisted August 8, 1863.  
 Miller, A. M., enlisted August 3, 1863.  
 Moore, M. L., enlisted August 3, 1863.  
 Packard, J. B., enlisted August 15, 1863.  
 Putnam, William, enlisted August 13, 1863.  
 Reed, B. F., enlisted August 15, 1863.  
 Roby, I. O., enlisted August 22, 1863.



Sayres, John D., enlisted August 22, 1863.  
 Smead, Z., enlisted August 7, 1863.  
 Stanton, B. G., enlisted July 29, 1863.  
 Simpson, J. R., enlisted August 1, 1863.  
 Still, William K., enlisted August 4, 1863.  
 Tucker, H. C., enlisted September 7, 1863.  
 Wailes, T. J., enlisted September 2, 1863.

*Company L—Quartermaster Sergeant*

C. N. Hinkle, enlisted July 24, 1863.

*Sergeant*

Harrison West, enlisted July 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Cor., March 29, 1864.

*Corporal*

A. Lepper, enlisted July 11, 1863; wounded and died at Cassville, Georgia.

*Privates*

Adams, John C., enlisted July 23, 1863.  
 Cline, A. J., enlisted July 21, 1863.  
 Fitzpatrick, ————, enlisted July 3, 1863.  
 Frost, Edmond, enlisted August 1, 1863.  
 Flowers, Joseph, enlisted July 28, 1863.  
 Lewis, Joseph, enlisted August 1, 1863.  
 Morris, James H., enlisted July 8, 1863.  
 Rice, John W., enlisted August 15, 1863.  
 Rice, David F., enlisted August 22, 1863.  
 Rice, William F., enlisted August 28, 1863.  
 Singley, John A., enlisted July 4, 1863.

*Company Unknown*

Clark, Jacob, enlisted December 8, 1863.

SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE—SECOND BATTALION

*Company B—Captain*

Elisha D. Skinner, commissioned October 6, 1862.

*Lieutenant*

Grant S. Stansberry, commissioned October 7, 1862.

*Privates*

Anderson, James P., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
 Anderson, John W., enlisted October 7, 1862.

Bramhall, William, enlisted October 12, 1862.  
Britton, John R., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Baldwin, William A., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Barrett, James S., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Cormican, James, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Conger, Mark, enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Cooksey, C., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Cooksey, J., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Demoss, William, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Edwards, Daniel, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Edwards, Louis, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Ewing, James, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Elledge, Harvey, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Elam, Socrates, enlisted October 17, 1862.  
Findlay, A., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Freeborn, John, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Hiffner, August, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Highland, Peter, enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Harris, Enoch, enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Horn, Isaiah, enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Horn, John, enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Korn, Samuel, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Klenkenbeard, J., enlisted October 8, 1862.  
Lynch, William, enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Lambert, L., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Morrow, Robert, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
McFadden, W., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Murray, Jesse E., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Marlow, Eli, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
McCaskey, Robert, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Morrow, William, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
McColm, James, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Nelson, James, enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Oden, Thomas, enlisted October 8, 1862.  
Pickham, John D., enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Payne, John, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Points, Arthur, enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Purdon, Benjamin, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Ratchford, Alexander, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Skinner, Henry, enlisted October 7, 1862.  
Skipton, Elijah, enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Stephenson, William, enlisted October 8, 1862.  
Steeth, Caleb, enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Williams, John, enlisted October 8, 1862.  
Wardlow, R., enlisted October 18, 1862.  
Yarnall, Itamar, enlisted October 7, 1862.

## SECOND CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA

*Company B—Captain*

James W. Edwards, commissioned January 1, 1862.

*Quartermaster Sergeant*

Thomas Rogers, enlisted February 1, 1862.

*Sergeant*

William Edwards, enlisted January 4, 1862.

*Privates*

Craig, Victor, enlisted February 10, 1862.  
 Gragg, Samuel, enlisted January 1, 1862.  
 Hornback, Jacob, enlisted January 1, 1862.  
 Rye, John, enlisted January 1, 1862.  
 Stevens, Thomas, enlisted January 1, 1862.  
 Stevens, James V., enlisted February 1, 1862.  
 Thompson, William, enlisted January 1, 1862.

*Company C—Second Lieutenant*

William Law, commissioned March 10, 1862; promoted first lieutenant.

*First Sergeant*

James G. West, enlisted March 10, 1862; promoted second lieutenant.

*Corporals*

William W. Brown, enlisted March 10, 1862; deserted.  
 John R. Frost, enlisted March 10, 1862.

*Privates*

Cline, John J., enlisted March 10, 1862.  
 Gale, Samuel M., enlisted March 10, 1862, promoted corporal.  
 Moore, Charles, enlisted March 10, 1862.  
 Thompson, D., enlisted March 10, 1862.

## EIGHTEENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY

*Company D*

Rigler, John, enlisted September 27, 1861; died June 25, 1863.

*Company G*

Peterson, Cornelius, discharged October 17, 1862.

*Company I—Sergeant*

Caleb Wells, enlisted October 17, 1861; died prisoner of war, May 17, 1862.

*Corporal*

Charles M. Skinner, enlisted September 17, 1862.

*Privates*

Bacchus, Sanford, enlisted September 2, 1861.  
 Cavanaugh, G. W., enlisted September 27, 1861.  
 Cooksey, Claiborn, enlisted September 17, 1861.  
 Cool, Hendrix, enlisted October 17, 1861.  
 Korn, Leander, enlisted October 17, 1861.  
 Korn, L. B., enlisted September 24, 1861.  
 Maples, J. I., enlisted September 15, 1861.  
 Mercer, Henry, enlisted October 16, 1861.  
 Mercer, Samuel, enlisted October 7, 1861.  
 Rohrer, Daniel, enlisted September 21, 1861.  
 Sharp, J. E., enlisted September 17, 1861.  
 Sterret, Johnston, enlisted October 17, 1861.  
 Thompson, William, enlisted September 14, 1861.

## TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY

*Company G—Corporal*

William H. Pulliam, enlisted October 25, 1861.

*Privates*

Bates, M. W., enlisted October 25, 1861.  
 Carr, Richard, enlisted October 25, 1861.  
 Commons, Henry, enlisted December 1, 1862.  
 Cummings, Alonzo, enlisted October 25, 1861.  
 Davie, C. C., enlisted October 25, 1861.  
 Knapp, J. M., enlisted October 1, 1861.  
 Knapp, W. A., enlisted October 1, 1861.  
 Lamar, Trusten, enlisted October 25, 1861.  
 McCune, Robert, enlisted October 25, 1861.  
 Masterson, C., enlisted October 25, 1861.  
 Masterson, J. W., enlisted October 25, 1861.  
 Miller, W. C., enlisted September 1, 1861.  
 Pitts, Peter, enlisted October 25, 1861.  
 Seals, A. J., enlisted December 25, 1861.  
 Sheeks, G. W., enlisted December 15, 1861.  
 Watts, Elihu, enlisted October 25, 1861.  
 Watts, John, enlisted October 25, 1861.

*Company H*

Jones, J. L., enlisted January 11, 1862.

Lewis, J. M., enlisted January 24, 1862.

## SIXTH KANSAS CAVALRY

*Captain*

E. E. Harvey, enlisted August 12, 1862.

*First Lieutenant*

Jacob Morehead, enlisted August 12, 1862.

*Second Lieutenant*

R. R. McQuire, enlisted August 12, 1862.

*First Sergeant*

S. D. Harris, enlisted August 12, 1862; promoted first lieutenant.

*Sergeant*

J. H. McCabe, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged October 23, 1863, disability.

J. H. Asher, enlisted August 12, 1862.

G. W. Farnsworth, enlisted August 12, 1862; promoted first lieutenant.

R. F. Rinker, enlisted August 12, 1861.

*Corporals*

John Crowder, enlisted August 12, 1861; discharged January 5, 1863, disability.

W. W. Lockard, enlisted August 12, 1861.

John W. Miller, enlisted August 12, 1861.

Noah M. Scott, enlisted August 12, 1861.

E. L. Parker, enlisted August 12, 1861.

Addison Pendergast, enlisted August 12, 1861.

William Bell, enlisted August 12, 1861, discharged October 2, 1861, disability.

T. C. McCauley, enlisted August 12, 1861.

*Musicians*

Samuel Ball, enlisted August 12, 1861; transferred to Fifth Kansas.

M. L. Maddox, enlisted August 12, 1861.

*Privates*

Allen, D. H., enlisted August 12, 1861.

Abbot, Groves, enlisted August 12, 1861.

Arrison, E. R., enlisted August 12, 1861.

- Bryan, J. W., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Buck, Sylvester, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Belvail, Samuel, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Boston, Cyrus, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Barrett, John, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Barber, W. E., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Beamer, H. C., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Barchus, William, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Cline, Washington, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Curtis, G. W., enlisted June 12, 1862.  
 Davis, W. B., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Davis, E. H., enlisted August 12, 1861; killed May 15, 1862, at Jackson, Missouri.
- Farnsworth, John, enlisted March 7, 1863.  
 Fox, William, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Fugua, R. F., enlisted September 16, 1861.  
 Grass, John, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Gelman, Arthur, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Goldsburg, John, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Gilman, E., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Gregsby, William, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Glass, E., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Harrison, T. C., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Hawkins, D. H., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Hamlin, Thomas, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Hercules, W. T., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Hinton, Marion, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Innman, N., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Jennings, E. T., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Jackson, C. R., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Jackson, Alexander, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Kiser, Adam, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Kellogg, Hiram, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Lee, W. G., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Lowery, J. C., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Lewallen, N. J., enlisted May 20, 1862.  
 LeGrand, T. G., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 McCord, Joseph, enlisted July 17, 1861; died at Fort Scott, Kansas.  
 McCord, John, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 McDonald, D. P., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 McLain, P. B., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 McGuire, George, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Morris, William W., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 McCord, Andrew, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Manning, E., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Manning, William J., enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Nash, William, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Norwood, W. W., enlisted August 12, 1861.

- Owens, William T., enlisted August 12, 1861; killed at Hickory Grove, Missouri, September 19, 1862.
- Orill, Allison, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Paite, M., enlisted September 16, 1861.
- Pettit, Allen G., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Parker, John G., enlisted March 24, 1862.
- Pendergast, John, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Parker, L. G., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Paite, David, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Rinker, George W., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Roy, Isaiah, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Roop, George W., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Root, Albert, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Rinker, O. C., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Root, George R., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Slavens, J. H., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Stewart, Amos, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Smith, William A., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Strickland, Elmore, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Sidles, Peter, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Sigler, Peter, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Simmons, Richard, enlisted September 16, 1861.
- Teater, C. M., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Teater, L., enlisted August 1, 1863.
- Teater, P. R., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Tucker, H. C., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Tucker, C. C., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Thurber, M., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Walden, Samuel, enlisted September 16, 1861.
- Wright, James R., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Whitham, John W., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Wolfinger, James, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Westfall, W. W., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Wood, John B., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Wilson, A. J., enlisted August 12, 1861; killed at Jackson, Missouri.
- Wolfinger, S., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Zentz, J. B., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Zimmerman, John, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Zimmerman, George, enlisted August 12, 1861.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## SECOND INFANTRY

*Captain*

John Wesley Scott, enlisted as corporal, May 6, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant; captain, December 12, 1864; mustered out, July 12, 1865.

*Corporal.*

Robert B. Vermilyea, enlisted May 6, 1861; mustered out June 18, 1864.

*Privates*

Buckmaster, E., enlisted May 6, 1861.

Park, Simpson, enlisted May 6, 1861.

Phillips, S. B., enlisted May 6, 1861.

Staley, Daniel W., enlisted May 6, 1861.

Strunk, Daniel J., enlisted May 6, 1861.

## EIGHTH INFANTRY

*Corporals*

John H. Dougherty, enlisted August 10, 1861; discharged February 15, 1862.

John Haver, enlisted August 10, 1861; mustered out April 20, 1866.

*Privates*

Davis, Isaac, enlisted August 10, 1861.

Duncan, John, enlisted August 10, 1861.

Garrett, Reuben, enlisted August 10, 1861.

Haver, George, enlisted August 10, 1861.

Jackson, Joshua, enlisted August 10, 1861.

Mickey, Isaac, enlisted August 10, 1861.

## FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

Buckmaster, Charles.

## FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

Houts, Orrin F., enlisted November 1, 1861.

## SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

Harl, Charles F., enlisted February 12, 1862.

## TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

*Musician*

Albert Benson, enlisted August 22, 1862.

*Private*

Train, Isaac N., enlisted August 21, 1862.

## TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY

*Major*

Oliver Williams, enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered out August 10, 1862.



## THIRTIETH INFANTRY

*Corporal*

John W. Law, enlisted August 13, 1862.

*Privates*

Bryant, Robert M., enlisted August 9, 1862.

Gardiner, Elijah, enlisted July 30, 1862.

## THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Clark, William A., enlisted August 13, 1862.

Larkin, Charles W., enlisted August 13, 1862.

## THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

*Musician*

M. M. Boyer, enlisted September 21, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865

## FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

*Assistant Surgeon*

John H. Russell, commissioned May 28, 1864; mustered out September 15, 1864.

## FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Brees, William H., enlisted June 15, 1864.

Van Kirk, Henry, enlisted June 11, 1864.

## FIRST CAVALRY

Bessey, Charles, enlisted June 24, 1863.

## FOURTH CAVALRY

Carson, James M., enlisted October 8, 1861.

Ogden, H. B., enlisted October 9, 1861.

Cafferty, George, enlisted November 14, 1861.

Dotson, John, enlisted November 14, 1861.

Swain, William, enlisted November 14, 1861.

Fullerton, W., enlisted November 14, 1861.

Brotherton, M. V. B., enlisted January 1, 1864.

## FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY

*Corporal*

Elijah Atkinson, enlisted September 21, 1861.

## NINTH CAVALRY

Branchcome, D., enlisted October 4, 1863.  
 Gouldsbury, Cyrus, enlisted October 1, 1863.  
 Griffith, M. B., enlisted October 7, 1863.  
 Smith, James W., enlisted April 18, 1864.  
 Shannon, Joseph O., enlisted April 18, 1864.

## SECOND BATTERY ARTILLERY

Flock, George E., enlisted November 23, 1864.

## FIRST MISSOURI CAVALRY

*Corporal*

William Stinson, enlisted February 15, 1862; discharged June 27, disability

*Private*

Benner, Frederick, enlisted February 3, 1862.

## THIRD MISSOURI CAVALRY

Matherly, John, enlisted March 22, 1862.  
 Matherly, Wisely, enlisted December 3, 1861.  
 Taylor, Abner, enlisted October 12, 1862.

## TENTH KANSAS INFANTRY

Ball, Samuel, enlisted August 12, 1861.  
 Maddax, Martin, enlisted August 12, 1861.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Gordon, Allen, enlisted August 9, 1861.

## ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Reed, Benjamin F., enlisted August 18, 1862.

## RECORD OF THE REGIMENTS

The major portion of the enlisted men from Appanoose county and companies organized therein were assigned to regiments of infantry and cavalry, short records of which are given below. Many of the men were scattered and lost a local identity in other regiments:

## THE SIXTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, 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. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; 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. 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 the 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 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 Clarke 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, Arkansas, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, July 20, 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, Arkansas; 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, Arkansas, August 24, 1865.

#### THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS)

was organized, with George W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as colonel; George R. West, of Dubuque, as lieutenant colonel; and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as major, and was mustered into the 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 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; Company C from Dallas and Guthrie; Company B from Taylor and Fayette; Company E from Ringgold and Linn; Company F from Winneshiek and Delaware counties; Company G from Appanoose and Delaware counties; Company H from Wayne, Company I from Cedar; and Company K from Lucas county. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

#### THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into the 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 B 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 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, Gau Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of service at Atlanta, Georgia, August 9, 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 countries 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; Company B, Wapello; Company C, Van Buren; Company D, Ringgold; Company E, Henry; Company F, Appanoose; Company G, Clayton; Company H, Appanoose; Company I, Marshall; Company K, Muscatine; Company L, Wapello; Company 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, Georgia, August 13, 1865.

Veterans of the Civil war organized a post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Centerville, December 2, 1882, and gave to it the name of John Bashor, who enlisted early in the War of the Rebellion in Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered out as a captain. His death was as sad as it was untimely. After leaving the front he was selected as a deputy provost marshal and, in company of Captain Woodruff, deputy provost marshal, went to Union township, Poweshieck county, in the month of October, 1864, to apprehend certain southern sympathizers, who were particularly active in placing obstacles in the way of Union officers engaged in the "draft" for the army and deserters therefrom. Both of them were killed in the discharge of their duties and three years later, Bashor's murderer, Michael Gleason, was convicted and sentenced to be hung.

The charter members of Bashor post were H. H. Wright, G. W. Beall, G. T. Wentworth, W. O. Crosby, W. J. Martin, W. V. McConnell, J. J. Pratt, H. D. Chatterton, A. J. Pixley and J. C. Barrows. The first commander was G. T. Wentworth.

Since the completion of the court house in 1904, the post has had its quarters in the northwest room, on the first or basement floor. Here the veterans have a cozy and commodious meeting place, which is opened to them every Saturday afternoon, between the raising and lowering of a flag, in the court house yard, immediately in front of headquarters. The boys are fast responding to their last roll call and their ranks are thinning daily. At this time the membership of the post is about fifty and John McMurray is commander.

#### BASHOR WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 32

The Woman's Relief Corps was organized July 21, 1885, by Elizabeth Colfax, Sarah E. Henderson, Lucretia A. Charlton, Lucy Pratt, Sophronia Kellogg, Lois H. Lemington, Sarah Johnson, Jane Brower, Cill McGregor, Orpha Barrows, Clare Gish, Melissa Wright, Sallie A. Young, Rachel M. Thorne, Austin Thorpe, Maggie Sharpe, Sadie E. Maring, Elizabeth Rex, Louisa Burgess, Ada L. Wentworth, Ruth Stephenson, Hallie Ogle, Carrie Harper, Lide Swearingen, Susie J. Wentworth, Mary J. Moore, Louisa L. Gray, Hattie Pixley, Rhoda Wentworth, Elizabeth Peyton, Alma Devore, Nan Elliott, Sarah E. Price, Ada Kirkham, Emma Stanton, Samantha Shaw, Sophia J. Baker, Ida Bishop, Fannie A. Walden, Ellen Mauby, Sarah J. Green, Mary E. Myers, Sarah Gudney, Sarah M. Thompson, Fannie Edwards, Maria Shriver, Lizzie Mechem, Ellen F. Martin, Mrs. S. H. Robb.

The first president of the corps was Mrs. M. M. Walden and the present is Mrs. Nan Elliott. The membership is about 100.

#### THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

It was through the patriotic initiative of J. B. Maring, C. N. Udell, R. Stephenson, Jr., D. D. Sturgeon, C. N. Hinkle, Ed Lane, Miss Emma Shanks, Miss Hattie Wilson and Miss Sallie Shanks, that the movement for raising funds to



Christian Church  
Public School Building

West Ward School  
Methodist Episcopal Church  
United Brethren Church

GROUP OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS OF MYSTIC





procure a monument to the departed heroes of the Civil war gained impetus and finally resulted in the accumulation of a fund of \$2,000, which was expended on a fitting memorial shaft, that was erected on the southwest front of the court house park, July 4, 1869,—but four years after the close of the great conflict between the states. A dramatic association formed by the men and women whose names have been here given, presented to the public amateur performances that had the merit of drawing large audiences. A called meeting of the citizens followed and through the persistent efforts of Elder Sevey, Judge Tannehill, C. H. Howell, D. M. Rice, Jacob Rummel, J. A. Breazeale, Isaac S. Adams, C. Hollingsworth, D. L. Strickler, S. M. Moore, William Bradley, B. Adamson, General Francis M. Drake, J. R. Wooden, D. C. Campbell, and J. Lankford, a county memorial association was organized. John Hughes was chosen president, Colonel J. F. Walden, vice president, Jacob Rummel, secretary, and C. H. Howell, treasurer. These associations secured the money for the monument, passed upon and adopted the plans and made all arrangements for the dedication, which was made one of the salient events in the county's history. General J. B. Weaver of Iowa, noted for his oratory and a presidential candidate, delivered the address of the day.

The stone is about twenty-two feet in height and stands on four bases, the first three of limestone and the fourth marble. The die is about two and one-half feet square at the bottom and four feet high. On the southwest face of the die is the inscription, "Union Soldiers' Monument, Erected July 4, 1869," while on the three other faces are carved the names of the dead heroes of Appanoose. The plinth is about two feet square, ornamented with lily work. The spire is six feet in height, and is perfectly plain, except that it bears the national coat-of-arms on the southwest face. The cap is about two and one-half feet square and of corresponding height. On this rests an urn of suitable proportions. In all, the monument, while not elaborate in design, is admirably proportioned and is an object of special interest and reverence of the people. Its cost was \$2,000.

#### COMPANY E IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The student of history well knows that for many generations the inhabitants of Cuba had been struggling to rid themselves from the Spanish yoke and establish autonomy on the island. In 1897 many bloody skirmishes had taken place between the islanders and Spanish troops, most of which were in the nature of guerilla warfare on the part of the Cubans, with such success for the Cuban arms, however, as to arouse general sympathy throughout the United States. From various sources in this country the Cuban patriots received material assistance, which became known to the Spanish government and so enraged certain of the loyal Spaniards, residents of Cuba, that the lives of the American consul, General Fitzhugh Lee, and other citizens of the United States on the island became imperiled. To increase the bitterness of the liberty-loving citizens of the United States and the blood-thirsty Dons, a magnificent war vessel, the *Maine*, was blown into fragments while in the harbor of Havana, on a February night in 1898, destroying hundreds of lives of the sailors who were on board. This so aroused the war spirit throughout the length and breadth of the Union that the McKinley administration was practically forced into a declaration of war against Spain, it having been taken for granted throughout this nation that the destruc-

tion of the Maine was the inhuman handiwork of Spanish sympathizers. Hence, it was, that on the 23d day of April, 1898, President McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers to assist the regular army and the Cuban soldiery to whip the Dons and drive them forever from American soil and when Company E was notified every member dropped whatever he had in hand and that evening gathered at the Armory to answer roll call and make ready for departure to camp and the field of battle, if need be.

Company E was a constituent part of the Second Regiment, Iowa National Guard. The "boys" were members of well known families and some of them were married. Others had sweethearts and all the feminine contingent of patriotic Appanoose had their hearts pitched to a high key of anxiety for Company E in detail. On Monday evening, April 25, 1898, the ladies of the P. E. O. Society gave the company a reception and the military organization appeared in full uniform at the Armory, the scene of the function, headed by the Third Regiment band. The gathering—a very large one—was addressed by Colonel C. A. Saunders, commander of the regiment; Colonel E. C. Haynes, General H. H. Wright, H. E. Valentine, mayor of the city and a member of Company E. Others who expressed their sentiments towards the Spaniards and cheered the boys in their coming ordeal, were Joseph Payton, commander of Bashor Post, G. A. R., and Hon. Claude R. Porter.

On the afternoon of the 26th of April, Company E, with the Third Regiment band in front, marched to the K. & W. depot, where 5,000 patriotic and enthusiastic men, women and children saw the soldier boys entrain for the state capital, where, upon their arrival, they took up quarters in Camp McKinley.

While in camp at Des Moines, the company was thoroughly drilled and equipped with all the paraphernalia and accoutrements of the modern soldier, and on the 17th of May, with the exception of a few rejected at the time of the physical examination, the boys were mustered into the service of the United States as Company E, Fiftieth Iowa Infantry, for three years, or until the end of the war. On this same day Company E was presented with a silk flag by the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On the 21st of May the Fiftieth Regiment left Camp McKinley for Tampa, Florida, but was stopped at Jacksonville, went into quarters at Camp Cuba Libre and remained there until the articles of peace were signed. On the 13th of September the regiment broke camp and returned to Camp McKinley, at Des Moines, reaching there on the 17th. On the 20th Company E returned to Centerville on thirty days' furlough and was given a magnificent reception by the city, whose citizens were proud of the splendid record the boys had made, even though they had not been able to meet the enemy face to face. On November 1st the company again was in Camp McKinley, where each member was reexamined, paid and honorably discharged, having served six months and seven days from the time the organization answered the President's call for troops the preceding April. It still maintains its identity as Company E, Fiftieth Regiment, Iowa National Guards, having been mustered in as such February 9, 1899. The roster of Company E, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers, follows:

*Captain*

H. C. Haynes.

*First Lieutenant*

O. M. Cole.

*Second Lieutenant*

Carlton W. Bradley.

*First Sergeant*

Haynes, G. C.

*Quartermaster Sergeant*

Lowther, A. M.

*Sergeant*

Fee, T. G.; Porter, G. M.; Valentine, H. E.; Gilcrest, G. G.

*Corporals*

Fowbel, S. B.; Ogle, G. B.; Cutler, W. A.; Elgin, C. H.; Stephenson, R. O.; Phillips, W. J.; Duckworth, A. S.; Benson, L. E.; Halden, W. L.; Fortney, G. W.; Kindig, C. W.; Pixley, E. A.

*Musicians*

Barrow, F. E.; Braun, L. C.

*Artisan*

Sapp, E. W.

*Wagoner*

Ramsey, E. L.

*Privates*

Ammons, B. F.; Baker, C. A.; Beall, C. H.; Blakesley, W. P.; Boston, C. P.; Brown, G. W.; Brown, Z. E.; Burns, Thomas; Berry, G. W.; Bryan, E. E.; Caster, H. W.; Charlton, M. L.; Clark, G. F.; Clark, Claude; Close, W. J.; Connoly, J. G.; Daniels, W. S.; Davis, J. W.; Dodds, W. P.; Duck, George; Duckworth, A. B.; Efav, Dexter; Elwood, Samuel; Everman, J. F.; Finerty, J. M.; Fleak, Dennis; Frisby, Charles; Fuller, C. E.; Frazee, W. L.; Gale, W. L.; Gilcrest, Paul; Greene, V. W.; Gedney, Harry; Halden, M. A.; Harris, A. H.; Higginbottom, B.; Haselton; Hobson, J. L.; Kelley, James; Kimion, G. C.; Kingsbury, C. W.; Khyler, H. J.; King, J. R.; Lantz, J. G.; Larson, O. O.; Lane, C. J.; Lane, G. H.; Lewis, E. H.; Loughridge, E.; McNelly, W. A.; McKeehan, C. E.; Maddeaux, H. W.; Mytinger, A. E.; Moore, R. H.; Moore, F. C.; Moorman, C. M.; Mundell, G. H.; Ogle, James T.; Palmer, J. P.; Reed, C. P.; Parker, J. H.; Reynolds, A. C.; Richardson, L. O.; Robey, S. B.; Sapp, B. F.; Simpson, F. B.; Stevens, J. H.; Stephenson, R. G.; Shook, Jos.; Snyder, Ed.; Treon, Bert; Tyler, C. M.; Tuttle, J. B.; Ward, John; Wakeland, C. M.; Weaver, M. J.; Weaver, Claud; Wiener, E. A.; Wilkerson, C. A.; Welton, Charles; Wright, D. R.; Wood, Noah D.

Private W. P. Blakesley died of typhoid fever en route home from service.

## COMPANY E ARMORY

For a long time Centerville's military organization strongly felt the need of a hall specially constructed for its purposes and in the summer of 1912 stock was issued by the company and bought by the individual members to the extent of \$12,000, which was expended on a brick building, erected in the fall on East Jackson street, just off the public square. The structure is two stories in height, has a frontage of 60 feet on Jackson street, and a depth of 100 feet. The second story extends 20 feet. The drill room is 60 x 80 feet. Armory E was built to suit the desires and needs of a military organization. In connection with the drill room there are locker rooms, toilet rooms, quartermaster's room, all on the first floor. In the upper story are club room and officers' quarters. In the basement are the target range and shower baths.

## CHAPTER X

THE LOG CABIN WAS THE PALACE OF THE PIONEER—CHINKED LOGS COVERED WITH CLAPBOARDS—RIELE AND SPINNING WHEEL—ALMOST ANYTHING WAS A BED-ROOM—COOKING WAS PRIMITIVE FOR SHARP APPETITES—WELCOME FOR THE WAYFARER—PRAIRIE FIRES AND WOLF HUNTS—AMUSEMENTS FOR THE FRONTIER PEOPLE WERE NOT LACKING—WHAT UNREMITTING TOIL HAS ACCOMPLISHED—OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

### PIONEER LIFE

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older states, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those states good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

### THE LOG CABIN

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of the younger readers, as in some sections these old time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve by fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On the appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be redaubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out the greater part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a

simple blade fixed at right angles to its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fireplace thus made was often large enough to receive fire wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had, otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, the latch being raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fireplace would be a shelf, called the "mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and tableware, possibly an old clock, and other articles. In the fireplace would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood. On it the pots were hung for cooking. Over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever trustful rifle and powder horn. In one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle bed for the children. In another stood the old fashioned spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its side, in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house. In the remaining corner was a rude cupboard holding the table ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue edged plates standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous, while around the room were scattered a few splint bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools. These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine, for, as described, a single room was made to answer for the kitchen, dining room, sitting-room, bedroom and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

#### SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall. Clapboards

were laid across these, and thus the bed made more complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came, the men were requested to step out of doors, while the women spread out a broad bed upon the midfloor and put themselves to bed in the center. The signal was given and the men came in and each took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside beyond them again.

#### COOKING

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also called "flap-jacks," batter cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn, from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump in the shape of a mortar and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well sweep. This and the well sweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

#### WOMEN'S WORK

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn and the "little wheel" for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were

operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable many years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers. Not every house had a loom, one loom having a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers, having in spite of the wolves succeeded in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woollen cloth. Wool was carded and made into rolls by hand cards and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the house of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woollen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men were also home made. Rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If occasionally a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

#### HOSPITALITY

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might already be a guest for every punchon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the newcomer at the big fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half dozen miles away perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a newcomer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a newcomer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the newcomer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gettin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs, another with teams would haul the logs to the ground, another party would "raise" the cabin, while several of the old men would "rive the clap-boards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music, dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the newcomer would be as well situated as his neighbor.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment.



The house where services were to be held did not belong to a planter, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters and made into temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for thus truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat in the shape of a deer. Returning, he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Oll' women, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a 't' to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer. "Thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher and was thankfully eaten.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES

Fires set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy, by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip and thus prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degree a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the *arora borealis*. Language cannot convey, words cannot express the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdainful to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the dawning of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1840:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass. The gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small

flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor, and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke, curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening. "Danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims, yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge."

#### WOLF HUNTS

In the early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animals and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so frightful and menacing to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operations, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

#### SPELLING SCHOOLS

The chief public entertainment for many years was the celebrated spelling school. Both young and old looked forward to the next spelling school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general 4th of July celebration. And when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing, then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the teacher, to "choose sides," that is, each contestant would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one

choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen one could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion one side had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign, or counting the misspelled words would be canvassed for a moment. There were several ways of conducting the contest, but the usual way was to "spell across," that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in line on each side, alternately, down to the foot of each line. The question who should spell the first word was determined by the "choosers." One would have the first choice of spellers, the other spell the first word. When a word was missed, it would be repronounced, or passed along without repronouncing (as some teachers strictly followed the rule never to repronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled a missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side. If the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it originated as a missed word, it was "saved" and no tally mark was made. An hour perhaps would be occupied in this way and then an "intermission" was had, when the buzzing, cackling, hurrahing and confusion that ensued for ten or fifteen minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing the longest. But often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would again take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling down" process there would virtually be another race in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing side," for the "spelling down" contest, and sometimes the spelling down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoesuc," or "baugh-naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until it became tedious, the teacher would declare the race ended and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to go home, very often by a round-about way, "a-leighing with the girls," which, of course, was the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

#### THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture, but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not

adverse to a little relaxation and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting bee," "corn husking," "paring bee," "log rolling," and "house raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusements, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting bee," as the name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon, ladies for miles around gathered at the appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilts, and the desire always manifested itself to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass quickly by in "plays," games, singing and dancing. "Corn huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn which was arranged for the occasion, and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner, the husking began. When a lady found a red ear of corn she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present. When a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked, a good supper was served, then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed and quite as innocent as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a sort of half holiday. The men usually went to town and when that place was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped," difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Whiskey was as free as water. Twelve and a half cents would buy a quart, and thirty-five or forty cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed.

#### WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE

Iowa is a grand state, and in many respects second to none in the Union, and in everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate and many other things that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. Where but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Less than a century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air, where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings

and schoolhouses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation. This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk of the old fogy ideas and fogy ways and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, hardships, misfortunes and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and most of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy, and if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand mills, or pounded in mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of today they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions; yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but little over three score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men; yet the visitor of today, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely realize that within these years there has grown up a population who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older states. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little of the old landmarks left. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are remembered only in name.

In closing this section, we would again impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered this state, which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

## OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting was held September 10, 1875, attended by quite a number of the early settlers of Appanoose county. J. F. Stratton was chosen as president of the Old Settlers' Association, which organized at the time, and his associate officials were: W. S. Manson, vice president; James S. Wakefield, secretary; W. S. Main, Dr. Nathan Udell, J. H. Gaugh, Daniel McDonald and L. Dean, executive committee.

From the time of the organization of the Old Settlers' Association, annual meetings have been held. At the beginning, a twenty years' residence in the county was required for eligibility to the society; but the period of residence has necessarily been lengthened. Annual reunions have been held near Unionville for many years past, and at these gatherings members and invited speakers have declaimed to large audiences, relating their experiences of the days when Appanoose was but a wilderness and their trials and triumphs in making new homes for themselves and their children.

In 1912 the president of the association was William Bray, of Udell township, and the secretary, F. A. Wilson, of Unionville. In the minute book now in the hands of the secretary, is a list, not complete, of men and women who were members of the society. They came in the '40s and '50s and their names are worthy of preservation. This list does not show, by any means, all the builders of Appanoose county, but broken as it is, the names placed before the reader are recorded and the pity is that all the names of the brave and industrious men and women of the early days cannot be given. The records shows the following:

1843—Levi Davis, Elizabeth Wright, J. W. Clancy, deceased; Nancy Holman, deceased; William Crow, deceased; Malinda Crow, deceased; Elizabeth Bishop, Eliza Creech, John A. Crow; 1844—J. N. Riggs, deceased; 1845—O. A. Hiatt, John T. Close, Mrs. J. C. Hopkins, Rachel Hiatt, H. H. Nash, C. L. Smith; 1846—W. J. Phillips, Margaret Cox, G. W. Taylor, William Swank, deceased; Elizabeth Swank, deceased; C. W. Morrison, deceased; George W. Dean, deceased; M. A. Dean, deceased; 1847—J. L. Thomasson, John C. Cox, A. W. Hiatt, Mrs. M. J. McCauley, deceased; I. A. Morrison, J. R. Wright, deceased; Samuel Bengel, deceased; 1848—B. G. Miller, deceased; C. R. Mills, W. C. Miller, Dr. Nathan Udell, deceased; Dr. C. N. Udell, John L. Hiatt, U. B. Denny, J. A. Miller, J. M. Zimmerman, Mrs. M. E. Chrisman, W. T. Houser, Oliver Morris, Maggie Dean; 1849—R. B. Vermilyea, Cyrus Swank, Thomas E. Hopkins, G. W. Taylor, deceased; A. P. Berry, deceased; Jane Snyder, deceased; J. A. White, William Caylor, A. T. Bishop, L. L. Taylor, Mrs. Lidy Hiatt, W. J. Taylor, deceased; Mrs. T. J. Gladfelder, James Caylor, J. H. McConnell; 1850—A. Hicks, R. W. Dodd, deceased; F. M. Swank, J. C. Hopkins, J. F. Hicks, M. L. Taylor, Robert White, C. A. Stanton, G. W. Arnold, Lucinda Gunter, deceased; Nancy Caylor, Elijah Hiatt, Mrs. N. J. Hiatt, Frank Dodd; 1851—S. T. Elam, J. T. Etheridge, deceased; J. D. McKim, deceased; Martha McCready, G. W. Jones; 1852—Mrs. F. M. Swank, Levi Swain, Samuel Crow; 1853—Mrs. W. T. Houser, A. W. Hunt, deceased; Lydia Hunt, James H. McAdam, deceased; Ward Taylor, Mrs. Mary E. Skinner, Joseph Gladfelder, Mrs. M. E. Davis, Mrs. Eugenia Miller; 1854—W. H. Boggs, deceased; William Bradley,

deceased; William Bray, D. L. Strickler, deceased; Joseph Zook, deceased; John C. Skinner; 1855—Jack Luse, E. A. Buckmaster, S. Peterson, Ed. Streepy, J. McCready, deceased; Joseph Goss, George S. Beaver; 1856—A. H. Gray, Jacob Cox, deceased; Henry Hardy, deceased; 1857—C. C. Baker, R. M. Hicks, J. M. Creech, deceased; 1859—Governor F. M. Drake, deceased; 1860—James Hamilton, L. F. Darnell, H. T. Phillips, deceased.





## CHAPTER XI

THE MISSOURI WAR—DISPUTES OVER THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN IOWA AND MISSOURI—CLASHES BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES—MISSOURIANS ARREST SHERIFF OF DAVIS COUNTY—A MISSOURI SHERIFF ARRESTED BY AN IOWA SHERIFF

### THE "MISSOURI WAR"

Joint resolution No. 7, passed in February, 1844, recites that in the fall and winter of 1839, an unjust claim was made by the governor of Missouri to a portion of territory lying within the limits of Iowa; that the marshal of Iowa, acting by national as well as territorial authority, had called for an armed posse to preserve peace and to resist the encroachment of Missouri authority within the well known limits of Iowa; that several hundred patriotic citizens had obeyed the marshal's summons late in 1839, marching in an inclement season; that an account of the expenses had been taken by a United States official, but had not then been liquidated. These things having been recited, Hon. A. C. Dodge, then territorial delegate in congress, was called upon, not only to secure pay for the volunteers, but for the marshal's services as well, "in preserving the peace and protecting the southern boundary of Iowa."

Chapter 23, Laws of 1846, approved January 17, recites the fact of the arrest of the sheriff of Davis county by the authorities of Missouri, and the probability of litigation arising from the dispute between Iowa and Missouri. The governor was accordingly authorized to draw upon the territorial treasurer for \$1,500 to defray counsel fees in cases where either the territory or its citizens might be a party against Missouri.

Chapter 3, Laws of the First General Assembly, approved January 16, 1847, authorizes the governor to agree with the state of Missouri for the commencement and speedy termination of a suit in the supreme court of the United States to determine the true location of the boundary line between the two states. The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the same.

This dispute arose in consequence of two surveys having been made of the northern boundary of Missouri, the first begun at the head of the rapids in the river Des Moines, and the second at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi. The difference between the initial points was nearly nine miles, Missouri having elected to assume the northern line as her boundary, and Iowa the southern line as hers, there was of course a conflict of jurisdiction over a strip of country nearly nine miles in width, it being claimed by both Iowa and Missouri. The line claimed by Missouri passed very nearly through the railway junction at Centerville.

The above peculiar condition of the southern part of the county enabled the persons we have mentioned to remain by claiming to be within the limits of Missouri, and consequently outside of the Indian boundary. The soldiers of course would not exceed their orders and these settlers were allowed to remain.

As long as the boundary question remained unadjusted, people did not care to invest much money in "Chaldea," or Centerville, for, if Missouri's claim should be established, Appanoose county would certainly remove its seat of justice further north. But the pacific disposition of Iowa having been reciprocated by Missouri, people had no fear of the result of the litigation, and were willing to invest in Centerville. Hence the growth of this town may be said to have begun with the termination of the boundary dispute.

The vexed question was not settled till 1850, when the boundary was established by commissioners, who had the line carefully surveyed. Posts were erected a mile apart, every tenth post being of iron. One of these, the one-hundredth, stands in the eastern part of section 22, Caldwell.

Accounts do not agree as to the actual amount of war waged in 1839. One writer asserts that a martial spirit pervaded Van Buren county. Troops were organized and history records no war more bloodless than the one which ensued, in which Van Buren took a conspicuous part, some of her citizens acquiring great distinction as officers. After a manifestation of the most undoubted pluck and heroism on the part of the Iowa troops, and the exhaustion of the supply of liquors on both sides, an armistice was declared and it was agreed to submit to the arbitrament of the supreme court.

Dr. Sturdivant's father served as a volunteer in this campaign, and the doctor says the above is not a fair account of the matter; that the Iowa men were orderly and strictly obedient to discipline, being well aware of the possible results that might follow from a collision between the two armed forces. The Iowa men were anxious for peace, if possible; but no less determined to maintain the boundary as they understood it.

Dr. J. H. Worthington, of Caldwell, was one of the Missouri heroes and says the cause of the assembling of forces was owing to the arrest of the Clark county (Missouri) sheriff by the sheriff of Van Buren county. The two officers met on the disputed strip while collecting taxes, and the Van Buren man bagged the other, who was sent to jail at Iowa City. The Clark county citizens wanted their sheriffs back, and Dr. Worthington says the two forces marched near enough so that chance rifle shots could be heard from the opposing lines. But the Clark county court did not wish to precipitate a bloody struggle among neighbors, and appointed a commission, composed of Colonel Mitchell, Judge Wagner and Colonel Rutherford, to treat with the Iowa legislature, then in session at Burlington, for a release of their sheriff and also to secure peace, if possible. The basis of agreement, as remembered by the doctor, was that the sheriff should be released, and that Missouri should continue to collect the taxes on the disputed strip until the matter should be adjusted, when, if Missouri lost the case, the money so collected should be refunded to Iowa. The commission succeeded in their delicate negotiations, and the internecine strife was over.

## CHAPTER VII

BORDER THIEVES—FREEBOOTING AND COUNTERFEITING.—HORSE STEALING PREVALENT IN THE EARLY DAYS—TWO APPANOOSE PREACHERS MEMBERS OF A GANG OF ROBBERS—A CASE OF LYNCHING—STATE ROBBERY.

### BORDER THIEVING

At the outer edge of American civilization there have for a hundred years hovered, like scouts before the march of an invading army, a swarm of bold, enterprising and adventurous criminals. The broad, untrodden prairies, the trackless forests and unexplored rivers furnished admirable refuge for reckless, hardy desperadoes, whose deeds are part of the annals of almost every county from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the northern bounds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

These men followed the unlawful callings of horse stealing, burglary, counterfeiting and profitable freebootery on all occasions that promised reasonable immunity from punishment. They were in most cases connected by ties of blood or marriage, and many of their women were as skillful in crime as the men, and as full of resources for personal safety in time of danger. As a rule, the more cool headed and daring among these outlaws conducted the most dangerous part of the business in which they were engaged. Others, more timid, would keep places of harborage, sell the stolen horses, pass counterfeit coin, break open jails when an unlucky brother had been caught in the meshes of the law, and act as spies and go betweens on all occasions. Others who had a sufficient hereditament of craft, or who had acquired that faculty by long training in crime, and had begun to feel the weight of years, sought to pass for respectable members of society and would aspire to positions of trust, being always eager to be elected justice or sheriff if possible. In some cases they actually succeeded in becoming prosecuting attorneys and district judges, so numerous were their friends and adherents. Some of them were so bold as to become preachers and more than one pioneer has been converted by their ministrations.

This widespread band of cut-throats, scoundrels and robbers were settled in eastern Ohio and Kentucky at the beginning of the last century, and had been driven from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina about the close of the Revolutionary war. They had been loyal to the British crown during that long struggle—had been Tories—a class hated and despised by the successful Revolutionists. Their property had been sequestered at the close of that momentous struggle, and when the ragged Continental soldiers returned to their homes, it was unwholesome for a Tory to live in sight of them. With hearts

full of bitterness and hatred, but helpless to master their fate, they sought the wilderness and "nursed their wrath to keep it warm." Ostracized from their homes for their perverse loyalty, it is not very strange that they became Ishmaelites—arrayed against society, which in turn, suffered and feared them, then began to maintain an equal struggle with these miscreants, and at last expelled them from their midst into the wilderness.

The contest in Ohio and Kentucky was waged for thirty years or more, in Indiana for ten, and in Illinois for nearly twenty more. The only certain way of securing conviction and punishment was to open Judge Lynch's court. Sometimes a state of actual war would break out. In 1835 members of the gang began to make incursions into Iowa, and in the "Banditti of the Prairie" frequent exploits are recorded that were originated and carried out in the counties bordering along Skunk river. It was about the same time that the fiendish murder of Colonel George Davenport was perpetrated.

In 1837 the country began to be flooded with counterfeit money, some of it so well done that it was sometimes passed at the United States land offices. Occasionally, and the occasions were rather more frequent than angels' visits, a horse would be stolen. No one could tell where the counterfeit money came from, nor where the stolen horse was hidden. At last horse stealing became so general and was so successfully prosecuted that when a farmer missed a horse from his stable or pasture, he never hunted for him beyond a half mile from his premises. It was useless, the gang was so well organized and had such a perfect system of stations, agents, signs and signals.

From 1838 to 1840 most of the Illinois members of the gang were driven into Cedar, Linn, Jackson, Clayton and Fayette counties, where they made themselves very troublesome for several years.

It is probably not best to give every detail of horse, cattle and sheep stealing and burglary that ever transpired in this county. Such a record would no doubt be readable, but as no credit is to be gained by a parade of vice, or advantage to be secured thereby, a few instances only are given in order to show the workings of an old system that held the west in a state of trepidation for many years.

It should be stated in this connection that the interposition of Judge Lynch was oftener invoked to secure the punishment of supposed horse thieves and barn burners than for any other class of offenders. For murder, slander, seduction and numerous other offenses, the support of the court was considered ample by the pioneers, but lay a finger on his horse, and the rope or rattle was regarded as hardly efficacious. Like the Arab of the desert, the pioneer settlers loved their horses more than wife or children.

It is believed that Appanoose county was a route for horse thieves almost from the earliest settlement. The instance mentioned by Mr. Stratton, who saw a suspicious character on the dragoon trail in 1843, tends to confirm this opinion. The custom among the heroes of dark nights was to steal horses in Missouri and take them to central and northern Iowa, there to be secreted and eventually sold by their confederates. There was also a southward movement, horses being stolen in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa by the Brodys, Ways, Wilsons and others, and sent to Missouri for sale. It is a current statement that there was harborage for this class of property in the northeastern part of the county, where horse fanciers have often stopped just before sunrise, slept during the day, and when

the shades of evening had fallen, resumed their journey to a cave in Wapello county, where the jaded horses were allowed to rest from their hard journey before being sent northward for sale.

Until 1854 the people of this county suffered but little from the ravages of these marauders. In 1856 the store of Mr. Pulliam, at Orleans, was entered by burglars, one of whom was named Wilson, and a considerable amount of goods and some money stolen. An arrest of suspicious characters was made and it was noticed that some of the men named in the "Banditti of the Prairie," were at hand to comfort the prisoners and get up evidence for their defense. Sometimes the band would change the object of plunder. In one case, a flock of four hundred sheep were stolen in the eastern part of the county, driven into Missouri, and there sold to a well known stock dealer.

Two well known ministers of the gospel, residents of Appanoose county, are said, on good authority, to have acted regularly as friends of the gang, being ready to direct the friends of prisoners, in hunting up evidence, procuring bail, etc.; and it is also believed that these two men have more than once been receivers of stolen property, acting in the capacity of middleman in the nefarious business.

Another minister, a man of considerable repute, also a citizen of this county, went down into Missouri and brought back with him a fine dun team that he had not purchased, and it is believed that no one presented the horses to him. The horses belonged to a man named Lundy. He drove sixty miles the first night. He was soon after arrested but declared he could prove an alibi, and the examination was postponed fifteen days to enable him to secure his witnesses. He was detected with a well known scamp in suborning the evidence to be produced in his favor at the preliminary examination, taxed with it and charged with being an unmitigated thief. Like Mr. Cockett's coon, he "came down," but being carelessly guarded, succeeded in making his escape.

#### THE MURPHY CASE

In the summer of 1857, J. C. Grimes, a resident of Sharon township, had his stable burned, together with two horses and mules. A man named Murphy was living in the vicinity, who bore an equivocal character. Suspicion fell upon him and he was arrested. He was conveyed to Centerville and preparations were made for his examination. There was no testimony at hand to secure his commitment for trial but the people of Sharon township undertook to see to that. Living with Murphy was a man named Gardner, who was believed to be a hard case, but the people were not sure about this, so they decided to ascertain. He was seized by a crowd and a stout rope having been produced, he was informed that he must confess that he knew about the origin of the fire. This frightened him thoroughly and he stated explicitly that Murphy had fired the stable. Gardner was then taken to Centerville and for an hour or two there was a strong probability that Murphy would be immediately lynched on the testimony of Gardner. Better counsels prevailed at last and the examination was allowed to go on, which resulted in Murphy being bound to appear at district court and in Gardner giving security to appear as principal witness.

Pending the interval before court, Gardner made a visit to Missouri, and there informed a lawyer named Moldridge that Murphy was innocent—that he

himself had fired the stable. This word was brought to Murphy's attorneys. When Gardner returned he was induced to repeat this statement in the presence of Constable Curtis under a tree near where later Mr. Wentworth's house stood in Centerville, saying in substance that Murphy had nothing to do with the burning and that he (Gardner) was the perpetrator.

Murphy and his attorneys knew that he would not stand a ghost of a chance with an Appanoose county jury but an affidavit of three disinterested persons was required to obtain a change of venue. Application was made to several prominent citizens for the needed affidavits but all refused point-blank, until S. F. Wadlington was asked, who not only cheerfully complied, but used his influence to obtain two others. The venue was accordingly changed to Monroe county and when court came on, Gardner appeared at Albia, quite ready, as the prosecuting attorney supposed, to swear Murphy to the penitentiary. When the day of the trial arrived and just before Gardner was wanted, he appeared on the public square, apparently much intoxicated. He declared to several by-standers that Murphy was entirely innocent and in a few minutes after he disappeared, never to return to this part of Iowa. His absconding, of course, broke down the case and Murphy was acquitted but he soon after removed from the county.

#### A HORRID CASE OF LYNCHING

About the middle of February, 1864, Salmon Howard, of Franklin township, had his barn burned, together with several head of stock and a considerable amount of grain, aggregating a loss, as stated by Howard, of about \$2,500. The scoundrel after firing the barn had made off, Howard believed, on one of his horses.

Some years before John Seaman had stolen a horse in Howard's neighborhood and Howard had been active in tracing and arresting him. Howard visited his mother's house in the northern part of the county and inquired for John, but his mother denied any recent knowledge of his movements. The house was carefully searched and the culprit was at last found in a bulky bed in one corner of the cabin, his mother having artistically concealed him therein. Seaman was tried in due course, convicted and sent to Fort Madison and his attorney said he was doubtless guilty, although he said he came nearly getting him off. Seaman had been seen in the vicinity of Genoa, Wayne county, a day or two before the arson had been committed and he was suspected of the crime.

Officers were put upon Seaman's trail at Genoa, and he was traced without special difficulty to his mother's house, on Soap creek, where he was arrested. He was taken before E. O. Smith, of Franklin township, the next day for preliminary examination and, having asked for a day's adjournment for the purpose of procuring counsel, he was placed in the hands of Constable John S. Trescott for safe keeping. This was on Friday. About eleven o'clock that evening about a dozen masked men appeared at Trescott's house, according to his statement, and forced him to give up his prisoner in their keeping. They immediately started southward with Seaman and were followed by Trescott for about a half mile, when he was met, as he says, by Howard, who advised him to return and notify Mr. Smith that the prisoner had been seized by a mob and to ask that officer what should be done. Trescott then went to Mr. Smith and

related what had happened. Believing that two men could accomplish nothing with a dozen, and knowing that it would serve nothing to rouse the neighbors, for the mob could accomplish any purpose it sought long before they could be found, Mr. Smith allowed the matter to rest.

The next morning about sunrise Seaman crawled to the house of Mr. Fyffe, who lived about four miles southwest of Livingston, just over the state line. The man's clothing was saturated with blood, which had flowed from several bullet wounds. He had according to his own statement, been riddled with balls and had been left for dead by the mob. His condition was truly pitiable, and Mr. Fyffe and family entered upon the task of caring for him, believing that he must soon die, which was probably the case. The neighborhood soon became acquainted with the fact of the uncompleted lynching which had been done on Fyffe's farm, and, as ugly news travels fast, the intelligence during the day reached some of those concerned in the attempt on his life. That night (Saturday) a party of disguised men went to Fyffe's house and removed the prisoner. The sun on Sunday morning rose bright and clear. Mr. Fyffe went out to see the result of the firing he had heard soon after Seaman had been taken from his house. He found the man lying dead in a little grove a quarter of a mile from his house. This news spread rapidly. Mr. Smith and Trescott heard of the awful death of Seaman and reached the spot an hour or two before noon. At that time the hogs had torn half the clothing off the body and at Mr. Smith's request a pen was built about the corpse to keep the brutes away. The coroner of Putnam county, Missouri, had been notified of the awful tragedy and appeared that day or the next to conduct the inquest. The verdict of the jury was that Seaman had been murdered by unknown persons.

The judgment of the surrounding neighborhood was that this was an atrocious and barbarous murder, for which there was no extenuating circumstance. The killing of Seaman was absolutely unjustifiable. He had not committed any murder himself and even if he were guilty of the arson and theft as alleged there is no reason to believe that the law could not have been enforced in his case. The punishment inflicted on the Friday night ought to have been considered ample in its terrible severity, but when to that was superadded the vindictive and blood-thirsty feeling that prompted those men to drag a dying man from a bed of charity to complete their barbarous and bloody work, this case is made to stand out almost alone as a monument among the headboards erected by Judge Lynch's sexton.

There are many estimable citizens of Appanoose who have grave doubts that Seaman was in any way connected with the firing of Howard's barn. Further, it was conjectured that the fire was accidentally set by a party of young men who had met to play cards in the barn. Be that as it may, Seaman was not allowed to have his hearing in the courts but his guilt was assumed by the crowd and he was shot like a dog by "civilized and enlightened" Americans. No effort was ever made to institute legal proceedings against the men concerned in this tragedy. Seaman appeared to have had few friends and none who were willing or able to stir in his behalf. The war was in progress and people living near the border were in a constant state of uneasiness regarding what might transpire. Many citizens living near the boundary had been bitter partisans in the great political contest that had led up to the war, and those who would, under ordinary

circumstances have caused an investigation, judged it best to let the matter pass. It may be added that most of the supposed participants in this cruel tragedy are no longer residents of Appanoose county and it is probable that some who saw Seaman dying and dead never lived in Iowa.

The only approach to a mob act that afterward transpired in the county was the "brigade case" in 1874, when a large number of the neighbors of Henry Sanders assembled at his house and invited him to leave the country. They had grown weary of his presence among them on account of several irregularities. It is understood that this was a case of "bounce" and that violence was intended. However, he concluded to migrate.

#### THE CASE OF FOSTER

John Foster had several times figured on the court record of Appanoose county prior to 1860, but had almost invariably succeeded in getting clear, either on examination or at trial. He was conceded by all who knew him to be a hard case but he was ingenious and evasive in all his criminal acts. However, his principal crimes appear to have been committed in surrounding counties, doubtless with the intention of securing immunity at home. His residence was in Sharon township.

In April or May, 1866, John had been arrested for the theft of a saddle, but the evidence was too slight to hold him and he was discharged by the magistrate. Soon after, two horses were stolen from a widow named Blatchly, in Van Buren county, which were traced by the woman's neighbors to the eastern line of this county. For some time before this, so frequent had been the loss of horses and other property by theft that the farmers had organized protective associations in this and other counties. The local club in Sharon township was notified by the Van Buren men of the theft and invited to cooperate in discovering the thief. Foster, it was ascertained, had been absent a few days before, and it was determined to try an experiment or two with him. Accordingly, one evening about June 1, 1866, as it was growing dusk, six residents of Sharon township appeared at Foster's house. That worthy, as soon as he discovered them, attempted to secure his arms but was not quick enough, for he was covered with a weapon in the hands of a returned soldier and ordered to hold up his hands. He was then taken in charge and escorted to Orleans, to be held for the further movements. Foster's wife, as soon as the party left, sent to Centerville to an attorney to endeavor to obtain her husband's release, but without success. The next morning about a hundred members of the association in Appanoose county gathered at Orleans and proceeded to the vicinity of Unionville, where they were met by about a hundred members of the Monroe county society. A scuffle ensued between the two bands and Foster was captured by the Monroe men and started northward by them, followed by the Appanoose crowd. The march was continued to a small grove about five miles southeast of Albia, where the two forces found at least three hundred more "vigilantes" awaiting them. It was now nearly sunset and Foster was badly frightened but had asseverated his innocence of anything criminal all day long.

Only a week or two before, a resident of Van Buren county named Thompson, a thoroughly hard case, guilty of both horse stealing and murder, had been



seized by a Monroe county crowd, at the request of citizens of Van Buren county, had been taken to this very spot, and after having been stretched by the neck to a tree three times, in the vain effort to obtain a confession of his crimes, had been finally swung and allowed to hang all night. He was found by some neighbors next day and buried three or four miles off. The rope was still hanging to the tree and Foster was led thereunder. It was shown him, an account of Thompson's unhappy fate was related to him, and John was then informed he could have till daylight the next morning to arrange and give his confession, or he would be hanged by the same rope. He was then carefully guarded, pickets were placed to prevent the approach of either officers or citizens and the remainder of the crowd laid down to rest.

About daylight next morning, Foster broke down and asked that two of his neighbors be sent for. This was done and he gave a list of all his crimes, together with ample details regarding them. This was written out by one of them. In this document John admitted the theft of the horses and gave the name of the party who had bought them. He also admitted having been concerned in the theft and sale of the flock of sheep mentioned above, as well as numerous other thefts in the surrounding region.

This was regarded as highly satisfactory to the crowd, most of whom dispersed but John was detained by the rest till his statements in regard to stealing the widow's horses and their subsequent sale were fully verified, when he was regularly apprehended and taken to Van Buren county to jail. Had not the crowd detained him till they had verified his statements, it is possible that Foster might have escaped punishment, for he soon after repudiated the confession, but it was of no avail, for a solid case had been made against him and he was transferred in due time to Fort Madison. It is stated that this confession of Foster's practically ended horse stealing as a business in Appanoose county. The gang seem to have avoided the manners and customs of this part of the "Hairy Nation" ever since, believing that their business would prove more lucrative in other localities.

The protective associations soon after disbanded. These societies were composed of estimable citizens, many being prominent church members. Their object was to protect the property of themselves and neighbors, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must.

Foster served his sentence and soon after settled in Van Buren county, near Des Moines river, where he bought forty acres of land and married again. H. H. Wright, who was sheriff of this county for several years, had a talk with him while visiting that vicinity several years afterward. The neighbors spoke well of him as a neighbor and citizen but had an impression that there was some mystery about him. Soon afterward he abandoned his wife and home and it is believed settled in Missouri, fearing possibly that Wright had informed his neighbors regarding his past record.

ROBERT LOW AND MARION WRIGHT

Early in November, 1860, while a singing school was in progress one evening, a little way south of where Moulton now stands, two horses which had been

ridden to the school, were stolen. One was owned by Elder Jordan, of Orleans, and the other by Mr. Adams.

As soon as the loss was discovered, Elder Jordan and James Pulliam started in pursuit. It was a warm trail, but as "a stern chase is a long one," these gentlemen rode to the vicinity of Kirksville, Missouri, where they stayed all night, and their host being a resolute, determined fellow, decided in the morning to accompany them. The thieves, who were known as Robert Low and Marion Wright, were overtaken about eleven miles south of Kirksville but had no intention of giving up either the horses or themselves. An affray occurred, in which a ball struck Jordan sidewise in the stomach. Pulliam was struck by a ball near the temple, which raked along his skull for several inches, leaving a bad gash in the scalp, and their Missouri companion was badly wounded in the cheek and mouth. Low made his escape but Wright was captured. The latter was taken care of by a Missouri crowd who did not consider it worth while to trouble the courts with his case. It is certain that he never stole any more horses.

#### THE STAGE ROBBERY

The most audacious piece of scoundrelism ever perpetrated in the county was the robbery of two stage coaches on the Corydon road, near where it crosses Big Walnut creek in John's township, in the summer of 1865. As stated by George Pratt, who was keeping hotel in Centerville and also acting as state agent at the time, this daring robbery was substantially as follows:

Mr. McKeever, who was a resident of Centerville, had made a trip to Decatur county and perhaps further west, with the intention of buying horses. He had borrowed a considerable sum of money at Corydon, but had decided not to buy any stock and made his preparations to return home. He got into the stage at Leon, Decatur county, eastward bound, with E. Johnson as driver. Three strangers in Leon also got on, paying their fare to Corydon, and it is now believed that these men expected to rob McKeever. This gentleman, however, got off at Corydon and remained for the purpose of paying back the money he had borrowed. Johnson's three other passengers decided to come on to Centerville and paid their fare accordingly. They were a very sociable load and more than once Johnson was supplied by them with cigars and sup out of their flasks. Arriving near the bridge across Walnut, they took possession of Johnson's outfit. One of them conducted him to a fallen tree and told him to sit quiet. The others unhitched his horses, took off the harness and tied them near by, intending to rifle the mail bags. About the time this was accomplished, a neighboring farmer drove along, who was also stopped, robbed, and his team unharnessed.

The stage moving west, which should have left Centerville in the morning, had not started till about four o'clock, now appeared on the east side of the river, it then being nearly sundown. The passengers were a returned soldier and two ladies. This stage was stopped on the bridge, the mail sacks taken and the soldier robbed, but the ladies were not molested. The best horses were unharnessed, when the three dashing brigands selected the three best horses from the whole lot, gathered up the mail bags, mounted the horses, and after warning their prisoners not to follow them for a specified time, the jolly stage passengers

rode off like fox hunters, probably having secured six or seven hundred dollars booty. They rode west about three miles, when they met a man driving a flock of sheep, whom they robbed of three or four hundred dollars and then rode southwest to Promise City. In the neighborhood of that village they "drafted" the services of a boy to guide them several miles. They then let him go and followed down the Locust about twenty-five miles.

Of course the stage driver and the farmer did not care to lose three valuable horses and as soon as they dared they started in pursuit, rousing the country as they went. The horses were found in the western part of Putnam county, Missouri, a day or two after, badly used up, but the dashing trio escaped without leaving their cards or postoffice address behind them.

This whole affair smacks of the daring style and brilliant successes of the Jameses and Youngers, together with the peculiar courtesy and bland demeanor of those daring highwaymen of Hounslow Heath, Claude Duval and Jack Rann. It is but one in the long list of western stage robberies and train stoppages, but fortunately there was no bloodshed, for the show of weapons by the party was prudently respected. But it is probable that these dashing highwaymen have years ago been exterminated or gone west to "grow up with the country."



## CHAPTER XIII

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—THE HOLBROOKS PROMINENT IN HELPING RUN-AWAY SLAVES—ARMSTRONG'S MOW FULL OF BLACK "CHATTELS"—MONEY RECEIVED FOR A SLAVE BUYS APPANOOSE LAND—MISSOURIANS THREATENED TO BURN CINCINNATI TO THE GROUND

### THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

For several years prior to the war, it was no unusual circumstance for negroes to pass through Appanoose county while fleeing from slavery in Missouri to freedom in Canada. Just what was done to help them on their way, and who were the people helping them, is not clearly understood, even in the vicinity of Cincinnati, which was a prominent station on the subterranean road, except by the persons who have furnished the facts upon which the following summary of incidents is based.

Thus, it is a commonly received tradition that Luther R. Holbrook and family, who reside at Cincinnati, used frequently to hide and care for fugitive slaves, sometimes disposing of them under their own bed for greater safety. This is denied point-blank by the family, who add the proviso that they never had a chance to do so.

Another story is told with considerable glee and is applied both to Solomon Holbrook and J. H. B. Armstrong. As related of Mr. Holbrook, the story runs that during a very dry season, probably in 1860, a negro came to his mill at Cincinnati to have some grinding done. The negro lived in Missouri, and was a slave. There were several other grists ahead of the negro's load, but Mr. Holbrook proposed to the darky that if he would run away to Canada, he would not only grind his wheat at once, but would furnish him some money for the trip. The negro was advised that he could convert the team and wagon, as well as the flour, into cash on his journey northward, and thus reach Canada with a little capital. The negro consented, started northward with his flour, made a circuit around Centerville and got home sooner than his master expected, having Mr. Holbrook's donation for his own pocket money. Others apply the same story to Mr. Armstrong; but it is pure fiction in both cases—a good story, but too romantic for history.

The following circumstances, however, are strictly authentic, having been communicated by the old officers of the Cincinnati station:

The first case happened in the winter of 1852-53. A negro lad, about sixteen years old, came to the house of J. H. B. Armstrong, in Pleasant township, in the night, and applied for shelter. He was fed and lodged till the next night.

when Mr. Armstrong took him to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Calvert, near Centerville. On the way, after a silence of half an hour, the boy broke into a guffaw loud enough to startle the prairie chickens for a mile around. Mr. Armstrong asked him rather sharply what he was making so much noise for. The boy continued his laugh and exclaimed: "How mas'r will be disappointed when he goes to look for dis chile." The boy's statement was that his mother had reared fourteen or fifteen other children, who had all been sold as they grew up. He and another lad had pledged each other to run away at the first opportunity. Their master lived in Clark county, Missouri, and his son lived sixty or seventy miles further south. The young man had come up to visit his father, and had ridden a valuable horse, which got out of the stable early the next morning and started homeward. As soon as the loss was discovered, the lad was ordered to eat a "snack" at once, after dispatching which he was mounted on a fleet and valuable animal, and was ordered to ride hot foot in pursuit of the stray. He instantly resolved to make an attempt for his liberty while devouring his breakfast, and informed his mother of his design, who heartily encouraged the plan. He had no time to notify his chum of his intention and concluded it best to take the chance when he had it. He rode south a few miles, turned into a by-road, and then made northwest as fast as he could push the horse. When he reached Armstrong's, he said he had ridden two hundred miles without stopping to sleep, and the appearance of the horse justified his statement, for the poor brute had been badly punished. The lad was anxious to take the horse with him, but Messrs. Armstrong and Calvert would not allow him to do that, and the animal was turned loose near the Missouri line. The horse was soon after taken up as an estray, appraised before Mr. Armstrong, who was justice of the peace at the time, and who, in his notice, stated that the animal had either been stolen or had stolen somebody. The horse was kept a year and sold for charges.

Another well remembered case was that of Davy Crockett, which occurred in 1861. Davy was a free man, but had become frightened by the persistency of his more remote neighbors in demanding to see his papers every month or so, and had decided to leave Missouri. Having got into Franklin township, Davy was met by Moses Joiner, a citizen of that township, who was a thorough pro-slavery man. Joiner halted him, but Davy succeeded in getting off for the time being, and started in the direction of Bellair. On his way he met a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, of whom he inquired the direction to Mr. Armstrong's. The Wesleyan advised him to go to his house for supper and he would accompany him to Armstrong's after dark. Meantime, Joiner, fully convinced that Crockett was a runaway slave, assembled a crowd of about forty choice spirits, who proceeded to Armstrong's fully bent on capturing Davy and returning with him to his suppositious master. They reached the house about an hour before midnight, roused the Armstrongs, and insisted on searching the barn. The mows had just been filled with hay and Armstrong sturdily objected for some time, warning them that if they went near the barn they would do so at their peril. Having protracted the argument as long as he could, he told them he knew nothing about the fugitive, but that if any one had been hiding there he had doubtless made off during the long talk they had had. Satisfied at last that Armstrong was not harboring the fugitive, the crowd left for their respective

homes. An hour had not elapsed until the Armstrongs were again disturbed by Mr. Calvert, who had brought Crockett over to stay all night. The mob had started too soon from Armstrong's. It was considered unsafe to keep the negro at Armstrong's and he was accordingly transferred to the house of Daniel McDonald, where he remained two days and was sent on in the direction of Drakeville, the next station on the line.

Not long afterward, another negro applied for relief at Armstrong's getting in after nightfall. This man was quite well satisfied to remain there, and demurred to going further, but Mr. Armstrong hurried him off to Mr. Fulcher's, who lived a few miles northwest. The next morning a posse appeared at Armstrong's and asked his wife if a negro had come to their house at one o'clock the night before. As the man had come and gone an hour or two before, Mrs. Armstrong promptly answered in the negative. Just then Mr. Armstrong entered the house and relieved the woman, who by this time began to show some little trepidation and might possibly have soon betrayed her knowledge of the negro's movements. The next night Armstrong took the negro's horse to Fulcher's and the runaway was guided by Mr. Calvert nearly to Drakeville, where Mr. Calvert made the negro abandon his horse and secrete himself in the woods, just before daylight. So close were the pursuers on the trail that the horse was found by them an hour or two afterward. This negro was a happy-go-lucky fellow, who believed himself out of danger as soon as he crossed the Missouri line and would doubtless have been captured had it not been for Armstrong and Calvert.

The case of John and Archie was another notable one. These two slaves lived in central Missouri and had traveled two hundred miles toward freedom. They had been hindered three weeks in Missouri, owing to John having been laid up with rheumatism. Archie nobly remained with him until he was able to travel again. Arriving in the woods near Armstrong's, the two negroes camped and John's rheumatism returned, as bad as before. Early on a rainy, disagreeable morning, a knock was heard at the kitchen door by Mrs. Armstrong, who opened it and admitted a negro. There was a neighbor in the sitting room who did not believe in harboring colored persons. Just then Mr. Armstrong entered, took in the situation at a glance and hustled the negro into the kitchen bedroom. The neighbor, having completed his call, left for home, much to the relief of the family. Archie was then fed and told the family how his companion was faring in the woods. Having ascertained where he could be found, Mr. Armstrong apprised a trusty neighbor, and some food was sent him during the day. That night the negroes were taken to John Shepherd's, where a supper was provided for them. As Archie sat down and saw the tempting variety spread before them, he exclaimed: "My good God, John! who'd have ever thought we'd set down to a meal like this?" The fugitives were allowed to stay at Shepherd's all night and were forwarded to Drakeville. Mr. Armstrong subsequently received a letter or two from Archie, one of which, in substance, announced that they had reached Canada in safety and that they were getting a dollar a day instead of the usual flogging. The writer added: "I hope that the good Lord will bless you for your kindness toward us, and I hope the time will soon come when we will be a people."

Here is an instance which shows that the people in southern Appanoose were by no means unanimous on the slavery question: W. M. Cavanah, who settled in

Wells township, probably in 1856, brought with him a negro lad who had been presented to his wife by her father. This lad was considered as a slave by the family, and as such Cavanah paid taxes on him in Putnam county, Missouri, while that portion of Appanoose was in the disputed strip. About the time the land in Wells township was thrown open to entry, Cavanah sold the boy for \$600 and the proceeds were soon afterward used in entering Cavanah's land. When the republican party rose, Cavanah, it is said, identified himself with that party, but his father-in-law dying soon after, his wife inherited a negro girl as her portion of the estate. The girl was sold by Cavanah and the proceeds applied to family purposes.

In 1862 or 1863 a family of nine fugitives stayed at John Fulcher's. This party was composed of an old woman, her married daughter, husband and six children. This party was hauled by David McDonald to Drakeville, whence they made the remainder of their journey in comparative safety.

During 1862 word was sent to the station at Cincinnati that a considerable party of runaways would reach the state line on a certain date and asking that a party be sent to help them along. A large wagon, accompanied by three or four men or horseback, repaired to the designated spot, but the negroes failed to appear. It transpired afterward that the party had started, but had been overtaken by a pursuing party and one of the negroes killed. Word was sent a second time for the rescuing party, who again went to the designated place. No negroes being visible, three of the party rode on to Unionville, where two of the number were captured by the Missouri "Home Guard" and lodged in jail. The other was chased for two hours, but managed to escape. This was supposed by his pursuers at the time to be Mr. Armstrong, who had established a reputation all through Missouri, and the man or party who could produce him before any Missouri court would enjoy a life long reputation for bravery and daring, for Armstrong was believed to be a giant in stature and a terrible fellow generally, instead of the thin, light-weight man he was.

Mr. Armstrong during 1864 or the following year, had three horses stolen from his barn, which is believed in the neighborhood to have been done by Missourians out of revenge for his help to the slaves leaving that state, but this is only a matter of conjecture. It is quite as likely that they were stolen by men who cared nothing whatever about the slavery question, but a great deal about the cash value of a good "boss."

It is said that at one time so bitter was the feeling toward Cincinnati by the Missouri people, the town was threatened with destruction by fire. Detectives often appeared in the neighborhood and would stay about for days at a time in search of slaves or of evidence that would implicate any citizens in the vicinity of Cincinnati in the disappearance of so many ebony-hued chattels.

On one occasion, toward the close of the war, a message was sent from Putnam county, Missouri, which has always had a considerable anti-slavery population, that a party of Missourians were coming across the line to exterminate the Armstrong family and leave his habitation desolate. The rumor spread into Wayne county, and in a few hours forty or fifty armed men appeared to defend his family and home. It was soon ascertained that the invasion was a myth, and Armstrong's friends returned home. An arrangement was made, however, with the authorities of Putnam county, so that if any mischief was meditated, a mess-



age should be sent in regular form, which would avoid the annoyance of false alarm hereafter, but the message never came and no trouble ever arose.

The above are perhaps the most characteristic occurrences connected with the slavery question in Appanoose county. No instances of this sort will ever come up again, for this long vexed question was relegated to the field of history by the result of the war, and the above statements have aimed to deal with the facts, and not with the opinions of the era before the war. It is believed that in all, at least forty or fifty negroes have been sheltered and fed by various citizens of this county.



## CHAPTER XIV

### TRANSPORTATION

INDIAN TRAILS AND BEE TRACES—FIRST RAILROAD IN 1869—FIRST STREET RAILWAY—THE TROLLEY SYSTEM—INTERURBANS.

It should be kept in mind that when Appanoose county was thrown open for settlement it was one vast wilderness and rarely had been trodden by the foot of man. As has been before stated, when the first settlers came in the only signs of a road were the trail of a company of dragoons that had traversed a section of the county and "bee traces," made by venturesome bee hunters from over the border line.

One of the first necessities of the pioneer, after building his cabin and preparing a patch of ground for seed, was an outlet to the closest trading point. If his claim happened to be "back in the timber," he had to cut his way out, by felling trees and underbrush and removing them to one side. On more than one occasion the pioneer was compelled to clear away the trees in the forests in order to get to his claim with teams and wagons; and this took time and much hard labor.

By perusing the minute book of the court of county commissioners, the reader will find that a great amount of space is taken up in recording the petitions of settlers for the viewing and building of roads. Viewers were appointed to select the direction and locality of the new thoroughfares and their reports to the board are quite voluminous. The making of roads was imperative and many of them, now crisscrossing the county, were laid out in the early days of its history.

These highways answered the purpose for which they were built and do today; but, as the country grew in population and the products of its farms increased, a more rapid means of transportation became necessary. A wider and greater market was demanded and the people desired closer and more speedy communication with the outer world. Then came the railroads.

#### THE WABASH

The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company, successor to the bankrupt North Missouri Railroad Company, engaged in the years 1867-8 in railroad building in Missouri. Tempting offers had been made by the people of Ottumwa and other communities in Iowa to extend the stem from Macon, Missouri, northward, and the work of construction began. It was understood by the people of Centerville that the line would reach this point, but it was

diverted from its anticipated course by the people of Davis county. The North Missouri Company, however, laid about two miles of its line into Appanoose county in 1869, at which time the town of Moulton, which had only been platted a few months, became a station. From here the line took a long curve eastward to Bloomfield, in Davis county, and thence to Ottumwa, with the ultimate object of reaching Cedar Rapids. But in this the company was disappointed, having in the meantime become bankrupt. That part of the road constructed passed into the hands of the Wabash Railroad Company and is now part of that great system.

#### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC

When the project of building the Chicago & Southwestern railroad was first inaugurated, the route as determined, was to pass through Moulton and the southern townships of the county, but the people of Centerville and the central portion of the county by a vigorous effort, the still more powerful means of a contribution of \$125,000, and a donation of the right of way, secured the diversion of the route to Centerville by way of Unionville. By taking this course and securing the change of routes, bad feeling was engendered between the people of the two sections of the county, which soon passed away, however, after the change was effected. The construction of the road was rapid, as it had strong financial backing in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific corporation. The road was completed to Centerville, February 16, 1871, and from that on Centerville took a marked change for the better. Business increased rapidly and its population was doubled in numbers in a short time. The road is now a part of the great trans-continental system of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

#### THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY SYSTEM

The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company was organized March 26, 1870, and its road was built the following year from Keokuk to Centerville. The incorporators were of the old Iowa Southern Company, which was organized August 3, 1866. They were F. M. Drake, James Jordan, S. W. McAtee, Andrew Coliver, William McK. Findley, H. H. Trimble, J. B. Glenn, William Bradley, T. J. Rogers, Jacob Shaw, Nathan Udell, J. D. Baker, B. Bowen, Harvey Tannehill and R. N. Glenn.

The road was mainly secured by the efforts of people living along its line in Missouri and in Appanoose county, the contributions and local aid amounting to about \$700,000. The object of the incorporators was to build a line with two branches to Bloomfield, thence west by way of Centerville to the Missouri river. One of the branches it was decided should commence at a point on the Des Moines Valley railroad, running thence to Bloomfield, the other branch to commence at a point on the state line of Missouri and Iowa, where the Alexandria & Bloomfield railroad terminates, running thence to Bloomfield, there forming a branch with the branch first above named and then running west by way of Centerville through the southern tier of counties in Iowa to a point on the Missouri river. The Bloomfield program was abandoned and a consolidation



INTERURBAN DEPOT, MYSTIC



having been effected with the company at Alexandria, the road was built as above set forth by way of Memphis and Glenwood to Centerville.

In 1879 the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska was extended west through Corydon and Humeston to Van Wert, in Decatur county. At about the same time the Humeston & Shenandoah line was constructed, thus making a natural and direct line from Keokuk to Council Bluffs. For two years the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska line was a part of the Wabash, from which it was separated in 1885, and as the Keokuk & Western this branch passed into the hands of the Burlington system in 1903. In 1911 the Burlington erected a modern depot at Centerville.

#### SOUTHERN IOWA TRACTION COMPANY

A third branch of this road was built in the years 1879 and 1880, a charter having been granted on May 6, 1879, to the Centerville, Moravia & Albia Railway Company. Later the road was sold to the Wabash Railroad Company and afterwards there was a foreclosure by the bondholders. The company was then reorganized as the Albia & Centerville Railway Company, and on February 10, 1910, it was conveyed to and reorganized as the Southern Iowa Traction Company.

This line from September, 1889, to November 26, 1910, was operated by the Iowa Central Railway Company and it was thought by many that that road owned the property. The road furnishes the shortest line between Appanoose county and the north, west and northwest, and its value to this county and Centerville cannot be overestimated. At Albia connections are made with the main line and the Des Moines line of the C. B. & Q., the M. & St. L. and the Wabash railroads. At Moravia it connects with the C. M. & St. P. and the Wabash railroads; at Centerville with the C. R. I. & P. and the C. B. & Q. railroads. Plans are now matured to convert this road into an electric traction system and to maintain an interurban service from the court house at Centerville to the court house at Albia, which will still further enhance the value of the road to the people of both Appanoose and Monroe counties.

#### CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & KANSAS CITY

The above named company completed a road across Appanoose county in 1874, running from Bloomfield to Moulton, and thence by way of Cincinnati to LaCledé, Missouri. The people of Cincinnati contributed about \$25,000 to its construction.

#### CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company finished its Kansas City line through this county in 1886, passing through Umon, Taylor, Walnut, Bellair and Lincoln townships. In 1887 its principal station in the county—Mystic—was laid out and has today a population of 3,000 people.





## CHAPTER XV

THE BENCH AND BAR—ABLE MEN WHO HAVE SAT ON THE BENCH—PIONEER LAWYERS—MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT APPANOOSE COUNTY BAR—FIRST AND SECOND COURT HOUSES—THE NEW TEMPLE OF JUSTICE.

Perhaps no body of men, not excepting the clergy, may exercise a greater influence for good in a community than those who follow the profession of the law, and it must be admitted that no other body, not even to the so-called criminal classes, are permitted greater possibilities for an influence for evil. What that influence shall be depends upon the character of the men who constitute the bar of the community—not merely on their ability or learning but on their character. If the standard of morality among the members of the bar is high, the whole community learns to look at questions of right and wrong from a higher plane. If the bar consciously or unconsciously adopts a low standard of morality it almost inevitably contaminates the conscience of the community. And this is true not only in the practice of the profession itself, not only because of the influence of members of the bar as men rather than lawyers, but in the effect upon other professions and occupations to which the bar acts as a feeder. The members of the legislature are recruited largely from the legal profession. How can legislation, designed solely for the welfare of the public, be expected from one whose honor as a lawyer has not been above suspicion? And since lawyers, outside of the legislature, have a great influence in shaping the law, how can the people expect that influence to be exerted in their behalf when the bar itself is unworthy? Still more does the character of the bar affect the judiciary, which is supplied from its ranks. It is not always, perhaps not generally, the case that members of the bench are chosen from those lawyers who have attained the highest rank in their profession. If a judge be industrious and honest, but not of great ability, or if he be able and honest, though lacking industry, the rights of the litigants are not likely to suffer seriously at his hands. But there have been instances where judicial office was bestowed solely as a reward for political service; and while it is sometimes realized that one who has been a strenuous and not too scrupulous politician up to the moment of his elevation to the bench, has thereafter forgotten that there was such a trade as politics and has administered justice without fear or favor, the experiment is a dangerous one. No one need be surprised if in such a case the old maxim holds true: "He who buys the office of judge must of necessity sell justice." Let our judges be men who are subject to other influences than those of the facts submitted to them and the law applicable to those facts; let them lack that independence which is an imperative requisite to one who holds the scales of justice, let a well founded

suspicion arise that their decisions are dictated by something outside of their own minds and consciences, and the confidence of the people in the maintenance of their rights through the agency of the courts is destroyed.

It has been the good fortune of the city of Centerville and the county of Appanoose that the members of the bar here have been, for the most part, men of high character as well as of ability and learning, so that its bar has won a high and honorable reputation throughout the rest of the state and because of the high character of the bar it has followed that those of its members who have been elevated to the bench have enjoyed the confidence and respect of the public and have been honored not only in their own locality but in many cases throughout the state.

Yet the preparation of a history of the bar, so far at least as that part of it which lies back of one's own generation is concerned, is attended with considerable difficulty. Probably few men who in their time play important parts in the community or even in the state or nation, leave so transient a reputation as lawyers do. A writer on this subject who took for his text the *Lawyers of Fifty Years Ago*, said: "In thinking over the names of these distinguished men of whom I have been speaking, the thought has come to me how evanescent and limited is the lawyer's reputation, both in time and space. I doubt very much if a lawyer, whatever his standing, is much known to the profession outside of his own state." Those who attain high rank in the profession must realize that with rare exceptions their names are "writ in water." One may turn over the leaves of old reports and find repeated again and again as counsel in different cases the name of some lawyer who must have been in his time a power in the courts, only to wonder if he has ever seen that name outside of the covers of the dusty reports in which it appears. Hamilton, in the conventions, in the *Federalist* and in the treasury, and Webster, in the senate and in public orations, have perpetuated and increased the fame of lawyers, Hamilton and Webster; but were it not for their services outside the strict limits of their profession one might come upon their names at this date with much the same lack of recognition as that with which one finds in a reported case the names of some counsel, great perhaps in his own time, but long since forgotten.

And there is another difficulty in preparing such a history as this, brief and therefore necessarily limited to a few names, and that is that some may be omitted who are quite as worthy of mention as those whose names appear. It is not often that any one man stands as a lawyer head and shoulders above the other members of the profession; and the same may be said of any half dozen men. In many cases the most careful measurement would fail to disclose a difference of more than a fraction of an inch, if any. Lives of eminent men who have at some period been practicing lawyers have contained the assertion that while they were engaged in the practice of their profession they were the "leaders of the bar;" but there is almost always room for doubt as to whether the title is now a brevet bestowed by the biographer alone. Therefore, the mention in this article of certain lawyers must not be taken as any disparagement of those who are not mentioned, and, finally, it is to be observed that this article, so far as the bar is concerned, will treat not only of those members who are past and gone but will make mention of some of those now in the flesh.

## THE COURTS AND JUDGES

By an act of the territorial legislature approved February 17, 1843, the boundary lines of Appanoose county were declared, but the county remained attached to or a part of Davis county for election, revenue and judicial purposes, until, by an act of the territorial legislature, approved January 13, 1846 it was organized into a separate county. The name of the county was given by the first act of the territorial legislature. The first court held in Appanoose county was presided over by Judge Cyrus Olney, judge of the third judicial district, September, 1847. The first clerk of the court was J. F. Stratton by appointment of Judge Charles Mason.

For judicial purposes Appanoose county was originally in the first judicial district, and afterward in the third judicial district, until 1849, when it was placed in the fifth district. In 1853 it was made a part of the ninth district. In 1858 it was placed in the second district, where it has remained ever since.

No judicial district in Iowa has ever had abler judges or men of higher integrity, than the judges on the bench in the second judicial district since its organization in 1858. No suspicion of a lack of judicial honesty or integrity has ever been cast upon either of them.

Under the territorial organization as well as under the state organization up to 1851, we had the probate court, but after that the county court system until 1870, when that court was abolished.

Benjamin Spooner was the first probate judge in Appanoose county, and his first order made was the appointment of an administrator.

The first case docketed in the district court was a criminal case against George Braffitt, charged with larceny. Defendant ran away and his bond was forfeited. In the first law case, the plaintiff recovered judgment for thirty-two cents. The first equity case was an action for a divorce.

There being no court house, the court was held in a little store room owned by one Wadlington, and the grand and petit juries deliberated in Jim Hough's little blacksmith shop, except when the court adjourned to the blacksmith shop, and then the juries went out to a clear place in the hazel brush near by to deliberate. When the court was held in the little store the judge sat on the counter and the clerk's table was a barrel, and when held in the blacksmith shop the judge sat on the anvil and the clerk's desk was the bellows. It was said this made the judge hard hearted and the clerk a "loud fellow," or a "blow."

It is a noteworthy fact that the bar of Appanoose county has always been one of the ablest in the state, and so recognized since the early days of its history.

The lawyers who attended the first court were J. C. Knapp, afterward Judge Knapp, and Augustus Hall of Keosauqua, S. W. Summers of Ottumwa, and Samuel McArchon of Bloomfield, and Powers Ritchie.

The first court house was built in the fall and winter of 1847, of logs, and cost, when completed, \$100. This was the home of the district court until 1860, when it was voted by the people to build a new court house to cost \$15,000. The court house was occupied by the district court from 1862 until the house was condemned, years ago. Then the court was held from house to house until 1906,

in which year a magnificent court house, costing \$100,000, was completed, and is now one of the finest and most comfortable buildings in Iowa in which to transact the legal business of a wealthy and populous county.

#### LAWYERS OF AN EARLY DAY

##### Amos Harris

was the first attorney permanently located in Appanoose county. He was born in Madison county, Ohio, in 1822. He studied law in Ohio and came to Centerville in 1847. He was elected prosecuting attorney, as the office was then called, in 1849, and reelected in 1851. In 1852 he was elected representative to the legislature from this county. In 1854 he was elected county judge. In 1855 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention which met in Iowa City, January 19, 1857, and took an active part in the convention, displaying that activity and legal ability that afterward marked his career as an attorney. In 1858 he was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa. He was a very able lawyer, and filled the office of district attorney with fidelity, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1875 he removed to Wichita, Kansas, where he died some years after, leaving a widow and three sons.

##### Harvey Tannehill

was born in Urbana, Ohio, September 5, 1822. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Kentucky. His parents were farmers and of limited circumstances. In his youth he had no advantages of school, his services being required on the farm, but after reaching the age of twenty, having always had a desire for an education, he attended three years the high school at Springfield, Ohio. From 1845 to 1848 he taught school, and during that time acquired a good education and a cultivated mind. After that time he read law with Charles Morris, of Troy, Ohio. In August, 1851, he came to Centerville, and in September following was admitted to the bar in Appanoose county. In 1853 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Appanoose county. In 1855 he was elected county judge of the county and served two terms. In 1866 he was elected judge of the second judicial district and served one term.

Judge Tannehill was one of the ablest lawyers in Iowa and a model judge. He was a most industrious, painstaking and conscientious lawyer and absolutely pure as a judge. His reputation as an honorable and honest lawyer was not confined to this county, but extended wherever he was known. He was a most genial gentleman when in the company of his intimate friends, but rather cold and reserved in his demeanor generally, which caused him to be misunderstood by some, and considered selfish, but no man doubted his integrity. He was a strong lawyer with the court. When he retired from the bench he formed a partnership with T. M. Fee, which continued for sixteen years, or until January, 1886. Some time after he retired from the firm of Tannehill & Fee, he formed a partnership with W. F. Vermilion, but soon thereafter Tannehill moved to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where he died February 26, 1901.

## Thomas G. Manson

entered the practice of the law at Centerville, in 1852. He was the oldest son of Rev. William S. Manson, who came to Appanoose county from Tennessee about 1848 with his family. He studied law with Amos Harris. He held the office of postmaster at Centerville for some time before engaging in the practice of law. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Swearingen in 1851, and died in 1853.

## John J. Cummings

was a native of Belmont county, Ohio. He studied law with Judge Kenyon, of Ohio, and located at Centerville in January, 1857, becoming associated with H. Tannehill in the practice of the law. In 1862 he married a daughter of Dr. Steele, of Fairfield, Iowa, to which place he removed the next year. He filled the office of mayor of Fairfield for a number of years.

## Reuben Riggs

came to the county soon after Amos Harris and entered upon the practice of law. He was a rough-hewn frontiersman with but little education, but was possessed of an unusual amount of native common sense and had a high legal mind. In 1857 he was elected county judge of Appanoose county, for a term of four years, being the first county judge under the code of 1851. At the termination of his office as county judge, he removed to Union county, Iowa, whence he removed to Kansas. He there froze to death in a storm while crossing a large unsettled prairie.

## James B. Beall

came from Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1858, taught school at Centerville for a year or two, studied law in the office of Tannehill & Cummings, and commenced the practice of law at Centerville. He married Miss Mary E. Mowbray, of Centerville. He died in the fall of 1862.

## Lewis Mechem

an attorney from Belmont county, Ohio, located in Centerville in the spring of 1858 and commenced the practice of law. His health failed, however, and he returned to Ohio, where he died within a few months.

## James Galbraith

attorney-at-law, came to Centerville from central Ohio about 1854, and became a law partner of Amos Harris, under the firm name of Harris & Galbraith. The partnership was continued until 1863, when he went to California. He was once elected a representative in the legislature and was afterward elected county judge

Thomas M. Fee

was born in Ohio, April 18, 1839. His parents were Thomas J. and Sarah (Hastings) Fee. Thomas J., his father, laid out the town of Feesburg, in Brown county, six miles from Felicity, in Clermont county, and six miles from Georgetown, the county seat of Brown county. This was only a few miles from the Grant tanyard, where General U. S. Grant learned his trade, Georgetown being for some years the home of General Grant. His father was of English and Welsh descent, and his mother of Irish descent, although both were born in Clermont county, Ohio.

Thomas M. Fee removed with his parents from Ohio to Perry, Pike county, Illinois, in 1848, where he received a good common-school education and finished his studies in the academy at that place, then a prominent educational institution. In 1858, being then nineteen years old, he left the parental home and started in life for himself, with but little money and among strangers. The first place he stopped after leaving his father's house was Lancaster, Missouri. Soon after he secured a school in Adair county and taught one term, not yet being twenty years old. In the spring of 1859 he went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and began the study of law in the office of S. W. Summers, then one of the most prominent lawyers in Iowa. He read law until his money ran out, which was very soon, and then secured a place as principal of the Ottumwa schools, which place he held until March, 1862, when, having finished his course of law studies, which he kept up while teaching, he was admitted to the bar. In May, 1862, he went to Centerville and formed a partnership with Joshua Miller, an old and successful lawyer, but the cry of war ran through the land and young Fee put aside his books and surrendered for the time his ambition to rise in his profession, and on August 8, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry Volunteers. The regiment went into rendezvous at Keokuk, Iowa. The gentleman who had been captain of the company up to the time it, with the regiment, was mustered into the United States service, having found soldiering not agreeable to him, declined to be mustered in. The company being without a captain, an unusual thing was done, to muster a soldier over his superiors in office, but Fee was promoted to be captain of his company, and commissioned captain by Governor Stone, then governor of Iowa. He served with his regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. He, with his regiment, was captured by the confederates and confined in a rebel prison for ten months. He escaped from prison once, but after hiding in the woods, wading creeks, rivers, swamps and lakes, and hiding and escaping from the bloodhounds, he was after weeks captured and returned to prison. After returning to his regiment from the rebel prison, he was detailed as assistant inspector-general of the Trans-Mississippi department on General J. J. Reynolds' staff, and inspector-general of the Seventh Army Corps, on the staff of General Shaler, commanding.

On his return home from the war to Centerville, where he has lived ever since, he devoted all of his energy to regain in the law what he lost therefrom in the army. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Judge Harvey Tammehill,

who had just retired from the bench as judge of the district court. This partnership lasted for sixteen years. In 1866 Captain Fee was elected superintendent of schools in Appanoose county.

In 1874 he was elected district attorney and went into office in January, 1875. Judge J. C. Knapp was elected judge at the same time, but Knapp was a democrat and Fee a republican, the republican candidate for judge being defeated by Knapp. Captain Fee defeated J. C. Mitchell, afterward one of the judges of the district court. So well did he fill this office that his party, at the next judicial convention nominated him as its candidate for judge, but his party being in a hopeless minority, he was defeated. In 1894 he was elected judge of the district court for the second judicial district, and in 1898 was again nominated and elected to the same office. At the end of the third year of his second term as judge, he resigned his office and reentered the active practice of the law, with his son Thomas Grant Fee, under the firm name of Fee & Fee. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Knights Templar, the Mystic Shrine, the Elks, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion and was a working member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was a republican. His death occurred April 13, 1910.

#### Andrew J. Baker

was born in Marshall county, now West Virginia, June 6, 1832. After leaving the common school of his state he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he took a special course. He taught school four years and read law in the office of C. Ben Darwin, of Burlington, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1855, at Winterset, Iowa, and engaged in practice there. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was elected first lieutenant. He was with his regiment until January, 1863, when he resigned on account of disability.

After leaving the army he went to Lancaster, Missouri, and entered again the practice of law. So successful was he that in January, 1867, he was elected county attorney. In 1868 he was nominated an elector on the Grant & Wilson ticket for the eighth congressional district of Missouri. At the election in 1868 he was elected to the Missouri house of representatives. In 1870 he was elected attorney general of the state of Missouri. In March, 1875, General Baker returned to Iowa and formed a partnership for the practice of law at Centerville, with General F. M. Drake, later governor of Iowa, under the firm name of Baker & Drake.

At the republican state convention in 1884, he was nominated for attorney general of Iowa and elected that fall, and was reelected to the same office in 1886. In 1891 General Baker retired from active practice and became president and counsel of a loan company of Des Moines, where he then lived. In 1892 he sold his interest in the loan company and soon removed again to Centerville, where he formed a partnership with his son Clarence A. Baker, under the firm name of Baker & Baker. General Baker died April 23, 1911.

## W. F. Vermilion

was another member of the Appanoose county bar. He was born in Kentucky in 1830. He read medicine and came to Iowa and located at Leonium in this county, and rose to distinction in the profession of medicine and surgery, which he followed until the summer of 1862, when he raised a company for the war, and on the 4th of October was mustered into the United States service as captain of Company F, Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment until the close of the war and was mustered out of the army in the fall of 1865. He read law with the firm of Miller & Fee, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He at once took high rank as a lawyer. There were but few better lawyers in Iowa than was Captain Vermilion, and none more honorable than he. He was elected and served one term in the Iowa senate, in which he was regarded one of the ablest members. He and Judge Fee were pitted against each other for years in all the important cases in the county. He was also for some years a partner with Judge Tannehill, under the firm name of Tannehill & Vermilion. He died December 24, 1894.

## Henry Clay Dean

was connected more or less with the courts and bar of Appanoose county up to the time of his death, although never enrolled as a local member. He lived for many years south of Centerville just across the Missouri line on a farm, which he called "Rebel Core." He was never regarded as much of a lawyer beyond his great oratorical ability. He was employed, not so much for his legal attainments as for his influence on the jury, by his unequalled ability as an orator.

## LAWYERS NOW PRACTICING IN THE COUNTY

Of the lawyers now in active practice at this bar is L. C. Mechem, dean of the profession, and a man of ability and of high standing. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1843. In 1861, young Mechem enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served until the summer of 1863. He was admitted to the bar at St. Clairsville, the county seat of Belmont county, in 1866, and the same year came to Centerville, where he built up a large clientele and is still in the harness. He is one of the pillars of the Christian church, a member of the G. A. R. and of the republican party.

## W. S. Johnson

was a lawyer who came to Centerville in 1851, but did not practice his profession to any appreciable extent, preferring to enter trade. He was the senior member of the clothing firm of Johnson & Calvert, is given credit of having built the first store building in Cincinnati, was the first merchant and postmaster of that village, and clerk of the courts three terms. He is a veteran of the Civil war.



## Joshua Miller

was the senior member of the law firm of Miller & Goddard, of Centerville. Mr. Miller located here in 1850, went on a farm and at intervals studied law under Harvey Tannehill. He was admitted to the bar at Centerville in 1856. He served as justice of the peace and in 1876 was elected state senator.

## Judge S. M. Moore

was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1830. Came to Iowa in 1844 and to Appanoose county in 1859, locating in Centerville. Began the practice of law in 1862. Elected probate judge in 1865; auditor in 1870.

## A. F. Thompson

began the practice in Centerville in 1880 and made a specialty of pensions.

## Charles W. Vermilion

is a son of Captain W. F. Vermilion, and became one of the leading lawyers of this section of the state. He was born in Centerville, November 6, 1866. Graduated from the high school and then entered his father's alma mater, De Pauw University. In 1869 graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. The same year of his graduation the young lawyer entered into the practice with his father. He was county attorney two terms, and upon the resignation of Judge Fee from the district bench in 1901, Governor Shaw appointed Vermilion to fill the vacancy. Was elected to the place in 1902 and still remains upon the bench. Judge Vermilion married Clare Eloise Biddle in 1897. They have one child.

## Claude R. Porter

stands at the head of the Appanoose county bar. He is a very able lawyer and an orator whose services are in constant demand. He is still a young man and was born in Moulton in 1872, the son of George D. and Hannah (Rodman) Porter. The elder Porter was at one time a prominent member of this bar, locating at Moulton in 1870, where he practiced for some time and then removed to Centerville, where he died in 1899. The son read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1893 and began the practice with his father, soon attaining a high standing as a lawyer. He was elected county attorney in 1902 and in 1906 was the democratic nominee for governor of the state.

Appanoose county has an able and reliable class of men who go to make up the members of the local bar and the names of those not heretofore mentioned follow:

Centerville—C. A. Baker, C. H. Elgin, T. G. Fee, J. M. Fee, Harry S. Greenleaf, E. C. Haynes, C. F. Howell, W. B. Hays, O. H. Law, F. S. Payne, Purley Rinker, R. W. Smith, H. E. Valentine, J. M. Wilson, C. S. Wyckoff; Moulton—J. R. Barkley, W. F. Garrett, H. P. Powers; Mystic—J. P. Russell.

## JUDGES OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Thomas S. Wilson, Dubuque, 1852 to 1858; John S. Townsend, Albia, 1859 to 1862; Henry H. Trimble, Bloomfield, 1863 to 1866; Harvey Tannehill, Centerville, 1867 to 1870; M. J. Williams, Ottumwa, 1871 to 1874; Joseph C. Knapp, Keosauqua, 1875 to 1878; Dell Stuart, Chariton, 1877 to 1890; H. C. Traverse, Bloomfield, 1877 to 1894; E. L. Burton, Ottumwa, 1879 to 1894; Joseph C. Mitchell, Chariton, 1892; W. D. Tisdale, 1892 to 1894; Robert Sloan, 1895 to 1900; W. L. Babb, Mt. Pleasant, 1891 to 1894; Milton A. Roberts, Ottumwa, 1895 to 1910; Frank W. Eichelburger, Bloomfield, 1895; T. M. Fee, Centerville, 1895 to 1901; Charles W. Vermilion, Centerville, 1902 to —; Dan M. Anderson, Albia, 1907 to —; Francis M. Hunter, Ottumwa, 1911 to —.

## THE FIRST AND SECOND COURTHOUSES

It was not until July 5, 1847, that the board of county commissioners reached a decision to build a courthouse. Plans were adopted at that time and a contract was let to James J. Jackson for the construction of the building, his bid having been \$140. It was provided in the contract that the house was to be completed by the 1st of January, 1848. This sum of \$140 did not cover all the expenses of building the first Appanoose courthouse, however. Additional contracts were let under sealed bids. For instance, there was a contract for cutting doors and windows and plastering, which amounted to \$49; finishing work, \$119.50; shutters and banisters, \$11, so that in all there was about \$324 expended up to this time. A year or so later, additional room being necessary, a contract was let to Joab G. Brown for the construction of wings to the building. Like the other contractors, he was paid by the board of commissioners in town lots.

A description of this old building is given in the old records made by the clerk of the board of county commissioners in 1847. At that time Jesse Wood, Ephraim Sears and George W. Perkins were the three members of the board, and J. F. Stratton clerk. In his minutes the clerk recorded the following:

"On motion be it ordered by the said board of county commissioners that the dimensions of the courthouse at the July term be reconsidered. Therefore be it resolved that said courthouse shall be of the following dimensions, to-wit: To be of logs, 24x20 feet, one and one-half stories high, to be well hewed down outside and inside, the two lower rounds to be of good sound burr or white oak, the bottom side logs to be hewed on the upper side to receive the sleepers, the lower story to be eight feet in the clear, the upper half story to be four and a half feet to the top of the plate, nine good substantial sleepers to be put in ready to receive the floor; nine joists seven inches thick hewed on two sides to be put in entire through the side wall, to be well rafted with a sufficient number of good substantial rafters; the roof to be of good three feet oak boards, laid one foot to the weather in a workmanlike manner, and well nailed; the gable end to be weather boarded with sawed or shaved boards, with a space left open in each gable end of a sufficient size to receive a nine-light 8x10 window; the corners to be sawed down close and square; good stone to be placed under the corners and also under the center of the side logs of such size as to raise the house eight inches above the surface of the ground; the site for said house

to be selected and staked off by the county commissioners; all to be completed by January 1st next; the nails to be furnished by the commissioners; the above described house to be let to the lowest bidder, provided, however, that the commissioners reserve the right of receiving or rejecting any such bids, the contractor to enter into bonds with good security to double the amount of his bid, conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract.

"Be it ordered by said board that the person contracting to build said courthouse may have the right of selecting any unsold lot or lots in the town of Centerville at any time after he enters into bonds for the fulfillment of his contract, which lot, or lots, shall be held in reserve for his use until the completion of said contract.

"By order of said board said courthouse was put up for a bid announced by the sheriff and struck to the bid of James J. Jackson at \$140.

"October 4, 1847—Be it ordered by the board that the contract with James J. Jackson be so altered that the said James J. Jackson is to hew the logs on the ground to be seven inches thick in workmanlike order and also to raise the corners half dove tail, for which the court allows him an additional \$5.

"April 10, 1848—Be it ordered that the job of finishing the courthouse be let out as follows: That in one contract, sawing out the doors and windows and chinking said house and plastering the same in good workmanlike manner.

"Be it ordered by the board that the second contract for finishing the courthouse be let out in one contract, if one person will bid for the same, bid subject to the approval of the board.

"April 10, 1848—Be it ordered that the sheriff proceed to let out the courthouse. The first contract was let out to the lowest bidder. Bid was struck off to J. J. Jackson for \$49, the work to be performed in good workmanlike manner by the first Monday in July next. The second contract was struck off to Jesse Wood at \$119.50, the work to be performed by the first Monday in September next, viz: Laying the upper and under floor, the upper floor may be laid with any good plank, the under floor to be laid with good oak, to be laid square joint and reed and case up and sash five windows, three twelve-lights and two nine-lights, and case up and make a good batten door and run straight stairs.

"Be it ordered that J. J. Jackson be allowed to select of the unsold lots to the amount of his contract, though not to exceed one reserved lot.

"Be it ordered that Jesse Wood be allowed to select unsold lots to the amount of his contract, though not to exceed two reserved lots, the board to hold the so selected lots in reserve until the respective jobs be finished.

"October 2, 1848—G. W. Perkins was appointed agent to let a job to make window shutters and procure a lock and key for the door of the courthouse.

"May 18, 1849—Jesse Wood was allowed \$119.50 for work done on courthouse to be paid in town lots. James Hughes was employed to make window shutters and stair banisters, and fix them up in workmanlike manner for \$11, to be done the first Monday in July, 1849."

At the dedication of the new courthouse in 1904, L. C. Mechem, now the dean of the Appanoose county bar, who was on the program at the time, gave an interesting sketch of the former courthouses. He said in part:

The first place for holding court that we can obtain any knowledge of was

in the store of Squire Wadlington. The April term of the district court of 1848 was held there. The building was on the west side of the public square, on the lot now occupied by the Wooden Bank. The jury deliberated in James Hughes' blacksmith shop close by.

In 1847 the commissioners, consisting of George W. Perkins, Ephraim Sears and Jesse Wood, commenced the erection of the first courthouse. The building was located at the southeast corner of the public square and was constructed of logs. The main building was 24x20 feet, one and a half stories high, with two small rooms of one story on each side, was completed and ready for use in the spring of 1848 and cost about \$500. The building was occupied for holding court about eight years, after which court was held in the old Methodist and Presbyterian churches until near the year 1864.

In the year 1860 the county commissioners were instructed to erect a new building to be constructed of brick, to be two stories high, with basement. The first floor to be used for county offices and the second for court and jury rooms. The contract was let to Callen & Pearson, who completed their work in 1864, at a cost of \$23,000. The brick used in the construction of the building was burned on the public square near where the band stand is located. The funds for the payment of the building were obtained from the sale of swamp lands belonging to Appanoose county. In 1891 this building was condemned by the board of supervisors as being unsafe, after which they removed the upper story, then roofed over the first story, in which the county offices remained until the building was torn down and removed during the winter of 1903. Bids had been advertised for the sale and removal of the old courthouse and on Saturday, January 10, the bids were opened. Among those who set a price on the structure were the following:

C. R. Inman .....	\$200.00
Burkland & Manson .....	150.00
William Wilkes, Sr. ....	102.62
I. S. Lane .....	100.00
Elton Eikelberry .....	100.00
Davison & McCoy .....	55.00
L. W. White .....	50.00

The bid of W. H. Triggs was not even considered, as that gentleman desired not only the building as a gift but demanded in addition \$735 for wrecking and taking it away. The successful bidder was C. R. Inman, who got all there was of the old landmark excepting the corner stone, which was reserved by the county executives.

#### NEW COURTHOUSE

The old courthouse had served its purpose long before giving way to a new one. Once, on account of its unsafe condition, it had been partially dismantled and the remnant patched up as a make-shift. The building became inadequate, unsanitary and an eye-sore to at least that section of the county, whose people were compelled to face its disreputable exterior from day to day, and strenuous efforts were made to bring the property owners and taxpayers of the county to consent to the building of a new one. The question of issuing bonds for the payment of a new courthouse was submitted to the people, but a preponderance

of the sentiment was time and again antagonistic to the proposition and it failed of fruition until the November election of 1902, when a majority of 884 votes was cast in favor of the board of commissioners issuing \$75,000 in bonds. In February, 1903, the contract for the building was let to William Peatman, then a citizen of Centerville, the amount of his bid being \$60,000; and, with plumbing, lighting, frescoing, furniture and other necessary appurtenances, the new temple of justice was turned over to the county in the early fall of 1904, having cost the sum of \$90,600.

On Monday, September 12, 1904, the beautiful courthouse was dedicated and a vast number of people were edified and entertained by the ceremonies and by those who took an important part in their completion. Judge Horace E. Deemer, chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa, delivered the principal address. He was followed by Judge Robert Sloan, Judge C. W. Vermilion, Judge T. M. Fee, General A. J. Baker and Hon. C. R. Porter. Rev. J. D. Vannoy, pastor of the Baptist church, delivered an invocation, and L. C. Mechem extended the address of welcome. Of peculiar interest to the spectators was the presence of "Uncle Jack" Perjue, first sheriff of the county; Judge S. M. Moore, first county recorder, and William Crow, a pioneer of 1843.

#### EXTERIOR APPEARANCE OF THE BUILDING

The courthouse rises majestically in the center of the park, with each of its four faces turned to one of the main thoroughfares of the city. The building is of stone veneer, tile roof and massive tower rising from the center, in which has been placed, through the generosity of J. R. Wooden, a clock of fine workmanship which, from its four dials the time of day or night can be seen from a great distance. Electricity illuminates the clock's faces at night.

#### THE INTERIOR

On the interior the wainscoting is of marble, the walls are beautifully frescoed and the floors laid with encaustic tile. Red oak was selected for the woodwork and the stair railings are of grilled iron work.

On the first floor are the sheriff's, superintendent of schools' and surveyor's offices; a room for the Grand Army of the Republic's headquarters, janitor's working and storerooms, a woman's rest and toilet rooms, vault room for the storage of records, etc., and men's toilet room.

The second floor is devoted to the auditor's, recorder's, treasurer's, clerk of the courts' and supervisors' rooms, and the third story has the beautiful court room, with its five hundred opera chairs; also the county attorney's, jury's, witnesses' and bailiff's rooms. Rooms have also been provided for the law library and the sitting judge.

#### JAILS

Shortly after the county had been organized disorder and misdemeanors crept in, so that the question came before the board of commissioners for the building of a place to confine persons who had made themselves amenable to

the law and liable to imprisonment. But the project hung in abeyance for some time, partly because the county could not afford the expense and also for the reason that complaints and convictions on criminal charges were infrequent. The county managed to do without a jail until 1855, but in that year a small stone building was put up and given the name of county jail, but it was so inadequate for the purpose that when it had a tenant of any importance to the law, guards were necessary to keep the prisoner in confinement. In 1866, to give an instance of the jail's inefficiency, one Lockhart, awaiting trial for horse-stealing, easily effected his escape. After this, prisoners were kept in the Ottumwa jail at the expense of the county.

Sending prisoners to Ottumwa and bringing them back when needed, became monotonous and expensive. So that, on June 8, 1871, the board of supervisors gave the contract to Jacob Shaw, Thomas Wentworth and William Ames & Company to build a jail, the dimensions of which were to be 42x42 feet. The building was erected on the west side of North Main street and was constructed of stone and brick, the outer walls being of the latter material. The cells were of iron and, when the structure was completed, the cost amounted to about \$10,000. In 1904, the building was remodeled, new steel cells replacing the old ones. The cost of the improvement was \$5,000. However, the Appanoose county jail has nothing about its exterior to draw forth any encomiums. Its architecture is of a vintage not known to professional designers and when the grade of North Main street was established the building got a black eye, so to speak, by being left in a hole, four or five feet below the level of the thoroughfare.

## CHAPTER XVI

THE NEW COURTHOUSE DEDICATED—ADDRESS BY JUDGE ROBERT SLOAN—"THE BENCH" BY C. W. VERMILION—"THE BAR" BY JUDGE T. M. FEE—"UNCLE JACK" PERJUE, FIRST SHERIFF, TELLS OF THE EARLY DAYS OF THE COURTS AND LAWYERS.

### DEDICATION ADDRESS

*By Robert Sloan, Presiding Judge*

Gentlemen of the Appanoose County Bar: It affords me great pleasure to be with you on this occasion, and to take part in the dedication of your new courthouse to the transaction of public business and this room to the administration of justice and the enforcement of law. The people of this county are to be congratulated upon the success which has crowned their efforts to secure better facilities for the transaction of public business.

The building is excellent in design, elegant in construction, beautiful in appearance and is evidently strong and durable, and will doubtless prove both comfortable and convenient for the uses for which it is designed. It is the visible home of local government and at the same time a reminder of that power, emanating from the people which secures to the individual citizen the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. It has been well said that this is "a government of the people for the people by the people."

The constitution which they adopted creates each department of the government and defines and limits the powers therein conferred. The people choose from their number their own officers. There is no display in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by these officers, but there is behind them the entire power of the state to enforce obedience to the mandates of the law. While the power of the state is exercised by officers selected therefor, it must be borne in mind that every duty imposed upon them, and all the authority conferred upon them, is regulated by law and must be discharged according to law. The officer is just as much bound by the law and governed by it, as the citizen and cannot substitute his own will therefor, be he the highest or lowest officer of the state. It is this fact more than aught else that prevents tyranny and oppression. But for this fact a government of the people may become just as tyrannical and oppressive as any other.

The work of enacting these laws is entrusted to the legislature but it lies with the courts to interpret and apply them and direct their enforcement, and this duty should be discharged wisely, justly, fearlessly and impartially. It is to this duty and this work that this court room is dedicated. The duty is

unchanging. We soon pass away, others will take our places, but this duty will remain as binding upon our successors, as upon it. No duty is more sacred. Faithful adherence to it, throughout the land, will keep this government the best the world has ever known, and make its citizens free, happy and contented. We need not contemplate the evils that would result from a disregard of this duty. We may, with confidence, hope that the people will be ever watchful of their liberties and quickly resent any efforts to diminish them, or disregard the safeguards with which they have surrounded them. From them came the power which created this great commonwealth, by them it has been so wisely and beneficently exercised that it has made Iowa one of the happiest, freest and best states of the Union; and we may safely trust and justly hope that her citizens will be as faithful in the future as they have been in the past in the cause for good government.

The people of this county decided by their votes that this building should be erected, the officers charged with that duty have faithfully fulfilled their wishes, and the money will come from them to pay for it. By so doing it has become their property devoted and dedicated to the work for which they designed it, and we again congratulate them upon its beauty, elegance, and evident durability. It is the act of the people, more than aught we can say, that dedicates this building to the transaction of public business, and this room to the work of administering and enforcing the law. Divine wisdom alone would prevent mistakes and errors in the judgments of the courts and verdicts of the juries, which will be rendered and returned in this room, in the future deliberations of the court that will be held therein, but let us hope that its walls may never witness a judgment rendered or verdict returned which is knowingly wrong. To this end, the efforts of both the bench and the bar should be united. While the lawyer should put forth his best efforts in behalf of his clients, he should never resort to unfair or unwarranted means to win success, nor should the judge tolerate it.

I feel that I ought not to conclude these remarks without at least a brief reference to the members of the bar of this county who were present at the first term of court held by me in this county, more than thirty-one years ago, and whose lips are now silent in death. The names of Joshua Miller, Amos Harris, W. F. Vermilion, J. A. Elliott, George D. Porter, Harvey Tannehill and Francis Marion Drake are indelibly impressed upon the early history of this county and the development of its resources. I bear glad testimony to their ability as lawyers, their worth as men, and their fidelity to duty, and reckon their friendship as among the most valued treasures of my life. You do well on this occasion to place on record a history of the bar of this county, of which these men were such important members and contributed so much to its luster and renown. Their example we may well emulate and their virtues commemorate.

THE BENCH

*By C. W. Vermilion*

The first session of a court of record in Appanoose county was held September 17, 1847. The county at this time was a part of the third judicial dis-



trict and the court was presided over by Cyrus Olney, district judge, whose home was in Jefferson county.

A local history records that the first action taken by the court was in relation to the bondsmen of one who had been held upon a charge of larceny and had failed to appear. The first judgment was for thirty-two cents, the result of the trial of an appeal case. It is perhaps worthy of note also that among the actions begun at this term was one for divorce—since which time that form of action has not been permitted to fall into disuse.

At that time there were but four judicial districts in the state but in 1849 a new district, the fifth, was organized, which included the county and the territory westward to the Missouri river and northward as far as Marshall, Story and Boone counties.

Judge William McKay, of Polk county, was elected in this district in April, 1849.

In February, 1853, the state was redistricted and the ninth district organized, consisting of Appanoose and the counties lying to the north and west.

John S. Townsend presided in this district from its organization until the state was again redistricted under the constitution of 1857. At that time the county became a part of the second district, which included the same territory belonging to the present district except that of Wayne county was included while Jefferson was not. Judge Townsend was reelected in the second district in 1858. He was the first of the judges whose length of service was sufficient for him to exert any appreciable influence on the community. He went upon the bench when but twenty-nine years old and during the years of his service established the judiciary in the respect and confidence of a frontier community.

The unwritten history of the courts of Appanoose county—that preserved in the traditions of the bar and the stories of the old settlers—begins with Judge Townsend's court.

Upon his retirement he resumed the practice at Albia and before his death in 1892 had witnessed the gradual expansion of the frontier court he had held into the present system.

In 1862 Judge Henry H. Trimble, then of Bloomfield, now of Keokuk, was elected, as the successor of Judge Townsend. After four years of distinguished service upon the bench, Judge Trimble returned to the practice, where for almost forty years he has been known as one of the great lawyers of the state.

He was followed by Judge Harvey Tannehill, of this county, who was elected in 1866 and remained on the bench one term of four years. Upon his retirement he entered the practice here, where he was actively engaged till 1893, when he removed to Arkansas.

Judge Tannehill possessed a natural dignity of carriage and manner that must have made his appearance on the bench that of the ideal judge. In the way of his profession his character and methods of thought were accurately portrayed by his appearance. As a man, however, and beneath the cloak of his dignity and reserve, he had the kindest of natures. His private life was marked by a temperance, serenity and self control that are not often witnessed. Though the end of his days came among new friends and surroundings, his ashes rest here where the active years of his life were spent.

In 1871 Judge Morris J. Williams, of Ottumwa, succeeded Judge Tanne-

hill and presided with distinguished ability for four years. He was followed by Judge Joseph C. Knapp, of Van Buren county. Tradition throughout the district abounds with stories of Judge Knapp. Among the laity he became famous for the gruffness and vigor of his rulings and in the profession for the soundness and certainty of his opinions upon the law.

Judge Edward L. Burton, of Ottumwa, who presided during the eight years following Judge Knapp's retirement in 1878, was another strong character who was noted not only for the dignity and order of his court but as well for the ability displayed in his work on the bench.

In 1868 the legislature had created a circuit court, each district being divided into two circuits, with one judge to each. Appanoose county was in the second circuit of the district.

The first circuit judge was Henry L. Dashiell, of Albia, who presided for four years, beginning with 1869. None of his successors have, I believe, equaled the industry of Judge Dashiell. If my recollection of stories heard at the parental fireside is to be relied upon he began court at 7 o'clock in the morning and adjourned for the day at 10 o'clock at night. This great industry was prompted however, by a lofty sense of duty and was made possible only by a correspondingly great legal ability.

An interesting incident—for it was scarcely more—of the history of the courts of those days was the creation and the abolition of the general term.

When creating the circuit court the legislature had provided that the district judge and two circuit judges should hold from two to four general terms in the district each year and that all appeals should be heard in the first instance by the general term.

The general term was abolished by the next legislature in 1870, its downfall brought about, it is said, by the rage of unsuccessful appellants who charged, no doubt falsely, that it perpetuated rather than corrected the errors of its members, whose judgments were reviewed.

In 1872 the circuit courts were reorganized, the circuit courts being made coextensive with the districts and with but one judge to each district.

From then till the close of 1880 the circuit court of this district was presided over by Judge Robert Sloan, who had occupied the bench in the first circuit for the previous term.

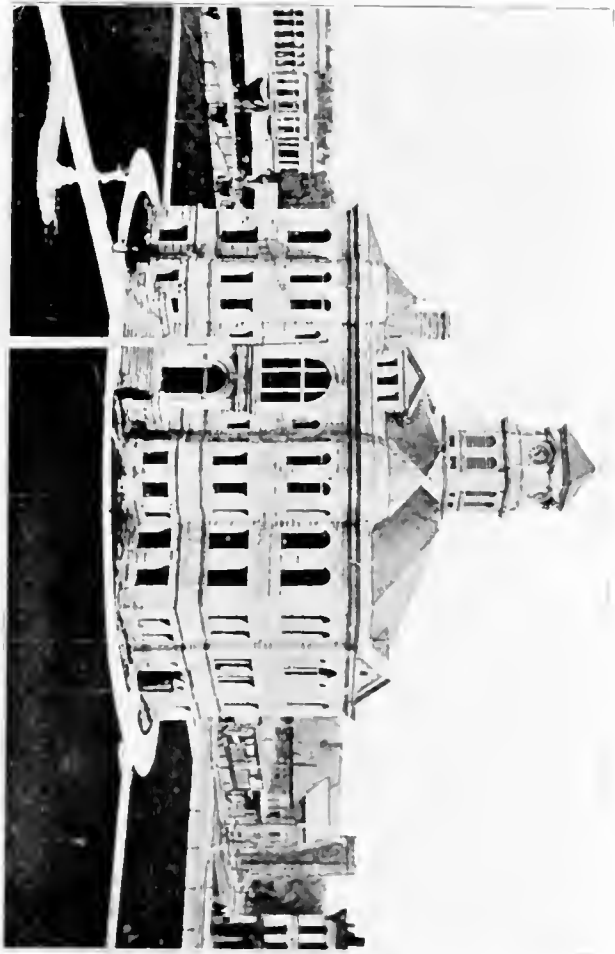
Judge H. C. Traverse, of Bloomfield, went upon the circuit bench in 1881, remaining until the abolition of the court.

In 1884 provision was made for an additional circuit judge for the second district and to this position Judge Dell Stuart, of Chariton, was elected in that year.

Two years later the circuit court was abolished and the state redistricted, the changes taking effect in January, 1887.

The second district as at present constituted—with the addition of Henry county which was subsequently detached—was provided with three judges.

These places were filled by the election in 1886 of Judges Traverse and Stuart of the circuit bench and Judge Charles D. Leggett, of Fairfield. Judge Stuart resigned in 1890 to reenter the practice on the Pacific coast and Judge Burton was called from the bar to fill the vacancy. The election in that year



APPANOOSE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, CENTERVILLE



resulted in the choice of Judge Burton, Judge W. I. Babb, of Mount Pleasant, and the reelection of Judge Traverse.

Before the end of this term Judge Burton suffered a stroke of paralysis which incapacitated him for further labor, and which, after a lingering illness, caused his death. The second period of Judge Burton's service upon the bench added much to an already enviable reputation. Few judges have been able to exert a more lasting influence upon both bar and bench than Judge Burton.

In 1892 the legislature made provision for an additional judge in the district and the position was filled until the ensuing election by the appointment of Judge Joseph C. Mitchell, then of Chariton, later a resident of Ottumwa.

Judge W. D. Tisdale, of Ottumwa, was chosen at the election, however, and served until the close of 1894. In that year were elected Judge T. M. Fee, the dean of the Appanoose county bar; Judge Sloan, who thus resumed the judicial function he had laid aside fourteen years before; Judge M. A. Roberts, of Ottumwa, and Judge Frank W. Eichelberger, of Bloomfield.

The reelection of all of these gentlemen in 1898 and again in 1902, except Judge Fee, who had meanwhile voluntarily returned to the practice, is a greater tribute to their ability and fitness than any mere words of praise.

It will be observed that this 12th day of September, 1904, is within five days of the fifty-seventh anniversary of the opening of the courts in the county.

This beautiful building we have met to dedicate, in comparison with the log store building where that first term was convened in 1847, is typical of the progress, growth and prosperity of the county.

Naturally, the business of the courts has increased with the population, the accumulation of wealth and the growth and development of diversified industries. This increased business has, however, not been in exact proportion to the changed conditions in these respects.

The 948 people residing in Appanoose county in 1847, possessing wealth amounting to less than \$25,000, had more business before Judge Olney's first term than an equal number of people living a vastly more complete life have in the courts today.

One term of perhaps a week was held in that year, while now with a population nearly thirty times as great, holding two hundred times as much property as then, but twenty-eight weeks of court are held in each year. So that contrary to a popular belief the business of the courts has not kept pace with either the growth of population, the increase of wealth or the diversification of occupation.

#### THE BAR, WHAT IT IS, AND SHOULD BE

*By Judge T. M. Fee*

I congratulate the members of the bar of Appanoose county in their good fortune of this day, that they stand in this truly magnificent building, erected by the splendid people of Appanoose county, wherein the business pertaining to the whole people may be transacted, and as a depository of the records and their treasure,—the store house of the present and the future. But above all, as especially interesting to the bar, the lawyers, by which they are more directly benefited as a class, I congratulate you for your good fortune in having this

splendid court room erected as and for a temple of justice, in which to spend so many of our hours of arduous labor, rather than as it has been in the past, especially since we were deprived of the old court room. No better proof exists of the enterprise and intelligence of the citizens of a county, state or city, than their public buildings, schoolhouses, churches, libraries and court-houses, and I am glad to know that this building, with its finishings and furnishings, reflects the character and enterprise of the citizens of our own county.

I came to this city when the first rough little frame courthouse stood about where A. E. Wooden's clothing store now is, and the one replaced by this magnificent courthouse was then under construction.

The lawyers residing in this county when I came here were Harvey Tannehill, Amos Harris, Joshua Miller and James Galbraith, living in Centerville. All of these are dead and all remained in the active practice until their death. All of these men were honest, courteous and able lawyers, and worthy the name and the profession.

Tannehill, Harris and Miller were distinguished for their ability as lawyers, as citizens and Christian gentlemen, and all rose to distinction. Harris was a member of the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution of Iowa. Tannehill was elected judge of the district court and Miller was state senator.

Other lawyers were afterward added to this bar as the years passed by. Some are dead and others are yet alive and with us now and some removed to other places. The time limits of my remarks will not permit me to refer to them individually. My subject is the bar.

What is the bar? It is a class of men who have been admitted to the legal profession, or profession of the law, and in this country includes the counselor, the advocate and the barrister, and all embraced in the title, lawyer. We are members of and represent one of the noblest, and sometimes it is claimed, the noblest of all the professions. As we look out upon the present and turn back to the past, we discover that it includes many of the greatest, ablest and renowned men of the present and the past, and certain it is, that no profession or class has so great an influence in shaping and controlling the destinies of mankind and of governments, as the men of the legal profession; and none have so great opportunities to direct the affairs of men in all the divisions and walks of life as the legal profession, or members of the bar.

Then what kind of a man should the lawyer be? My judgment is, and that is the consensus of most of mankind, I believe, he should be a man of the highest character and integrity; of the highest patriotism and deep seated honesty; of the most lofty conception of the rights of others and his duties in obtaining or defending those rights; a man of such noble traits as cause him to shun and scorn the base and dishonorable tricks and practices of what is known as the slyster or pettifogger; a man educated and learned, diligent and wise, courteous and considerate and who holds love of truth and right, personal honor and personal integrity above mere success and financial gain.

After long years of experience, with the best of opportunities to learn the character of the members of the bar, I am glad to be able to say that in no profession or class of men, outside the ministers of the gospel, can a greater per-

cent be found who come up to the standard I have given than can be found in the legal profession.

I have many times been pained, humiliated and disgusted by a wholesale criticism or declaration by some intelligent people that all lawyers are dishonest. The whole profession has to suffer this denunciation because of the acts or character of some individual member of the profession.

It is the dishonest and disreputable individual member that brings disgrace and distrust upon the profession. He filches the good name of the greatest profession and makes it a by-word upon the lips of those who cannot distinguish between the clean and the unclean.

The one who tampers with or packs the jury, or suborns witnesses or persuades, drives or coaxes his clients or witnesses to commit perjury, either directly or indirectly, or employs all the tricks of deception, omission or of commission known to a skillful, adroit and bold shyster, "who is a past master of the arts of impudence, swagger and cunning," or, in other words, the lawyer whose purpose is to win his case by fair or foul means and wins his case, is talked of and his success is heralded forth in the community, and he is the man that brings unmerited condemnation upon the whole profession.

The profession should not be condemned because of the disreputable practice of the few, any more than the Christian religion because a minister of the gospel has fallen from the path of virtue.

The true lawyer is he who with honest motives endeavors to develop the truth, and searches for the same with all his might, let it be with his client or the opponent, and not use any means to conceal the truth and cheat justice of its reward, or conceal it from the court or the jury. He will appeal to the court and the jury only for a just, fair and honest disposition of his client's cause and will only seek to develop the truth, that right and justice prevail.

His whole aim should be to tip the scales of justice, by truth, fairness, honesty and the very right, and not by knavery, imposition, injustice, perjury, subornation of perjury, deceit, deception or the practices of fraud, or by the concealment of the truth, or misleading jurors or witnesses, or false statement or deception.

No lawyer should seek to obtain business by the means that by all respectable lawyers are recognized as unfair, dishonorable or disreputable.

To maintain our good standing, we must not go contrary to the ethics of the profession, which all lawyers are supposed to know and recognize, but which it is needless for me to recall if time permitted. The lawyer's life is one of conflict. He leads a strenuous life and spends much of his time in conflict with the court. He puts in much of his time in every court trying to keep the court from making mistakes, and much of his time is employed in trying to convince the court that it has made mistakes and in the latter case it is a hard task he has assumed.

It is said the lawyer sometimes confuses the jury. That may be, but that is no worse than the judge does. I heard of a judge in another district, who instructed the jury in a case tried before him. The jury retired to consider their verdict but remained out a long time. The judge got impatient at the delay in returning a verdict and called the jury into court and asked them what was the cause of the delay. He was not a good writer and it occurred to him

that perhaps they could not read his instructions, so he said to the jury, "Can't you read my instructions?" The foreman of the jury arose and said, rather hesitatingly, "Yeas-ah, Judge, we can read your instructions easy enough, but we can't make head nor tail out of them."

That reminds me of another transaction in court. A lawyer had been talking two hours to the jury, and a listener that heard it leaned over to the bailiff and asked him which side the lawyer who was talking was on. The bailiff replied: "I don't know; he has not committed himself yet."

At the dedication of the new courthouse in 1904, John Jackson Perjue, familiarly known as "Uncle Jack" Perjue, the first sheriff of Appanoose county, was present, and took a lively interest in all that was taking place, notwithstanding he was then in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He came to the county in 1843, about the time this portion of Iowa had been thrown open for settlement, took an active part in the organization of the county in 1846, and was elected its first sheriff. His experiences were varied and intensely interesting, as his life covered the period of the county's birth and growth of sixty years. Below is given a reminiscence article, the material of which was furnished by this pioneer settler and sheriff for *The Iowegian*, and published a short time before his death. There are valuable details of the early history of this county never before published, which are here preserved for the edification of coming generations. The reader should keep in mind that Sheriff Perjue gave the relation of his recollections in 1904 and all comparisons of dates should be made with that year:

Had "Uncle Jack" Perjue had his way about it, Centerville would now be admiring her paved streets and other improvements and the people of the county would be coming to pay their taxes in a new courthouse some distance to the northeast of where the city site now lies. In 1845 when the commissioners came to lay out the county seat, Mr. Perjue, a resident of the county since 1843, piloted them over the neighborhood and helped make the selection. The commissioners first came to his house from Bloomfield, Mr. Perjue then living northeast and some five or six miles from what is now Centerville. Using his own expression, he went with the commissioners to old man Perkins', where now is the McConnell farm east of town, and from there they went to the Stratton place, north on Cooper, and then these three pioneer settlers and commissioners went over the hills through the grass and hazel brush and finally decided on the spot where the future county seat was to grow.

#### DISAGREEMENT AS TO THE SITE

The main motive of the commissioners was to secure a site for the county seat as close to the geographical center of the county as possible, and when they found the center was near what is now the northeast corner of the corporation of Centerville they chose the quarter section lying to the south and west as the proper one.

"If I had my way about it," says Mr. Perjue, "it would have been to the northeast, nearer Chariton and in the neighborhood of my place. I had a good lying piece of ground in mind for it but old man Perkins had a site too, and if he had won out, it would have been east of the present site, while if Mr.



Stratton had succeeded in having his way, it would have been north of Cooper on the divide between it and Walnut, about where Forbush now is. I think the commissioners did not listen much to any of us, and only tried to get close to the center. I think it was something of a mistake, too, for if the town had been built where I proposed, it would have been on lower ground and railroads would have been much more easily secured."

#### 'SQUIRE WADLINGTON

In prospecting for a town site the prairie south of Centerville was looked over, but prairie in those days did not appeal very strongly to the prospective settler. The site was selected—an open country with no inhabitants. But there was a pioneer watching to open up in business in the person of a man who became widely known as 'Squire Wadlington. "He had settled down," says Mr. Perjue, "in a little cabin, a short distance east of the northeast corner of town. Wadlington had learned from George W. Perkins, who was something of a surveyor and possessed a compass, that he was near the center of the county and thought it might be that he would be on the county seat site when it was chosen. But Wadlington was not on the site of the future city of Centerville, and when he discovered the fact, he tore down his cabin and moved it to the spot where now stands the Wooden Bank. Here he installed his little general store in a little room of the log cabin. A brother assisted him in making his new arrangements."

The site for the future city of Centerville, which was first called Chaldea, was a half mile square and took in a part of the Spooner claim, that family having located to the north. The Wadlington store became something of a center of importance but it was not destined to long have a monopoly. As Mr. Perjue says, "Charlie Howell, father of attorney Fred Howell, opened a store on what is now East Maple street, not far from the Augustus place. In 1846 when the town was surveyed by J. F. Stratton and the public square laid out, this store was removed and set upon the lot where the Howell brick block now stands on the public square, part of which is occupied by a son of Mr. Howell as a law office."

#### THE FIRST SCHOOL

"The first school in what is now Centerville," continued Mr. Perjue, "was, if I remember rightly, at Billy Manson's. I am not sure just when it was opened but in those days the people were pretty careful to have schools wherever they could. Charlie Howell built the first frame house in the town, on the east corner of Main, on the south side of the square. In this building he kept his store and part of it was occupied by his family. It was not long either, till the people had church privileges and the old Methodist church was built. The first church bell that I remember of was the one put in the Baptist church. 'Squire Wadlington gave it to them. His store is where the public business was first transacted and in it the first court was held, the jury using an adjoining room to his store, but court did not last long."

## THE FIRST ELECTION

The first election in the county is vividly remembered by Mr. Perjue, as he was then elected sheriff, and as no counties to the west were organized, his jurisdiction took him to the Missouri river. His family was now growing and having a dislike to being away from home, he resigned after having been reelected. Thomas Wilson was appointed to fill his unexpired term.

## TAKES ELECTION RETURNS TO IOWA CITY

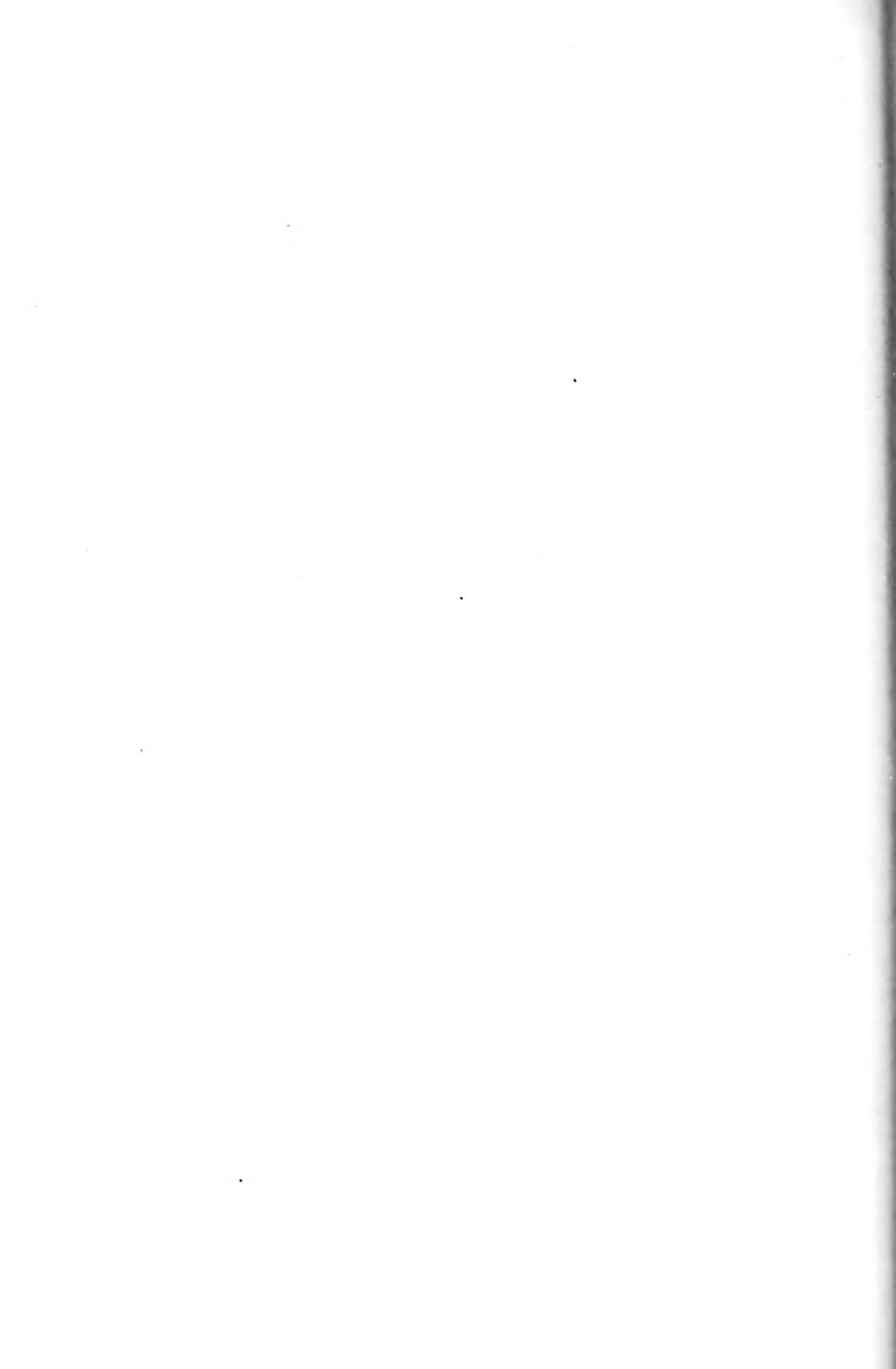
At the time of the first election in Appanoose county, there was no postoffice established nor was there such a person as a mail carrier in this section of the country, hence it was required of Mr. Perjue, as sheriff of the county, to take the election returns to the state capital, then at Iowa City. The journey was a long one, but he set out in the early part of 1847 with the few ballots which had been cast, probably about thirty-five, all of which had been deposited in the box at Centerville. The journey was made safely, however, and arriving at Iowa City, he was disappointed by not finding a person about the state house. The next thing to do was to put up at a lodging house and when finally he delivered his ballots to the proper official and received his pay for his arduous services, he found that his stipend was not in currency but state script, which had to suffer a generous discount before it was available to meet his expenses. After having paid his bills and returned to his home, Sheriff Perjue had \$1.50 in script remaining.

This, however, was not the first trip Mr. Perjue made to Iowa City. When first elected sheriff he was keeping "bachelor's hall" in a lonesome cabin he had erected. From events that followed it is very probable the sheriff had determined while in Iowa City that he would return and marry the girl he had met there some time previously, so that it is presumed having seen his sweetheart in the city and being disgusted upon his return here with the barrenness of his cabin, he hitched up his ox team, drove back to Iowa City, married the girl, returned to Centerville and set up housekeeping. On his wedding trip back from the capital, Mr. Perjue brought back some wheat and rye, which he sowed in the spring. His first home in the county was on a tract of land, part of which is now owned by Edward White.

## SETTLERS WERE SLOW TO COME

"Settlement the first six years," says Perjue, "was slow. There was a dispute about the Missouri line and people did not like to settle so near trouble and uncertainty. But finally these difficulties were adjusted and then the growth was substantial. At the time I came here the last settlement passed was in Jefferson county and this was pretty much on the frontier for some time. Old Alexandria on the Mississippi was the trading point for several years. Later came Des Moines river points and a little trading was done at Bloomfield. It was not until 1844 that I learned of other settlers around me in the county. In

that year I met the Strattons from about Unionville and they told me of William Crow being down there, and other settlers. Mr. Stratton had set up a little mill on Cooper, north of town, and with the Spooners south of that, and a few other stragglers here and there, a feeling of great neighborliness sprung up and soon the work was initiated and the foundation of Appanoose county's future prosperity was laid securely and well."



## CHAPTER XVII

THE FIRST PHYSICIANS ENDURED HARDSHIPS AND WERE POORLY PAID—PILLS AND QUININE COMPRISED THE PIONEER DOCTORS' PHARMACOPOEIA—PLACED GREAT RELIANCE ON THE LANCET AND BLEED HIS PATIENT WITH OR WITHOUT PROVOCATION—NAMES OF SOME PIONEERS OF THE HEALING ART—THE MEDICAL SOCIETY—MERCY HOSPITAL.

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

Before the advent of the "regular" practitioner the sick and ailing were subjected to the tender mercies of the "yarb" (herb) doctor, the "bone-setters," and other "quacks," who knew of the virtues of certain nostrums which they compounded, and which were prescribed to their patients indiscriminately. Then there was the woman doctor, whose chief merit lay in the intensity of her passion for nursing and mothering the object of her ministrations. She gathered boneset, pennyroyal and other herbs, from which she made teas and syrups, the latter being much more palatable than the former. She was the dreadful ogre of the youth of early days, as she was wont to dose them with her bitter, nauseous decoctions, to her heart's content and the utter disgust of the little victims.

Patent medicines did not come until later on and those who took up the healing art were often put to severe tests to meet the exigencies of an extraordinary

case. Drug stores were few and far between and the doctor was compelled to use his wits to the stretching point in many instances.

In the "Forties" appeared the college bred, regularly prepared practitioner, who gave to his patient the benefits of a specially trained mind and hand. With ambition to become practical and expert in his chosen profession and a laudable determination to "make his mark" as a physician in the new field of his choosing, he soon made headway into the confidence of those who placed themselves under his care and the "quack" almost disappeared as a nondescript unit of professional society. We still have the gentry with us, however, and the thousand and one "patent" cures for consumption, cancer and other maladies, which baffle the research and skill of the most adept in the science of materia medica.

During the early settlement of the county the principal diseases were malarial fever and catarrhal pneumonia, according to Dr. S. W. Sawyers, of Centerville. At this time—1849 to 1853—"these diseases were usually sthenic in character and were almost invariably treated by vene-section, calomel and quinine. In 1852-3 a very widespread epidemic of scarletina of severe form prevailed in the western part of the county." Typhoid first made its appearance in 1853 and prevailed to quite an extent, and in 1856 diphtheria taxed the ingenuity and endurance of the physician, the first cases nearly all proving fatal. In the same year the scourge of smallpox menaced the community. There were forty cases, many of them resulting in death. In the winter of 1863-4, a number of fatal cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported and in 1865 an epidemic of erysipelas was energetically fought before it could be exterminated.

#### SOME EARLY PRACTITIONERS

The first person to take up the practice of medicine and surgery in Appanoose, of which there is any record, was William S. Manson, who had acquired some little acquaintance with the uses and efficacy of drugs and medicines in his old Tennessee home. Arriving early in the '40s, he at once became known as the "doctor" and soon had quite a clientele, which he visited on foot or horseback, as the occasion required. He concocted his own medicines and carried them in saddlebags, which were thrown over the shoulders of his horse, or carried on his own back. It was said of "Dr." Manson that "he was a man of good judgment and, in ordinary ailments, was of considerable help." The chronicle does not state, however, that Manson was prepared for his vocation by a course of reading and training in college and hospital.

In the class with William Manson may be added "Dr." Shafer, a German; "Dr." Sales and "Dr." Pewthers. There was also a Mr. Stratton. All of these attended the sick and distressed and prescribed for the bodily ailments of their patients with more or less success. They were not required in those days to have a license to practice medicine and that, for one reason, was why the settlers took them upon trust, so to speak. Through a spirit of kindness, earnestness of purpose and natural aptitude for the work at hand, these men undoubtedly did well, worked hard, withstood many privations and were poorly paid, for money was an extremely scarce article.

J. H. Worthington was the first regular physician to practice his profession in Appanoose county. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in December,

1822, and commenced the practice of medicine at Exline in 1846. He died at Exline in 1885.

In the year 1851 there were four physicians in Centerville: W. W. Cottell; Hugh McCoy, Amos Patterson and Jeremiah Brower. Dr. Cottell, a bachelor came from Ohio and removed to Jefferson county in 1855 and from there to Fairfield, where he died in 1883. He was considered a very good physician. Dr. McCoy was in good standing, but relinquished his practice for farm life in 1868, moving to Walnut township. Dr. Patterson also tired of the routine of a professional life and retired to a farm a mile and a half south of Centerville. He is still living, but the years are bearing heavily upon him.

Dr. Jeremiah Brower immigrated from North Carolina and located in Centerville in 1850, where he became well known as a physician. He practiced three years in Centerville and then removed to Warren county, continuing there as a physician until incapacitated by physical infirmities.

Dr. Pewthers was a botanic doctor, or an herbalist or "yarb" doctor.

Dr. Nathan Udell was one of the early settlers in the county, coming here in 1848 and locating in Unionville. The township and village of Udell were named in his honor. He practiced his profession at Unionville for many years and in 1885 removed to Kansas. Dr. Udell was an able physician and became a prominent citizen. He was a member of the state senate. His death took place in Denver, Colorado, in March, 1903, and his body was brought back for interment.

Henry Hakes was born in New York in 1823 and studied medicine with one of the leading physicians of the Empire state. He practiced his profession in his native state and after his marriage came to Appanoose, in 1853, and located in Centerville and opened an office. He also kept a drug store. Dr. Hakes died in 1885.

Dr. E. Mechem was a resident of Centerville some time before the war and many patients were on his list, all of whom spoke a kindly word for him, both as a man and physician. After a short stay he left Centerville for Decatur county, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Dr. Walker practiced medicine in Centerville in the days of its infancy, but left the village for a more lucrative field of endeavor.

Dr. Robert Stephenson, Sr., immigrated from Ohio to Centerville while the Civil war was on and maintained a successful practice until his death in 1880.

Sylvester H. Sawyers was the son of Elisha Sawyers, who left Nashville, Tennessee, with his family in 1850 and settled in the free state of Iowa, choosing Centerville as a location for his energies. For a while he kept a hotel and later one at Unionville. Sylvester H. Sawyers, the son, became noted as a physician and surgeon, acquiring a large practice, not only in the county but in other localities. To Dr. Sylvester Sawyers Appanoose county is indebted for the two physicians and surgeons of his name, John Lazelle Sawyers and Clyde E. Sawyers, both of whom have a large and lucrative practice at Centerville.

Hague Hoffman was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, in 1831. He came to Iowa in 1857 and lived in Unionville several years. Here he studied medicine under Dr. S. H. Sawyers, an eminent physician and surgeon of his day. Dr. Hoffman graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons,

Cincinnati, Ohio, and practiced his profession at Unionville until 1865, when he moved to Moravia.

Franklin Fells located in Centerville in 1855 and began the practice of medicine with Dr. McCoy. He graduated from Rush Medical College in 1864. The doctor went into the manufacture of medicine later on and from the fact that he advertised, it is probable he was not in the best of standing with the "regulars," who make a fetish of the so-called "professional ethics."

Moses Y. Sellers began the practice of medicine in Moulton over four decades ago. He spent part of the year 1864 in the medical college at Keokuk and then opened an office in Leonium, where he remained four years. He graduated from the Keokuk Medical College in 1886.

As a physician, John M. Sturdivant was eminently successful. He was born on a farm in Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1838, and died November 7, 1890. Dr. Sturdivant read medicine under Dr. O. A. George, at Bonaparte, Iowa, and graduated from an eye, ear and throat infirmary of St. Louis; and Keokuk Medical College in 1861. He began practice in Cincinnati, Iowa, and remained there until 1882, when he came to Centerville.

Dr. William Sayres was one of the early regular practitioners of Appanoose county and established a splendid reputation as a physician and surgeon. He was a man of high character and his death, which occurred March 14, 1891, was deeply regretted. He was born on a farm in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1818, and when a lad learned the tailor's trade. Being ambitious, he read medicine, began the practice and, in 1851, located in Drakesville, where he remained until 1855, when he removed to Cincinnati. Dr. Sayres held the position of postmaster at Cincinnati under Abraham Lincoln and retained the office until the first election of Grover Cleveland.

Joseph P. Smith, a native of the Keystone state, graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852. He located in Centerville in 1859 and in Orleans in 1860, where he practiced his profession nine years. In 1869 Dr. Smith removed to Moulton, and there built up a good practice during his residence in the village.

E. M. Reynolds located in Appanoose county with his parents in 1849. He began the practice of medicine in Centerville in 1873 and continued until his death. Dr. E. E. Bamford bought his practice a short time before his death.

Dr. M. L. Culp practiced for some time at Moulton, locating there in 1873.

Dr. Price N. Landis served as an army surgeon during the Civil war and located in Exline in 1865. He remained in the practice a number of years.

Dr. Beebe lived a busy and practical life and for many years practiced medicine in Franklin township.

Dr. G. S. Stansberry took excellent care of the sick in and about Dean and was early in the field as a physician, the '50s having just commenced when he came to Appanoose county.

In her pioneer days, Moravia was fortunate in having two good physicians in the persons of Drs. Harvey and Bradley. Both of these worthy men died at Moravia many years ago.

At Moulton the first physician to practice there was Dr. M. B. V. Howell. He was followed by Dr. James P. Smith and later, Dr. W. F. S. Murdy. Dr. J. D. Hawkins settled there in 1884, but none of these physicians are in the



village at this time. W. F. S. Murdy came to Appanoose county with his parents in 1861, when a lad of seventeen years. He read medicine in the office of Dr. M. V. Howell, of Moulton, and, after graduating from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis in 1848, he opened an office in Moulton.

Other physicians who practiced in Centerville, early in its history, and who are long since gone to their last resting place, were Drs. N. L. Price, C. H. Bishop, H. D. Shontz, J. C. Whitney and G. A. Henry. Dr. William M. Scott is still living, although in retirement. For an extended sketch of this dean of the profession, see Volume II.

#### APPANOOSE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Prior to the year 1909 the physicians of Appanoose county joined with members of their profession of Wayne county and organized the Appanoose and Wayne County Medical Society. The medical men of Appanoose county separated from Wayne in a formal manner, at a meeting held in the assembly room of Drake Public Library building, January 26, 1909. This meeting was called to order by Dr. E. E. Bamford. Dr. C. P. Tillmont was placed in the chair and Dr. Frank Sturdivant was chosen as secretary of the proceedings. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers of the newly-created society elected: President, W. L. Downing; vice president, E. E. Bamford; secretary and treasurer, C. P. Bowen; delegate to state convention, C. S. James; board of censors, U. L. Hurt, W. A. Harris, A. B. George. Interesting papers were read and discussed and President Warher of the State Medical Society delivered an address. At this meeting it was determined that all members of the erstwhile Appanoose-Wayne County Medical Society should be eligible to the Appanoose County Medical Society. A permanent meeting place was secured in Drake Public Library building.

The present officers and members of the society are:

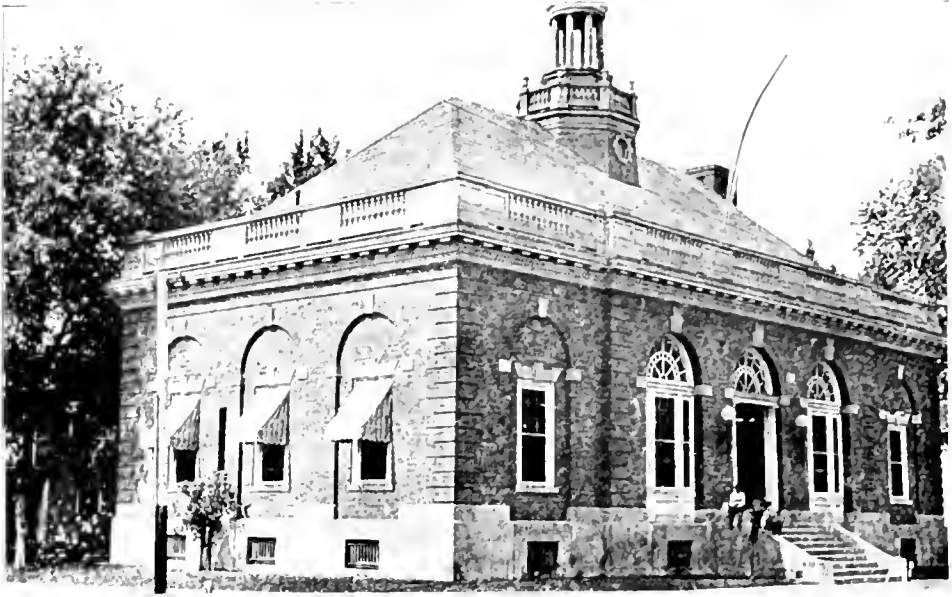
President, J. L. Sawyers; vice president, T. J. Case; secretary-treasurer, C. S. James; censors, J. A. Replogle, U. L. Hurt, C. P. Tillmont; delegate to state convention, E. E. Bamford. Members: Centerville, E. E. Bamford, C. P. Bowen, T. W. Blachley, A. B. George, C. S. Hickman, E. E. Heaton, W. A. Harris, C. S. James, W. B. Miller, J. McFarland, J. L. Sawyers, J. W. Shuman, C. E. Sawyers, B. F. Sturdivant, G. F. Severs, W. W. Syp, W. Scott, C. P. Tillmont; Cincinnati, H. C. Hoch, J. M. Sturdivant, A. P. Stevenson, W. H. Stephenson; Moulton, W. L. Downing, E. T. Printz, M. Y. Sellers, W. F. Ware; Moravia, W. R. Day, G. D. Lynch; Unionville, T. J. Case; Mystic, W. J. Fenton, N. W. Labaugh; Exline, L. J. Sturdivant; Udell, J. A. Replogle; Numa, U. L. Hurt.

#### MERCY HOSPITAL

Through the efforts of the medical fraternity of Centerville, funds were raised by subscription and otherwise in the year 1902, amounting to about \$10,000, for the purpose of establishing a hospital. The William Peatman residence, on South Main street, was purchased and another, close by, was also secured and moved to the west end of the lot. In this latter building are rooms for the nurses and a chapel. Before work on the hospital had been completed,

apartments were erected which joined the two structures mentioned and the result is a connected string of buildings, running from Main street back to South Twelfth street, and opposite the handsome new high school building. The institution was opened November 17, 1903, under the management of a corps of local physicians. But the managing board soon tired of the responsibilities involved and the hospital was turned over to the Sisters of Mercy of St. Joseph's parish and is now known as Mercy Hospital.





CENTERVILLE POSTOFFICE



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, CINCINNATI

## CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF APPANOOSE COUNTY—THEIR HISTORIES AS PORTRAYED BY MRS. S. S. WEBSTER, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING IN THE CITIES AND VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY.

The school system of Appanoose county was organized under the same laws and regulations pertaining to other counties of Iowa. There are thirteen school townships, twelve independent districts, one city and twenty-three rural independent districts. At the present time (1912) there are one hundred and forty schoolhouses, suitable for use, two hundred and thirty teachers employed, and eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three pupils of school age. The following towns have graded schools:

CENTERVILLE.—Four buildings for the grades and a high-school building. The high-school building is modern, convenient and of beautiful architecture. It is an accredited school and the work done by the teachers and pupils is surpassed by no other school in the state. Appanoose county may well be proud of the Centerville high school.

MOULTON.—One school building, with an excellent high school, and for its size the equipment is one of the best in the state. The courses consist of a normal training course and others.

MYSTIC.—Four school buildings and an excellent high-school course.

CINCINNATI.—One building, all grades, from the primary to four-years' high-school course. Its building is modern in every manner.

MORAVIA.—One school building, all grades, and a four-year high-school course. The building is excellent and modern in design.

JEROME.—Is supplied with one three-room building, in which are employed three teachers who extend their services to the tenth year work.

UNIONVILLE.—One school building, three teachers and all employed to teach to eleventh year.

EXLINE.—One school building, four teachers and grades to tenth year.

NUMA.—One school building, four teachers and all grades to eleventh year work.

BRAZIL.—One school building, two teachers and work extending to ninth year.

RATHBUN.—One school building, not modern, but a very good structure. There are three teachers who extend their work to the ninth year.

UDELL.—This modern little village has one very convenient school building. There are two teachers, whose work extends into the tenth grade.

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

## CHAPTER XIX

### THE PRESS

AN ARCHIMEDEAN LEVER THAT MOVES THE SENTIMENT OF THE WORLD—THE PAPERS OF BYGONE DAYS AND THEIR NEWS SERVICE—RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL—PAPERS WHICH DID NOT FILL A WIDE-FELT WANT—THE PRESENT PRESS WHICH ABLY SERVES CENTERVILLE AND APANOOSE COUNTY.

There is not more difference between the tallow dip of half a century ago and a two-thousand candle-power arc than there is to be noticed between the Chieftain of 1856 and the Centerville papers of today. In fact the person of this day who turns the old pages of the Chieftain, of which very few remain, seeking something in the form of news of Centerville and the county of that earlier day, finds himself wondering why the subscriber or merchant paid his newspaper bills at all—and what he got for his money? The oldest inhabitant may remember the paucity that featured the news column of papers of those days and he may recall the reason that people advanced for paying the printer but it is certain that no such paper as was then well supported could live long in these times. This deficiency was not unique with the Chieftain however; it was characteristic of American newspaperdom.

There was no thought then of anything but the simplest form of printing press except in the largest and richest offices. The Chieftain was printed on a hand press, operated by man power, or oftener as being cheaper, by boy power. There was painful reality in the phrase "working off the edition" and however limited the circulation, it took time. There was no possibility of enlargement by throwing on an extra two or four pages, as the perfecting presses of this day do on short notice; it was four pages or none. If the four pages would not hold the advertising and the sage observations of the editor, the alternative was to make the columns longer, or add one or two columns to a page. By this process in times of abounding plenty with the advertiser the "sheet" expanded into a "blanket" and was worthy of its name. Those old time papers had an immensity of expanse that would not be tolerated today.

#### PAUCITY OF READING MATTER

Today people complain that their papers contain too much advertising for the amount of reading matter, but they do not realize that there has been a steady gain in the proportion of reading matter all these years. Most of the matter in the early days that purported to be used was paid "puffs" or editorial

observation or opinion. The occasional news item that strayed into print was so shorn of details, so compressed and so laden with wise observations, comment and advice, that the reader got only the barest glimpse of what had happened and that glimpse was destitute of all color, circumstance or incident; destitute of everything, in fact, but the mere statement that such and such a thing happened.

#### THERE WERE NO REPORTERS

This lack of narrative and statement in the so-called news of fifty years ago may be accounted for by several reasons. For one thing, it was the fashion to treat news in that manner. The reportorial art and knack had not been developed, though it was coming. For another thing, the paper that was published in Iowa in those days could not afford to make extended mention of anything that did not have great political or financial interest, unless it might be the most sensational of events, such as a great storm, or fire, or crime, or accident. Again, it was the manner of the times to take opinions at second hand; very much more the manner of that time than it is of this, at any rate. And then there was little display of that energy in the pursuit of news matter that is the characteristic of the newspaper of today. The most sensational incidents were passed with the merest mention.

#### ANONYMOUS NEWS ITEMS

There was a curious reluctance to mention the names of individuals in those days. Entire issues of the paper about this period do not contain the name of a single person in the way of news. At the same time the editorial columns may have teemed with personalities that verged upon virulence. Strangers were coming to Centerville by the hundreds, yet there were no "personals," such as make an important feature of the papers today. People died and were married, bought and sold property, and gave parties, suffered good and evil fortune, and did no end of things worthy to be recounted in print, as they do now and always have done; yet the local columns of the local papers took practically no account of them. Politics and "puffs" and stale generalities made up the mass of the matter published.

#### WOULD CALL A SPADE A SPADE

On the other hand, the editor had a plain and homely way of calling a spade a spade in those days—if, indeed, he did not go further than that and call it several things more—and in controversies he was wont to break out in language that would not be heard in any newspaper office of standing in this time. The editor of those days had not the fear of the libel law before his eyes as now, for one thing, and it was a plainer spoken and altogether cruder and rougher age, for another. He said things then that he would not dare to say today; he said things then that he would not be disposed to say now. It was the fashion, the thing that people expected. A newspaper was accounted without snap, or character and vigor if it did not pitch into the other fellow without fine scruple, touching the names, if called. To give an example, not mentioning any paper:

"Messrs. Editors: Referring to extremely personal communications in the *World Illuminator*, signed 'Blank,' it might be expected by strangers to the man



that I should answer his query. If any person of respectability, whether my political friend or enemy, desires me to answer questions civilly presented, I shall do so with the greatest of pleasure, but so far as 'Blank' is known in this community, it is as a loafer and a liar, and with due respect to myself and personal friends, I cannot descend to discuss a matter with him in the public print but shall hereafter treat his communications as they deserve, with silent contempt, considering, as I do, personal vilification at his hands, creditable rather than otherwise."

Between the editor and his brother editor there frequently befell passages at arms that reeked with gore. The polite vocabulary was exhausted in mutual belaborings and the language of Billingsgate was not infrequently drawn upon and yet, when the paper was out the principals in this wordy combat did not scruple to appear in public in most brotherly communion. All this slang-whanging and blustering was mere stage thunder, harmless and part of the play. The people wanted a gingery paper—or else the editor sadly misunderstood the tenor of their newspaper appetite—and he gave them what they wanted; but never at the expense of the fraternal friendship.

#### PAID MATTER

There is another reason that accounts for the lack of the personal element in the news columns of those times, and that is one purely of business. It is always hard to dissociate advertising from news. Use men's names in print, and a certain amount of advertising inevitably follows. The newspaper in those days was not at all a public affair but a private enterprise. Its first duty was to its owner's interest. He was primarily publishing an advertising sheet and by way of diversion, filling a small portion of it with opinions and news matter, the advertising being all the time the prime interest. So, while the first years of the newspaper in Centerville showed a scant column of so-called local news, the rest of the paper, with the exception of three or four columns of editorial and miscellany, was fairly crowded with advertising. There were no mentions of weddings, or funerals, or deaths; of comings or goings; of buildings and bargains in real estate—as a rule—unless the parties at interest paid for them. The following item published in an issue of the Chieftain gives the clue to the situation as clearly as anything can:

"Notice—Persons getting married and sending in notices are requested to pay for the insertion of the same as for any other advertisement; otherwise they will not appear. The man who is too poor to pay for having his marriage published, better be thinking of other matters than getting a wife."

There is the matter in a nutshell—nothing was used as news that could be made to pay the paper a profit; and rather than miss an occasional profit of this sort the paper would miss publishing any amount of matter that is now regarded as vital news. The half century or more that has passed since then has absolutely revolutionized newspaper making. It has reversed the importance of the editorial and the news page, and it has likewise reversed the relative position of proper news matter and legitimate advertising matter. Then a newspaper was essentially an advertising sheet, but it carried a little reading matter. Now it is a newspaper, and carries with the reading some advertising. Then the depart-

ment of local news was so rudimentary as sometimes not to be visible, while the editorials gave character and standing to the paper. Now the editorial quality of a paper may help to give it standing, but its repute as a purveyor of fresh, reliable, interesting, important news is the factor that counts with the public and determines its popularity. The newspaper man of this day who turns over the files of the papers of those days is apt to picture the stir he would have been able to make if he could have been there then, with a moderately good plant and a fresh infusion of modern ideas. Hardly any other well established line of activity in this country has undergone as much change in the past fifty years as the making of a daily paper.

#### RAN ALL TO POLITICS

The whole end of man, in those days, seemed to be political discussion, if the life of the time has been truly reflected in the local journalism of that day. Compared with the same line of matter today, it was decidedly strenuous. The man on the other side, whichever side it might be, was seldom accredited with even a modicum of brains, honor or decency. In these days such controversy is conducted between impersonal newspapers; then the editor who was really in earnest, routed his opponent out of the defense afforded by the editorial "we," and fought him in the open in his own proper name and person. When politics failed as a source of inspiration the shears were the main reliance, and choice selections, ranging from an elopement or embezzlement in some distant state to the manners of the king of Portugal, were offered the readers of the paper. The Chieftain, in its infancy, kept company with the other papers of the state in these customs. Its old files show numbers that are destitute of anything that can be construed as local news, and again there are others that tell fairly well what happened here when the town was new. But it did as well as its contemporaries, and eventually it distanced them all.

#### STALE NEWS PREFERRED

Another mannerism of the time in journalism was seeming indifference to the timeliness of the publication of news. There was little of the present day's haste to have a man on the spot when things were happening. The news which did get into the paper was apt to be at least one day or week older than it should have been, and it might be several days older. It is quite usual to find a bare mention of a ball, a concert, a lecture, a meeting, or some such event, in the issue following the date, with the promise that the matter shall be taken up at greater length in a future issue. Many things that a paper of today would report in full at any cost in the first succeeding issue were passed in this manner.

This is easily accounted for. Capital was limited and later, as money troubles multiplied in this community, receipts were scanty where they should have been plentiful. The newspaper of those days was always short-handed. It needed more help than it was able to hire. The Chieftain suffered this limitation, as did the other papers of Centerville and this territory. What was written must be written by probably one man, or at the most, by two. It was a physical impossibility for that one man to do all the other more necessary things that must

be done first, and then have much time left for verbatim reports of toast, programs, political harangues, and runaways. Even if he had notes of the matter, he had to wait for time to expand them into copy. There were no stenographers and typewriters in those days.

#### A CHANGE OF SPEECH

Again, we notice the wide divergence between the language of the press in those days and the speech it uses now. Then it was stilted, formal and stiff, in many cases, and at least it was always tinged with something of that kind. It had the euphemism of Washington Irving, or Macaulay, or Addison, when the writer was in good humor, and it thundered with the artillery of Burke, and Webster and Patrick Henry, with considerable grape and cannister of the Billingsgate brand when he wanted to pierce the armor of an opponent and rankle there. Today no newspaper that is published uses such speech. We use the verbiage of the present time, which is as far from that as the aphoristic sentences of Alfred Henry Lewis are from the careful phrasings of Charles Lamb. How far this editorial bombardment overshot the heads and speech of the common herd who took the paper, either by subscribing, borrowing or stealing (paper thieves were rampant then), we have no way of learning; but if the people used the speech of the papers, those were indeed deliberate old days.

#### SCANTINESS OF TELEGRAPH

Of course the striking feature of this scantiness of news in the pioneer papers was its staleness. Telegraph service was in its infancy here and main dependence was placed upon Keokuk and Burlington papers for news of the outside world, which came at irregular intervals and was reprinted. There was no cable in those days, and so there was no fresh news of the doings of the world at large.

#### THE LACK OF HEADLINES

Another feature of the paper of fifty years ago that has a queer look in these days, was its total absence of display of news. The art of writing headlines was a knack of later growth. In 1855 and on down to 1865, and for years after that, the telegraph news of the paper was "run in," the news from Africa and Hong Kong and Cuba and Nicaragua and New Mexico and London and Chicago and Oregon and Washington, all solid type, with hardly more than a date line between these geographical subdivisions, and no sort of effort to bring out the tenor of the news so that he who ran might read. Two or three columns of this matter, in fine type, none too well printed, with less than an inch of headline to all of it, was quite usual up to the middle '60s.

#### THE UNSERING ADVERTISER

There was another feature of the papers of those days, and that was the moderation of the business man in asking to have his advertisement surrounded with reading matter, and given other exclusive prominence of display. The

chief aim was to get money enough out of the business to make it pay. There was no trouble in satisfying the advertiser in the matter of "position" or display. He seemed to ask only to be admitted to the paper—somewhere.

#### THE MODERN WAY OF RUNNING A PAPER

The shift of ground from that occupied at first to the manner of conducting a paper today was not made of a sudden, but came as all evolutionary movements do come, gradually and by degrees each step in advance the outgrowth of some other that had preceded. The local current history was solely expanded to a full column, then two, and then occasionally as upon some momentous occurrence to perhaps a full page. Along in war days, under the impetus of some stirring political campaign, it even bloomed with illustrations, ancient woodcuts, the stock of the office for the illustration of advertisements, or the remnants of some other enterprise, being interwoven into a lampoon at the expense of the other party. The same woodcuts did duty in much the same way at least several times, decently separated by sufficient interval to be partially forgotten. At the same time the editorial began to be more fairly critical and less bitterly partisan, and the clipped matter began to acquire some element of pertinence and timeliness; qualities which it had hitherto lacked; and the telegraph, or general news, began to expand. After the Atlantic cable was fairly set to working and the telegraph had begun to tie remote sections of our country closer together, the expansion of the department of telegraph news became much more evident. The Associated Press was then in but a crudely formative state, compared with its organization of today, and the news that came by wire was frequently contradicted a day or so after, and was an endless subject of revilement with the editor in his own columns, but it was the best there was in those days, and the people appeared to hold no grudges against the papers on these scores. The younger generation, acquainted only with newspapers that handle general news of such accuracy that error is an infrequent incident, have no conception of the jumble of fact, fancy, and fiction that was handed to the reader in the days of the war, and before, by the best editors in the land, simply because there was no way of doing any better. To relate the various steps through which this shift to higher ground has been made would be to tell a story of endless length. It is enough to say that the change came steadily along—better print, more news, better editing, better writing sometimes and a better filling of the newspaper's mission in life in general, just as the same changes are going forward now, from day to day and year to year.

The Citizen, as one of the papers that has survived the vicissitudes of the past half century, is a plain example of the evolutionary forces that have been working through that period to make the newspapers of today what they are. There is so little parallel between the Citizen of today and the Citizen as it began its existence that comparison is a matter of difficulty. It is worth while to mention this evolution here, because, in the files of the Citizen, which can be read at will by those who are interested, may be found epitomized the development of American journalism from the primitive and almost childish beginning of fifty years ago.

And still, with all the crudeness of those days in many things, there were

giants then, and the press contained within itself those stirrings and workings of fermentive force that would come to nothing less than tremendous growth and power. The Greeleys, and the Prentices, and the Bennetts of that time led the way, but they were followed by a host of humbler knights of the quill, and the word all along the line was "forward."

#### THE APPANOOSE CHIEFTAIN

The Chieftain was the first newspaper to be launched in Appanoose county and the initial issue was published in May, 1856. Its projectors were two venturesome young men by the name of Fairbrother, who, having secured material assistance in the way of a bonus and advanced subscriptions for the oncoming disseminator of news, established the paper in Centerville. The Chieftain was a seven-column folio and had several columns of advertising, but it is fair to presume that space in the paper did not have the value in the day of the Chieftain as it commands today in its successor, The Citizen. However that may have been, it is certain that the founders of the Chieftain soon tired of the field in which they had cast their lot and within six months had turned over the paper, its paraphernalia, hereditaments, hazards and emoluments to M. and George Binckley, who continued the paper for two years, as a democratic organ, when W. P. Gill bought the outfit. Mr. Gill took in with him J. T. Place, who was assisted in the editorial department for a time by Livingston G. Parker. Finally Gill failed and sold his material to G. N. Udell, who published the paper from January, 1863, till some time in 1864, when David L. Strickler secured all that was left of the plant and the Chieftain became the Loyal Citizen.

#### THE CITIZEN

The Citizen is the only daily paper published in Centerville or Appanoose county. While the daily edition has been issued only eighteen years, the Weekly Citizen, which was merged with it a number of years ago, was one of the pioneers, and the Citizen can therefore claim to be the oldest paper in the county. This paper also enjoys the distinction of having been the first to install linotype machines, of which it has two, and to install electrical power and a Webb perfecting press. The plant stands today modernly equipped, with facilities which even larger cities do not always afford for the rapid printing and dissemination of the current news of the day.

This paper was first known as The Loyal Citizen, having been started by the late David L. Strickler, in 1864, one of the critical periods of the nation's history, to champion the cause of the Union and the republican party. After merging with it the Chieftain, founded in 1857, Mr. Strickler sold it to the late Lieutenant Governor Matthew M. Walden, a veteran of Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and the Union having been preserved by the issue of the Civil war, the word "Loyal" was dropped, and Governor Walden continued the publication of the paper until 1874, when it became the property of W. O. Crosby & Company, who had in the same year started the Centerville Times, so that the two publications were merged. Always aggressive and independent, the Citizen had been a potent factor in the life and politics of city and county, and had its

financial ups and downs. In 1886 when the present owner, George W. Needels, took the property, it had been under several managements but was not on a paying basis. Mr. Needels soon put it on a sound financial footing and has since kept it so.

Various attempts were made to establish daily newspapers in Centerville but none succeeded until December 22, 1894. Mr. Needels associated with himself Jo R. Day, in the publication of *The Daily Citizen*. Mr. Day was the first editor and Charles D. Reimers was assistant. Later, Mr. Day retired and Mr. Reimers became editor and business manager. The early years were a struggle for self-preservation but slowly and surely the new enterprise was built up. Unlike the weekly edition, the daily was started as independent in politics but, in 1896, when the soundness of the nation's money was threatened, a stand was taken for republican principles and never since has the paper wavered in the support of the party of its choice. In 1898 J. K. Huston succeeded Mr. Reimers as a partner in the business and the paper attained much prestige and the business grew to large proportions. Mr. Huston went west two years ago, severing his connection with the paper and taking a position as advertising manager of the *Pasadena News*. Several years ago the weekly edition was dropped and the energy of the publishers concentrated on the daily, the influence of which on the life and progress of the city has been potent. For the past two years Mr. Needels has been sole owner and proprietor and his son, Otis C. Needels, has been in active charge as editor and business manager.

While the *Citizen* has tried to be safe and sanely conservative, nevertheless it has been found advocating the newer ideas in politics, whenever it has felt that they were good and that the needs of the times demanded their adoption. Its rule is the familiar adage, "Be not the first to lay the old aside, nor yet the first by which the new is tried." So conserving the time-tried principles of the past and applying the test of good common sense reasoning to the solution of the problems of the troublous present, it looks forward to the new age with hope and confidence.

#### THE JOURNAL

The first effort to establish a democratic newspaper was by John Gharkey, who came to Centerville in the spring of 1865 with the material of the *Fayette County Pioneer*, a paper he had established in 1853. John was an eccentric newspaper man and his politics during the war did not fit the community in which he lived, though he had one gleam of good luck, May 25, 1863. Seven returned soldiers broke into his office that night, pried a lot of type and injured his press. The next afternoon the angry democracy of Fayette county held a meeting at the courthouse in West Union, which lasted until late in the evening. Resolutions denunciatory of the lawless act were adopted and a big contribution made to repair the damage, and said one who attended, "I never saw money offered so freely in my life." But Gharkey found, after nearly two years, that he could not maintain his "grip" in Fayette county and so came to Centerville. His paper was called the *South Iowa Times* and was continued nearly a year, when he removed to Memphis, Missouri. The *Centerville Clipper* was established in 1870 by the Hickman Brothers, who continued its publication about a year, when they sold to a Mr. Holcomb, in whose hands it suspended toward the

end of 1872. In 1874 H. S. Ehrman restored the paper to life and continued its publication quite successfully until 1877, when he sold to S. L. Harvey, who changed the heading of the paper to the Journal, and which, by the peculiar mutations of politics now is in the enjoyment of a fine business.

In January, 1892, the property passed into the hands of P. G. Swigart, of Chicago, who in August of the same year relinquished control of it to J. W. and D. H. Rinehart, who, under the firm name of Rinehart Brothers, conducted the publication of the Journal until August, 1911. They then transferred the property to Noah Ressler & Son, who, in October of the same year, disposed of the property to its present publishers, Walter H. Dewey and William K. Currie, the latter having charge of the business and editorial interests of the Journal, the former making his home in Chariton, Iowa, where he is engaged in other pursuits.

The Journal has been a democratic paper from its establishment, and under the editorship of Mr. Currie it has met great favor among democrats of Appanoose county, although not without its critics. Indeed, its editor seems to think he would have made a complete failure if he had made for his publication all friends and no enemies.

#### THE LOWEGIAN

The early history of The Iowegian can be best told by the one who saw it come into existence and nurtured it through that trying period in the life of a newspaper when it is attaining circulation and influence and developing business patronage. Charles E. Vrooman, now occupying a responsible government position at Washington, D. C., furnishes the following data:

"The material for The Iowegian was shipped to Centerville from Lancaster, Missouri, where it was previously used in publishing the Peoples Sentinel—a greenback paper. It was moved in March, 1883. The first issue of the paper was April 7, 1883, and it was named by my wife, Mrs. Julia F. Vrooman, who was associate editor, The Industrial Iowegian. The name was afterwards changed to The Appanoose Iowegian. It was a straight greenback and labor paper.

"The Iowegian hung out a sign which was a large square, two-inch board, 2x3 feet, hung on a frame, on one side of which was painted a bee hive and on the other an anvil, with the arm of a muscular man, in whose hand was a sledge hammer. The office was first located over D. M. Breazeale's store on the south side of the public square, near Henry Goss's shoe store; the material proper consisted of a Washington hand press, a Golding jobber, and such other paraphernalia as would go with such an outfit. I paid \$1,500 all told for the material which was all new and bought in St. Louis. The office, composing and ware-rooms were in the second story, while the jobber was in the ware-room of the store. I was the sole owner and proprietor. No other human being outside of my wife had a dollar in it. It was by the solicitation of Messrs. George D. Porter, O. H. Law, John C. Caldwell, W. H. Young, "Archie" Thompson, J. J. Wall, and several other leading spirits, whose names I do not now recall, that the Iowegian was established in Centerville as a straight greenback and labor paper, and it always pursued the course, and was never anything else, until the fall of 1884, when it was deserted by its so-called friends, who thought more of office and fusion than they did of principle. Then it became a republican paper, but never forsook the principles and tenets which gave it birth—"The Fatherhood

of God and the brotherhood of man." In the month of May, 1884, Mr. Breazeale sold out the stock of goods and fixtures situate in the storeroom below, and when removed the walls were so weakened that on the first Sunday in June (by reason of the heavy weight above) the walls collapsed, the second story went down, and did not stop till the office material, brick, mortar, and all, found the bottom of the cellar. This collapse occurred about 3 p. m. of that day. After we had surveyed the wreck of the office and taken "account of stock," we immediately, the next morning, telegraphed to Messrs. Schneidwend & Lee, of Chicago, to send a man out to help extricate all that was left of the greenback party. The man came. In a few hours we had made a deal by which they took the wreck off my hands, and sent me an entire new outfit, including a Campbell power press, which was run by hand. When the new material came (we did not go back there any more) it was installed in the basement of the Bradley National Bank, on the north side of the square, where the *Iowegian* was located for some two years or more. In our extremity and misfortune we were and I am now, indebted to S. L. Harvey, editor and publisher of the *Journal*, for courtesies and the use of material in the publication of the *Iowegian*. By reason of the kindness of Mr. Harvey the *Iowegian*, in limited size, came out without a break in any volume.

"Successfully I turned the tide of opposition and disaster. The *Iowegian* pushed forward till the fall, at which time it performed a feat unknown to journalism in Iowa or anywhere else. The editor and publisher entered into a contract with Chairman Wolfe, of the republican state central committee, to publish, mail, and circulate from the Centerville office to all parts of the state, a list furnished by the committee and certified to by Colonel E. C. Haynes, postmaster, 72,000 copies of the *Iowegian*, or 12,000 each week for six weeks, besides our own local edition for the same time—84,000 copies in all—and this done on a Campbell power press turned by hand, four men, each turning fifteen minutes at a time, in all twelve people in the office. Not an article or an editorial was written or furnished or even suggested by any one except the editor and his wife, the only stipulation being that I should follow my own lines in publishing a straight greenback paper. Just as soon as this contract was completed the *Iowegian* became a republican paper, which course it has pursued now for twenty-eight years.

"The *Iowegian*, by reason of having the largest circulation, exceeding that of either the *Citizen* or *Journal*—received the county printing, shutting out the *Citizen* entirely. In the year 1886 or 1887, the *Iowegian* removed from the bank building to the Wooden store, northwest corner of the square, where it remained as the Appanoose County *Iowegian* till the writer hereof sold the same to J. C. Barrows in June, 1889.

"From the time of its first publication I had associated with me as foreman of the mechanical department, Grant Potter, who came with me from Missouri, John Steel, M. H. Louthier, and M. L. Hensley, until J. C. Barrows associated with me, in the publication of the *Iowegian*, and mechanical work, but not as owner or proprietor. In less than eight years the *Iowegian* grew from nothing, in material, circulation and influence; from a greenback-labor paper, to a staunch, influential, useful and powerful republican party journal, with the largest circulation of any in the county. The editor and proprietor thereof being a



lawyer and not a journalist, disposed of the same to J. C. Barrows, returning to his profession until called to Washington to take the position of chief clerk in the department of justice under Attorney General Miller, President Harrison's administration, September, 1890."

Taking up the narrative of the history of the Iowegian from the time where Mr. Vrooman leaves off, it can be said that the paper has continued to enjoy a prosperous and influential career. J. C. Barrows later became associated with his son, Earl Barrows, in the publication of the paper. During their proprietorship the movement in the republican party along "progressive" lines began to assert itself and the paper allied itself editorially with the movement. In February, 1903, Barrows & Son sold the paper to J. M. Beck and J. R. Needham, the present proprietors. Mr. Barrows became interested in Texas real-estate investments and now spends most of his time in that state. The son continued in a line of newspaper work, being successful in buying plants that were in need of some new life and improvement and after putting them on their feet making profitable sales.

The present proprietors of the Iowegian, Beck & Needham, took possession on March 1, 1903. J. M. Beck became the editor. He had had previous newspaper experience as managing editor of the Muscatine Journal, then a daily of 4,000 circulation. J. R. Needham became manager. He, too, had had newspaper experience, being of a family of newspaper people. His father, Wm. H. Needham, has been proprietor of the Keokuk County News, at Sigourney, for many years. The oldest brother, Charles K., was until recently owner of the Washington Press, and is now owner of the Montezuma Republican. Sherman W., a younger brother, is manager and editor of the Sigourney News after the elder Mr. Needham was retired from active newspaper work. The youngest son, Will, has a position on the Los Angeles Herald.

Under the management of Beck & Needham the business has been conducted under the name of The Iowegian Printing Company. The paper has grown in circulation till it now has a list of 3,600, of which fully 3,000 are in the county. It has become a very popular advertising medium. A job work department is conducted. A linotype machine has been installed and other modern machinery. The quarters becoming too small in the building owned by J. C. Barrows on the east side of the square the office was moved in 1905 to the building now owned by Dr. H. W. Blachley, on Main street, between the square and postoffice. There it occupies the entire upper floor, 40x80 feet.

Editorially, under the present management, the paper is a stalwart republican in its policy, standing loyally by the party, believing that it is the party to solve present day problems just as well as it has solved them in the past, and having a future that will redound to its credit and to the country's honor. It stands for clean local government, for suppression of the liquor traffic, and for those things that elevate the life of the community.

#### CENTERVILLE WEEKLY SUN

The Centerville Weekly Sun was established February 17, 1911. In politics it is neutral. T. W. Killion is the editor and proprietor and has succeeded in

building up an enviable circulation. In fact on account of its large circulation, it is one of the official papers of Appanoose county. It is issued every Friday.

#### THE MOULTON INDEPENDENT

This paper was started in 1870, by J. B. King, who continued its publication about three years, when he sold it to Edwards & Porter. At the expiration of a year the paper was in the hands of a Mr. Bolster and after running it about a year he transferred his interest to Post Atkinson. The paper continued in a precarious condition until 1877, when the outfit was packed in boxes and shipped to Kansas.

#### THE MOULTON TRIBUNE

The Moulton Tribune was established about 1884, by William D. Powell, who looked after the destinies of the publication for some time, sold the plant to W. Platt Smith and then going to Glenwood, Missouri, started The Criterion at that place. After Smith had tired of running a newspaper, he sold the Tribune to John Craig who, in 1896, sold to Robert R. Wilson, the present editor and proprietor, who prints a six-column quarto paper that is well patronized. The Tribune is now in its twenty-ninth year and its makeup and well-edited columns are evidences of the fitness of Mr. Wilson for the enviable place he occupies in the community and Appanoose newspaperdom.

#### MOULTON SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

The Moulton Semi-Weekly Sun was established by T. W. Killion, March 1, 1898, and has continued at that place until February, 1911, when it was moved to Centerville, where it is still published as a weekly and now has a circulation of over 1,500. It was democratic in politics until it was moved to Centerville, when it became neutral, politically. In 1906 an office was built at Moulton by the proprietor and this was burned in 1910. The publication became quite prominent in newspaper circles and is often quoted by the city papers. Although being established as a second paper in a town that was only large enough for one, it soon took the lead and the office has acquired a wide fame for neat and correct job printing.

#### CINCINNATI LOCAL

Perhaps the first paper published at Cincinnati was the Cincinnati Local. An attempt was made in 1877 to found a newspaper in that old and flourishing little village. One W. W. Yarham, in the year above mentioned, secured the interests of a number of the citizens, who paid in advance for a year's subscription and then joined in making a "jackpot" of \$75, with which Yarham purchased a plant (?) and soon gave to the waiting and eager world a new purveyor of local and current events. It is said the sheet was quite creditable in appearance. But the field at that time was too limited for Mr. Yarham's ambitions and after he had circulated a few issues he concluded the "game was not worth the





REVIEW BUILDING, CINCINNATI



I. O. O. F. BUILDING, CINCINNATI

candle," and unceremoniously departed for other scenes of activity. The paper died, for want of the proper sustenance, after having been printed at the office of the Moulton Tribune a few weeks.

#### CINCINNATI REVIEW

The Review was founded by W. A. Martin and his son, D. R. Martin, under the firm name of Martin & Son, in 1892. They conducted the paper but a short time and then, on July 18, 1893, the present editor and publisher, John H. May, purchased the plant and has made of it a success. His paper is "clean," both from the printer's standard and that of a high-toned community, and it is well patronized. In make-up the Review is a five-column quarto, patent inside, and is published weekly. Although independent in politics the paper has a republican leaning.

#### THE EXLINE MESSENGER

The Messenger was established by John H. May, on the 3d day of May, 1907, and until May, 1911, it was published at the plant of the Review. Since that time the Messenger has had an office of its own at Exline and has been printed there. The paper is a five-column folio and non-partisan.

#### THE MORAVIA UNION

The Union is the local paper published at Moravia, but when the paper was established could not be ascertained by the writer. It is known, however, that J. H. Allred was engaged in newspaper work at this place and was connected with the Union. The present editor and proprietor, C. E. Nienkirk, purchased the plant of Allred in February, 1912, after Mr. Allred had owned it eight years. The Union has a good patronage and bids fair to attain continued prosperity. The Weekly Messenger, however, was published at Moravia as early as 1869, by one Savacool, who did not remain long. At one time and for about four years, the paper was edited by Captain E. Cummins.

#### UNIONVILLE CHRONICLE

While Unionville has not had a newspaper plant it has enjoyed the felicity of being sponsor for a newspaper which bore the title of the Unionville Chronicle, which was established by John R. Wilson. The paper for a while was printed at Moulton and then at Centerville. It was discontinued in 1908.

#### THE MYSTIC TELEGRAM

Mystic is the newest little city in Appanoose county and has had a wonderful growth. In 1886 the town site was devoted to farming, but now it is a flourishing trading point of 3,000 inhabitants and nicely supports the Telegram, which

was founded in 1906 by W. C. Raymond. Mr. Raymond only stayed with the Messenger about six months and then sold his enterprise to Roy Godsey. The latter disposed of the plant within three months after its purchase to the present owner and proprietor, A. R. Scott, who devotes his attention to giving a large clientele a newsy and popular little paper, that is published weekly. The Messenger is a six-column folio and progressive in politics.

## CHAPTER XX

CENTER TOWNSHIP AND CHALDEA THE COUNTY SEAT—EARLY SETTLERS—PLATTING OF THE COUNTY SEAT—THE PIONEER CABIN WAS ALSO THE FIRST STORE AND COURT HOUSE—JAMES WRIGHT ERECTS THE FIRST BUILDING IN CENTERVILLE—SQUIRE WADLINGTON MOVES HIS CABIN TO TOWN—CENTERVILLE GROWS—AN EARLY NEWSPAPER'S ADVERTISEMENTS—CENTERVILLE INCORPORATED AS A VILLAGE.

The history of Centerville is practically that of the township, as the first settlers of Center located near the present site of the county seat, which was given the name of Chaldea.

George W. Perkins was probably the first one to make this township his home. He located near the future city in 1841 and made preparations to start a nursery. Mr. Perkins, as will be seen quite frequently in these pages, was a man of great activity and managerial ability. He was often called upon to take part in starting the machinery of the new county government, was chairman of the first board of county commissioners and the first postmaster of Centerville, or Chaldea, as the county seat was then called and, when the name of the office was changed to Centerville in 1847, he was reappointed to the postmastership. The Masons also settled close to the county seat, coming from Lee county in 1844, with their families.

The first store opened for business in the township and in fact the first in the county, was that of Spencer F. Wadlington, a sketch of whom will be found in the chapter devoted to pioneers. Mr. Wadlington located near the site of the city, to the northeast, put up a crude log cabin, in which he placed a small stock of merchandise. Having no wife or family, he also slept and cooked his meals in the building.

The seat of government of Appanoose county was named Chaldea and was located on the northeast quarter of section 36, being established in October, 1846, by the board of commissioners. The public square lies in the southwest part of the plat, and is one of the largest in the state. The survey was the work of J. F. Stratton and was completed in the winter of 1846-7.

The first building erected in the village of Chaldea was a cabin by James Wright, early in 1847, and soon after, Spencer Wadlington moved his cabin to the town and placed it on the lot now the site of the Wooden Bank, on the corner of West State and Twelfth streets. In this cabin was held the first term of the district court.

James Hughes was the first blacksmith in the town. He arrived here in the summer of 1847, selected a lot and built a smithy. The little settlement was

slow in its growth the first two or three years. In the winter of 1848, there were all told the following people in the county seat: Spencer F. Wadlington, merchant; Thomas Cochran, a merchant, and his family; James Hughes and David Beeler, blacksmiths; E. A. Packard and family, hotel; Benjamin Spooner, farmer and family; James J. Jackson, carpenter; C. H. Howell, merchant. Living near the town and practically citizens were George W. Perkins and family, William S. and Thomas G. Manson and families, J. F. Stratton and A. Pewthers. As has been stated heretofore, George W. Perkins was the first postmaster and Benjamin Swearingen, still living in Centerville, carried the mail on horseback to and from Keosauqua once a week.

Joseph Goss, still living in Centerville, became one of its early citizens in 1855. After accumulating a little capital he opened a small boot and shoe store. In 1881 he engaged in the hardware business and for some years past has been proprietor of the Goss foundry.

Elisha Sawyer, with his family, came to Iowa in 1850 and for a while kept a hotel in Centerville and later one at Unionville. He lived to the extreme old age of ninety-five years, dying at Unionville in 1901. He was the father of several children, among them being Sylvester Hartwell Sawyers, who became famous as a physician and the father of two physicians who are residents of Centerville.

In 1850 Jeremiah Brower moved with his family from Missouri to Centerville, where he practiced medicine three years, after which he moved to Wayne county. With them at the time was a son, Chancellor J. Brower, who was fifteen years of age.

Calvin R. Jackson left Indiana in 1848 with his mother, his wife and sister and two children, and came to Iowa, first locating in Henry county. In 1854 he arrived in Appanoose and settled on a farm three miles south of Centerville, remaining there one year, after which he removed to Jerome.

Dr. Henry Hakes was a resident of Centerville as early as 1854. He conducted a drug store on the west side of the square. In 1865 he moved to a farm southwest of Centerville, where he resided until his death in 1885.

William Barton McDonald, who married Lucinda Dale, removed from Indiana to Iowa in 1855 and settled on a farm of three hundred and seventy-six acres, three miles northeast of Centerville. In 1902 he retired to Centerville.

William Miller McCreary, a native of the Old Dominion, came to Iowa in the year 1856 and located at Centerville, then a rapidly growing little trading point. He clerked in William Bradley's store for the first two years and at other periods. After the war he entered the employ of Francis M. Drake and eventually engaged in the drug business.

D. M. Thompson immigrated from Indiana in 1847 and settled in Appanoose county.

Cyrus G. Wentworth, brick manufacturer, located in Center township in 1856. He had the only brick yard in Centerville for many years.

S. W. Wright took up his residence in Centerville in 1856 and engaged in the drug business.

Jacob Shaw came to Appanoose county with his father, Jacob S. Shaw, in 1856 and located near Centerville, where the elder Shaw engaged in brick-making. He was killed at a coal shaft in 1872. S. W. Shaw was another son.



In the year 1857 John A. Talbot, a native of Delaware, settled in this township, engaged in farming, also milling and mining.

J. G. Brough removed to this county from Ohio in 1852 and settled four miles west of Centerville. The father died in 1853. Mr. Brough learned his trade of tanner under J. W. Williams, at Centerville, and then went into business for himself at Dean.

Moses Merritt, a native of Wayne county, Indiana, located in Centerville in the fall of 1858 and opened a general store.

T. H. Morris settled in this county in 1849. A veteran of the Civil war, he lost a leg in battle. He was recorder of Appanoose county at one time.

N. M. Scott located in the county in 1853. He was a veteran of the Civil war and clerk of the courts.

Robert Henderson, with his parents, William S. and Sarah (Miller) Henderson, left Indiana in the year 1849 and immigrated to the state of Iowa. In 1850 the family settled in Centerville, where W. S. Henderson engaged in blacksmithing several years. In 1870 he was marshal of Centerville and was elected mayor of the city in 1884. He was his own successor in the office the following year.

G. G. Ashby, son of Daniel C. and Nancy Ashby, removed from Indiana to Iowa with his parents in 1857. The location selected was near Centerville. Mr. Ashby was a Civil war veteran. In 1885 he was elected county superintendent of schools.

Thomas O. Wilson became a contractor and builder at Centerville. He was a native of Virginia. In 1856 Mr. Wilson removed from Ohio to Iowa and located at Centerville, where he followed his trade of cabinet-making and eventually drifted into contracting and building.

James R. Wooden, a native of Indiana, learned the craft of harness-making when a young man. He arrived in Centerville with his family in the fall of 1850, where he engaged in general merchandising. Later Mr. Wooden became prominent in local banking circles. The Wooden bank is well known, of which Charles Wooden, a son, is cashier. Another son, A. E. Wooden, is a clothing merchant at the county seat.

James S. Hamilton came to Appanoose county from Indiana in 1852, when nineteen years of age, and entered one hundred and twenty acres of land in the vicinity of Centerville. This place later became known as the Coon Hollingsworth farm. In 1858, Mr. Hamilton sold the farm and bought land on which he moved, part of which became a part of the site of Centerville. He also engaged in the sale of farm implements at the county seat for some time.

Moses Merritt and Lucy Ann, his wife, settled in Centerville in 1857, where he engaged in general merchandising with Caleb Wentworth, under the firm name of Wentworth & Merritt. In 1886 he was deputy county auditor under his son, James Merritt.

John Lankford, still hale and hearty at the age of eighty-five years, came to Centerville in 1850, where he carried on the trade of cabinet making until 1865, at which time he opened a furniture establishment and has been a dealer in that line to the present day.

Electa Howell, widow of Henry B. Howell, left the state of New York in 1855 and took up her residence in Centerville with her son, Charles H. Howell.

who had been here since 1847. That year Mr. Howell erected a log store building and remained there in general merchandising for the following three years. He subsequently put up a large building to meet the demands of increasing trade and in 1856 a larger building took its place. Mr. Howell was one of the active and important men of the town. He speculated in real estate, helped organize the First National Bank and was its vice president for a number of years. He was active in securing railroads for the community and was a prominent member and elder of the First Presbyterian church.

The citizens of Centerville welcomed to their thriving town in 1855 Jacob Knapp, who began the manufacture of boots and shoes. He formed a partnership with Warren Allen, the firm being known as Knapp & Allen. Mr. Knapp sold his interest in 1858 and took up farming in Walnut township, where he devoted most of the time to the breeding and raising of full-blooded draft horses.

Jacob Rummel was clerking in a store in Centerville in 1856. The next year he formed a partnership with William Clark and engaged in the sale of merchandise. By 1860 the firm name was Rummel & Bashore. He served a term as county clerk.

Calvin Finley Spooner came to Iowa with his parents, Benjamin and Martha (Ware) Spooner, in the spring of 1845. The claim which the family improved is part of the original plat of Centerville. In 1846 Calvin F. Spooner took up a claim near his father's, which is also a part of the site of Centerville. He was the first coroner of the county and one of the early sheriffs.

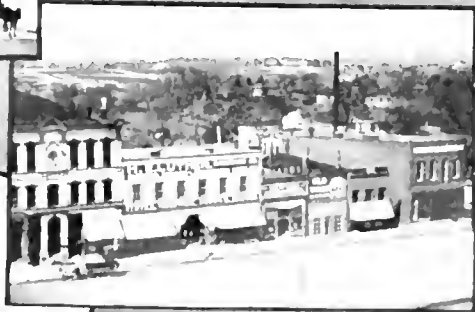
Dexter A. Spooner came to Centerville with his parents in 1845, being at the time thirteen years of age. He clerked in his father's store until 1856, when he established the first stage line of the village and carried the first mail to Clarinda. He sold out to the Western Stage Company in 1859.

M. L. Ware came to Appanoose county with his father in 1851. He enlisted in the Civil war in July, 1861. He married Miss M. J. Hamilton, daughter of A. H. Hamilton, in 1863, and then settled in Centerville.

Benjamin Swearingen, still living in Centerville, came here in the early '40s, and, it is said was one of the first mail carriers in the county.

In 1855 and less than a decade after the county had been organized, Centerville was incorporated and had within her borders almost one thousand inhabitants by the year 1857, when the first newspaper in the county was established. That wielder and molder of public opinion, *The Chieftain*, was well patronized by the business and professional men of the bustling and growing little trading point and its issue of May 18, 1858, saved through the methodical system of J. W. Williams, a pioneer business man of Centerville, shows many interesting things in its columns. The chief value of this copy of *The Chieftain* lies in the fact that it was published during the infancy of the county and its chief city; and also that it gives to the present generation a view of the county seat and its business men, when the town was in its callow youth, so to speak, and just beginning to show its importance.

The professional men living in Centerville in 1858 and using the columns of *The Chieftain* to draw patrons to their offices were Dr. Franklin Eells, whose office was in the Oldham House, one of the pioneer caravansaries of the village. There was also Dr. Hugh McCoy, who appears before the public in the following card:



Shawville Mine  
North Main Street  
West Side of Square

Centerville, Looking Southeast  
South Eighteenth Street  
Centerville, Looking Northeast

VIEWS OF CENTERVILLE



## "CITIZENS OF APPANOOSE COUNTY

"I am now prepared to attend upon you when afflicted by '*the hand of disease*'. Wishing to return thanks for years of liberal patronage, I shall take this mode of so doing; at the same time I would respectfully solicit further favors and all may rest assured I will attend them myself as I have *no partner*, neither do I desire one, believing that hereafter I shall be able to attend all calls pertaining to my profession."

Dr. William Sayres advertised himself as a practicing physician and surgeon of Cincinnati.

Among the legal profession whose cards appeared in The Chieftain were H. P. Welsh, office on east side of the public square; Tannehill & Cummings, west side of the public square; and Harris & Galbraith.

Of merchants, there were several who advertised in detail their wares for sale. R. N. Glenn's drug store was claimed to be the best place for drugs, and "patent medicines warranted genuine," north side of the public square, at the old stand of Wright & Glenn. Arthur Allen, successor to K. Allen, advertised drugs and "many articles to be found in grocery establishments." Those calling attention to their stocks of merchandise at this period were:

W. Bradley, with a "\$30,000 stock of fall and winter goods." Among other things for which Bradley offered the cash was 10,000 head of hogs, 3,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 bushels of white beans, 3,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 green or dried hides. The store was on the west side of the public square. The "Regulator" claimed to be the friend of the people in giving those seeking bargains in dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., "prices to suit the hard times." This establishment belonged to William Wittenmyer. C. H. Howell also kept a general store in 1858. His son, Frederick, has been for some years past one of the leading members of the Appanoose bar. The firm of Clark & Rummel offered a "choice stock of spring and summer goods, exclusively for cash or ready pay."

Thomas O. Wilson, cabinet maker, appears in a card, which apprised the community that as soon as he could secure properly seasoned lumber he would be enabled to furnish his patrons with anything in the line of furniture and, "having on hand well-seasoned timber suitable for *coffins*, I will be at all times prepared to furnish them at the most reasonable rates and on the shortest notice."

The Tremont House assured the traveling public good accommodations at reasonable rates. This hostelry was on the west side of the public square and was conducted by S. Walker.

The advertisement of the Oldham House shows the condition of things:

## "OLDHAM HOUSE

George Oldham, Proprietor  
North Side Public Square,  
Centerville, Iowa.

Stages leave this House daily for the East and West. No pains will be spared to make those favoring him with a Call Comfortable. All information Cheerfully given to Travellers, in regard to different routes.

Attached to this establishment will be found a Large and  
COMFORTABLE STABLE

and an abundance of the best Feed, with careful and attentive Ostlers.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

The Highest Market Price Paid for All Kinds of Provisions,  
Dec. 12, 1857.

32-ly."

D. L. Strickler was the pioneer photographer. His gallery was over Bradley's store and he cordially invited ladies and gentlemen to visit the studio and examine his work, which he declared to be in the greatest degree of perfection: "1st, the plain ambrotype; 2nd, the colored ambrotype; 3d, the Melanotype; 4th, the Parchment Photograph or Patent Leather Pictures; 5th, my Sphero-types, the Excelsior of the Art."

In this issue of *The Chieftain*, George Oldham displays a desire to sell his hotel and other possessions; Strickler & Martin inform the public they are selling harness and will take in exchange for repair work pork, hides and steers' hair. There are a number of legal and estray notices. Among the former appears the following: Notice to G. M. Hinkle and Albert Howell, foreclosure; Carter & Sales vs. Thomas Malone, attachment notice; William C. McLean vs. John and Lucretia Hargrove, foreclosure. Administrators' notices; David Groom appointed administrator of the estate of Peter Groom, deceased; Humphries Roberts, of the estate of George Davis, deceased.

The estray notices will indicate in a measure the price of cattle and horses in 1858: "On the 31st of December, 1857, two light bay mares, described as follows, to-wit: One supposed to be five or six years old, both fore feet and the right hind foot white and a white spot in the forehead, and has some collar marks on both sides of her neck—13 or 14 hands high, pony made; appraised at sixty dollars. The other is 13 or 14 hands high, pony made; both hind feet and right fore foot white, has a blaze face; appraised at forty-five dollars by G. W. Wise and John Lankford, on the order of H. P. Welsh, justice of the peace."

"Taken up by Thomas Lee, of Clinton township, Wayne county, Iowa, on the 21st day of December, 1857, Four Steers as follows: One Red Steer 4 years old, with a crop off each ear, and the bush of his tail off; One Black Steer, 3 years old, with a crop off each ear and an under bit in the left; One White Steer, 2 years old, with a crop off the left ear and a slit in the right ear; One a red and white pied Steer, 2 years old, with a crop off the left ear and a slit in the right; appraised at eighty-five dollars, by W. H. Adams and Randolph E. Williams, before Elias Jennings, justice of the peace."

In the '50s many of the settlers spun the wool and wove the cloth that entered into the family's clothing. To meet the demand Charles Blasburg apprised the community of his business in the following card:

#### "WOOL CARDING

"At Centerville, Appanoose Co., Iowa. The subscriber having moved his Carding Machine from Bentonsport, and permanently located at the Flouring Mill of Talbot & Potts, in Centerville, is prepared to card all kinds of clean

Wool in the very best style; and solicits a share of public patronage. He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, being a practical workman, he can give general satisfaction.

"As he expects to run night and day, persons staying over night can generally get their work to go home."

The reference made in the above card to "staying over night," will be appreciated by those still living, who, at the time flouring mills were scarce in the county, would be compelled to go many miles with their grist and finding others ahead of them at the mill, were compelled to wait their turn, which in many instances meant a stay "over night," or from one to two and three days.

#### CENTERVILLE IS INCORPORATED

In January, 1855, a petition was presented to Judge Amos Harris, praying that the question of incorporating the town of Centerville be submitted to a vote of the citizens, which was granted, and on February 26, 1855, an election was held, the judges being Squire Bates, John Snell and John Potts; clerks, J. G. Brown and J. F. Stratton. The project carried and, on the 12th of March, 1855, the electors chose G. W. Wise, W. S. Henderson, D. P. Sparks, J. G. Brown and William Clark a committee to prepare a charter, which was submitted to the electors and ratified by their votes on March 26, 1855. Soon thereafter an election was held under the charter and officers chosen, but the records of this election and the minute book of the first officers of the town are lost and probably will never be found.

On October 1, 1857, the charter of 1855 was vacated and a special charter was adopted, under the provisions of Chapter 100, Acts of the Sixth General Assembly.

From 1857 on to 1870, the town of Centerville experienced many ups and downs in the administration of its public affairs. During the Civil war, from April 14, 1862, to the spring of 1865, no records of the town were made and no officers elected, and it is presumed the affairs of the town were carried on under township administration. The county judge ordered an election of town officers in April, 1865, and Centerville was under the administration of its local officers until October, 1868, when the corporation again fell under the rule of the township, and remained, strange to relate, in this condition, until its incorporation as a city of the second class in April, 1870, at which time the following officials were elected: Mayor, E. C. Haynes; trustees, T. M. Fee, Amos Harris, H. S. Gilliam, C. W. Bowen, A. Richards; recorder, M. S. Boyles; treasurer, M. L. Boyles; city engineer, Henry Shaw; marshal, John Wilmington.

In 1857, when the new charter had taken the place of the first one, C. Wentworth was elected mayor; S. W. Wright, recorder; D. P. Sparks, A. Perjue, Amos Harris, C. H. Howell, J. Knapp, and J. Lankford were elected to the council. Ordinances were passed, and chief among them was an iron clad law relative to the liquor traffic.

From 1858 Centerville continued to grow. In 1840, when the town was started, there were two inhabitants; in 1848, there were 49; by the year 1854 the number had increased to 283; in 1860 there were 820; in 1870, 1,037; by the year 1880 the population had grown to 2,475; in 1890 the number of people here had grown to 5,250; the census of 1900 showed 5,250, and that of 1910 indicates a population of 7,000.

The county judge made no record of the first election held in Centerville for municipal officers, a grievous oversight or piece of negligence. This precludes the giving of a list of city officials until the year 1857. It is known, however, that Spencer F. Wadlington was the first mayor. From that time on the record is clear and the names of the chief executives and recorders follow:

- 1857-8—Mayor, C. Wentworth; recorder, S. W. Wright.  
 1858-9—Mayor, A. L. H. Martin; recorder, James Ewing.  
 1859-60—Mayor, J. B. Beall; recorder, C. Wentworth.  
 1860-1—Mayor, S. Wadlington; recorder, O. P. Stafford.  
 1861-2—Mayor, W. B. Alexander; recorder, O. P. Stafford.  
 1862—Mayor, J. W. Huston; recorder, Willard Truax.  
 1865-6—Mayor, O. W. Barden; recorder, William Morret.  
 1866-7—Mayor, E. C. Haynes, resigned; M. Bevington; recorder, T. O. Wilson.  
 1867-8—Mayor, M. Bevington; recorder, T. O. Wilson.  
 1868—Mayor, M. Bevington; recorder, T. O. Wilson.  
 1870-1—Mayor, E. C. Haynes; recorder, M. L. Boyles.  
 1871-2—Mayor, C. Wentworth; recorder, B. A. Ogle.  
 1872-3—Mayor, C. Wentworth; recorder, D. L. Strickler.  
 1873-4—Mayor, C. Wentworth; recorder, B. A. Ogle.  
 1874-5—Mayor, C. Wentworth; recorder, M. B. Pennington.  
 1875-6—Mayor, N. Earlywine; recorder, M. B. Pennington.  
 1876-7—Mayor, N. Earlywine; recorder, F. M. Sanders.  
 1877-8—Mayor, N. Earlywine; recorder, J. R. Hays.  
 1878-9—Mayor, J. W. Farley; recorder, D. S. McKeehan.  
 1879-80—Mayor, N. Earlywine; recorder, L. C. Lane.  
 1880-1—Mayor, N. Earlywine; clerk, James S. Ellis.  
 1881-2—Mayor, N. Earlywine; clerk, James S. Ellis.  
 1882-3—Mayor, N. Earlywine; clerk, James S. Ellis.  
 1883-4—Mayor, L. C. Whitney; clerk, James S. Ellis.  
 1884-5—Mayor, Robert Henderson; clerk, W. T. Swearingen.  
 1885-6—Mayor, George D. Porter; clerk, J. P. Gribben.  
 1886-7—Mayor, R. Henderson; clerk, J. P. Gribben.  
 1887-8—Mayor, E. C. Haynes; recorder, P. B. Wilkes.  
 1888-9—Mayor, E. C. Haynes; clerk, P. B. Wilkes.  
 1889-90—Mayor, R. Henderson; clerk, J. I. Ong.  
 1890-1—Mayor, R. Henderson; clerk, J. N. Dunbar.  
 1891-2—Mayor, M. Bevington; clerk, J. N. Dunbar.  
 1892-3—Mayor, M. Bevington; clerk, J. N. Dunbar.  
 1893-4—Mayor, R. Henderson; J. T. Conner.  
 1894-5—Mayor, R. Henderson; clerk, J. P. Gribben.  
 1895-6—Mayor, John Elliott; clerk, J. P. Gribben.  
 1896-7—Mayor, John Elliott; clerk, J. P. Gribben.  
 1897-8—Mayor, H. E. Valentine; clerk, James S. Ellis.  
 1898-9—Mayor, W. A. Callen; clerk, James S. Ellis.  
 1899-1900—Mayor, W. A. Callen; clerk, John Batterton.  
 1900-01—Mayor, W. A. Callen; clerk, John Batterton.  
 1901-02—Mayor, W. A. Callen; clerk, Thomas W. Meers.



- 1902-03—Mayor, W. A. Callen; clerk, Thomas W. Meers.  
1903-04—Mayor, W. H. Sanders; clerk, Thomas W. Meers.  
1904-05—Mayor, W. H. Sanders; clerk, T. W. Meers.  
1905-06—Mayor, Clarence S. Wyckoff; clerk, Estella Gordon.  
1907-08—Mayor, P. A. White; clerk, John Batterton.  
1909-10—Mayor, R. M. Hicks; clerk, T. W. Meers.  
1911-12—Mayor, S. W. Bryant; clerk, P. A. White.

THE  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

## CHAPTER XXI

CENTERVILLE AS A CITY—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND UTILITIES—POSTMASTERS AND POSTOFFICES—HOTELS—LIBRARY—BANKS—INDUSTRIES—SOCIETIES AND FRATERNITIES.

Centerville for the past several years has been keeping abreast of the times in its public improvements and now vies with any city of its population in finely paved streets, miles of concrete sidewalks, sewerage systems, water works, beautifully illuminated public squares and other modern advantages.

### THE CITY HALL

In 1878, the present city hall was constructed, at a cost of \$5,000. This is exclusive of the lot. The building is a one-and-one-half-story brick. The east half is arranged for the mayor's office and a room to the rear of this is the office of the city clerk and city engineer. The west half is devoted to the fire department, where are installed the fire apparatus and team for the hose truck. In the rear of the city hall is a three-cell jail, which seldom has an occupant.

### FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS

The fire department in Centerville has not yet been placed on a metropolitan system. It still is in the volunteer class, but seems to be efficient and meets the needs of the community. Volunteer fire companies prevailed in the place early in its history, but the records only speak of the one established in 1872, which was reorganized in October, 1876, as the Centerville Hook & Ladder Company. Of this organization Robert McGregor was elected captain; P. F. Cunningham, first lieutenant; J. C. Barrows, second lieutenant; George W. Bell, third lieutenant; O. H. Sharp, secretary; W. T. Swearingen, treasurer. There were about fifty members. The present fire company has a membership of fifteen, who are paid for the time used in fighting fires. A driver has a position that carries with it a regular monthly salary. The equipment consists of: One team of horses, hose wagon, 2,500 feet of 2½ inch hose, three extension ladders, Temple fire extinguishers, Mendota pump engine and host cart.

The police department consists of four patrolmen, one of which takes the title of chief of police. The duties of these officers are not strenuous or irksome. Centerville is mainly composed of a class of people which has no use for the saloon or "bum element," and that means no saloons and but little disturbance as a consequence.

## PAVED STREETS

Centerville has about nine miles of splendidly paved streets, this improvement first being inaugurated in 1904. The material used on all the streets is vitrified re-pressed paving brick and the first streets to be laid were those around the public square and the streets entering it. Since 1904 the city of Centerville has expended in street paving the sum of \$385,443, a magnificent amount to come out of the pockets of the citizens of a municipality only seven thousand strong. In its sidewalks the city takes quite a little pride. Up to April 1, 1912, there were 139,630 linear feet of cement walks, or about twenty-six miles.

## SEWER SYSTEM

The sanitation of a community is absolutely essential, to the end that disease shall be baffled. With a waterworks system sewerage should follow (or precede) to make it meet the ends desired. All deleterious refuse must be drained and carried out of the zone of human habitation and rendered harmless. The system adopted in Centerville is a good one. Septic tanks receive the sewerage at its outlet, and there it is consumed and purified by natural processes. The first sewer constructed was in 1904, and since then three others have been built. These four sanitary sewers, with their laterals, cover a distance of about sixteen miles and cost the taxpayers \$81,000.

## THE WATER WORKS

The waterworks plant was built by William Peatman, W. G. Clark and others in 1896, under a twenty-years' franchise. The civil engineer was H. L. Brown, and contractors, C. P. Miller & Company, all of Chicago. The plant was constructed at 902 South Sixteenth street, where were erected a power house and steel stand pipe. A reservoir was constructed, having a capacity of 260,000 gallons. The stand is 12x100 feet, with capacity of 65,000 gallons. The water is supplied by artesian wells and is forced into the tank by pump, with capacity of 1,700,000 gallons. When first completed the improvement cost about \$65,000, but a great many more thousands have been added.

After running the plant for several years the company sold out to the city and in about four years' time the authorities concluded the running expenses and loss were too great. At least, the plant went into the hands of a receiver and was bought in by P. K. Tyng, of Chicago, and a short time after sold to Homer C. Crawford, of Cooperstown, Pennsylvania, and O. D. and E. Bleakley, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, representing the Franklin Trust Company. Under this management the works furnished water until 1912, when a division arose among the bondholders in the matter of contemplated improvements and, in January, 1912, Homer C. Crawford and others took over the holdings of the bondholders and commenced operations that will make the plant one of the best in the country.

In 1912 thirty-six acres of land was purchased of W. D. Fulton, one and one-half miles southwest of the city, where a dam was built, which will collect the drainage of 2,400 acres of land, and cost \$31,000. Here a pumping station was

built at an additional cost of \$3,000. Triplex pumps will be installed, each with a capacity of 300 gallons per minute. The power will be generated either by oil or electricity.

The reservoir made possible by the dam will hold 100,000,000 gallons of water, the supply being amply sufficient for a city three times the size of Centerville. There are now twelve miles of mains in the city and by the early part of 1913 the new plant will be furnishing a supply of much better water than it has since it has been in operation.

The present superintendent is Gordon Peacock, who has been with the company for the past seven years, the last two of which he has served in his present position.

#### GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS

The first lighting franchise granted by the city of Centerville, under which any construction work was done, was to D. W. Hunt & Company, in May, 1890. In July of the same year, this franchise was transferred to the Centerville Light, Heat & Power Company, a corporation organized by a number of the business men of Centerville. The first officers of this corporation were W. G. Clark, president; James R. Wooden, vice-president; W. M. Peatman, secretary and C. P. Campbell, treasurer. This corporation proceeded to construct in Centerville, a gas plant, and to lay pipes over the city. At the same time, a street lighting system was installed by the same company. The lights were arc lamps and the generator was operated by a gas engine. This was the first gas works and electric lighting system in Centerville, and was located on the site of the present works.

The company was not successful and, from time to time, was compelled to borrow quite large sums of money which was loaned to it by D. C. Campbell, a banker in Centerville, and one of the original incorporators and stockholders.

In 1893, the entire works was sold under execution to D. C. Campbell, to satisfy a judgment he had against the company, and for many years thereafter the works were operated by D. C. Campbell and his sons, C. P. and J. A. Campbell, who had in the meantime removed to Chicago. In 1896, they added to the works, an incandescent lighting system. In 1891, they applied to the city of Centerville for new franchises covering their gas system and electric lighting system; also asking for a franchise for a district heating system and electric street railway. All these franchises were granted in August, 1891.

At about this time, Frank S. Payne, of Centerville, became associated with the company, and was elected president.

The hot water system, which was an Evans Admirall, was constructed during the fall of 1891, and the electric street railway during the summer of 1902. The electric street railway took the place of a mule car line that had been in operation in Centerville since about 1884, the road being owned and operated for a number of years by C. R. Wooden, of Centerville.

#### INTERURBAN RAILROAD

In 1902, the company was re-incorporated under the laws of Maine, as the Centerville Light & Traction Company, the stockholders and officers remaining

practically the same. During the winter of 1909, very strong sentiment was aroused in Centerville for the construction of an interurban railroad from Centerville to Mystic. This had been a cherished project of Centerville people for a great many years, survey having been made ten or fifteen years previous. A number of propositions were made to the citizens, from which they finally accepted the plans of the Centerville Light & Traction Company, which was, that if the citizens would purchase \$75,000 of the \$125,000 bond issue, covering all the property of the Centerville Light & Traction Company and the new road to Mystic, that they would build, equip, and put the road in operation. A very strenuous campaign was made by the citizens of Centerville, to raise this money, which was successful. Shortly afterward, D. C. Bradley, of Centerville, and Frank S. Payne purchased all the stock of the Centerville Light & Traction Company and it became a local institution. They proceeded to build the road to Mystic, using the very best of material and constructing it along modern and up-to-date lines, the rails being seventy-pound, ties number one, white oak, and the bridges extremely heavy and durable.

Mystic, the other terminus of the interurban road, is located on the Kansas City division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. It is a city of three thousand inhabitants, six and one-half miles from Centerville, in a northwesterly direction. The road is equipped with double truck interurban cars and an hourly schedule is maintained, beginning at 6:30 in the morning and ending at 11:30 at night, making seventeen round trips per day. Located on the road, is the Centerville baseball park, Centerville Country club and Glen Hagan park, the latter being an amusement park located about one and one-half miles from Centerville, with beautiful surroundings, and drawing a large patronage from both Centerville and Mystic.

The city line is built of 75 pound rail, all in paved streets. It is operated with single truck cars.

During the last two years, the electric lighting system and power station of the company have been almost entirely rebuilt, new engines, generators and boilers being installed and a new chimney, 140 feet high, being erected. The lighting system has also been changed from direct current to alternating.

During the summer of 1911, the heating system was entirely rebuilt and now is a steam system. The service has been very popular and practically the entire business district is heated from this system. Electricity is also used almost exclusively for power, so that the city presents a very clean and attractive appearance, there being practically no smoke in the business district.

The company's office and waiting room are located in the Continental Hotel block, on the east side of the public square, at which point all cars, both city and interurban stop.

#### POSTOFFICE

The first postoffice established in the county was at Centerville, then known as Chaldea, which was its official name in the department at Washington. George W. Perkins was appointed postmaster at Chaldea, November 6, 1846, and kept his office at his home, about a mile east of Centerville, on the old state road. Mr. Perkins was reappointed April 7, 1847, the name of the office having been changed to Centerville. He served until October 21, 1847, when he gave way to Charles



Continental Hotel  
Burlington Depot

City Water Works  
Mine No. 3, Centerville Block Coal Com  
pany, in Western Part of Town

POINTS OF INTEREST IN CENTERVILLE

1920  
L. 1000



H. Howell. Mr. Howell kept the office in a log house which stood on the site of the Jacob Schutz bank residence on East Maple street. Before the expiration of his term he moved the office into a building which stood on the site of the Centerville Savings Bank, on the corner of North Main and East Jackson streets.

Thomas G. Manson was appointed postmaster, January 22, 1851. He kept the office on the south side of the square about where the Rinehart building now stands. Mr. Manson was a lawyer and an ardent member of the Whig party. He served in the office a little over two years.

Daniel P. Sparks received his appointment as postmaster July 7, 1853. He kept the postoffice on the west side of the square in the building that stood about where Robert McKee's shoe store is now located. Mr. Sparks dealt in real estate and was for some time commissioner of school funds.

George A. Bryan succeeded Daniel P. Sparks as postmaster, March 25, 1858. He was a democrat and his trade was that of cabinet-maker. He was one of the earliest settlers, coming here from Tennessee. Mr. Bryan kept the office on the south side of the square, in a building that stood about where Triebswetter & Parker's clothing store now stands.

William S. Manson was the next one to hold the office of postmaster in Centerville. His commission dates from May 28, 1861, and he remained in office until 1876. Mr. Manson was a pioneer in this part of the county. He was one of the founders of the Methodist church here and a local preacher. He kept the office first in a little house which stood on the ground where now stands the building occupied by the Standard Furniture Company. Later he removed it to the northwest corner of the public square.

John H. Udell was a son of Dr. Nathan Udell. He was a young man at the time of his appointment, which occurred March 21, 1876. He kept his office in the building vacated by his predecessor and after a while removed the office into the store room now used by Gus Malina as a fruit store.

The first appointment to the postmastership of Colonel E. C. Haynes was under the administration of President Chester A. Arthur during its last days. He served two years and then gave way to his successor. Mr. Haynes kept the office in the same place as his predecessor.

Samuel L. Harvey, at that time editor of the Journal, and an active democrat, was appointed to the office by President Grover Cleveland, October 4, 1886, and served his full term. Mr. Harvey retained the office at the same place it was kept by Colonel Haynes for some time and then moved it to the room under the Daily Citizen Office, now occupied by the Orpheum Theater. Colonel Haynes was again the recipient of the postmastership here on the return to office of a republican president. He received his second appointment May 21, 1889, and served a full term.

William Evans benefited by the defeat of General Harrison in 1892 and the reelection of Grover Cleveland as president. He received his appointment as postmaster March 20, 1894, and served his term of four years. He kept the office at the place vacated by Colonel Haynes.

On January 17, 1898, William McKinley having been elected president, the preceding fall, Colonel Haynes received the appointment of postmaster at Centerville for the third time and occupies that position at present.

## NEW FEDERAL BUILDING

It was during the administration of Colonel Haynes, in 1904, that the present magnificent federal building was erected and completed at a cost, exclusive of the site, which was donated by the citizens of \$40,000. It stands on the southwest corner of Main and Maple streets, and its architectural beauty is admired by all who see it. The dedication exercises were held August 16, 1904, William Peters Hepburn, then congressman from this district, delivering the principal address.

This is one of the best paying offices in this congressional district. A city delivery was established on March 1, 1903, with four carriers, and rural free delivery was established February 1, 1902, with three carriers, which was increased to five in 1907. In addition to the rural routes is one star route with box delivery, and in addition to the four city carriers is one auxiliary carrier. The office force consists of five clerks.

The money order department was established at this office under the administration of William S. Manson in 1869. On July 24th of that year he issued money orders Nos. 1 and 2, both of which amounted to \$41. The commission on these two orders was thirty cents. In 1907 the number of money order transactions amounted to 16,036. The number of money order transactions in 1912 was 20,120, which meant the disbursements and receipts of the moneys in these transactions for 1912 was \$327,135.20. The postal savings deposits for 1912 amounted to \$9,625.

The postal receipts for the year ending June 30, 1907, were \$13,364.84. In 1912 the receipts had increased to \$19,478.34.

## HOTELS

It seems to be the bent of the average American citizen to follow his own inclinations and to come and go just whenever the spirit moves him. The great American continent was first peopled by movers, the peripatetic aboriginee, who were made to move faster and oftener when the white man appeared. And since the beginning of the white man's supremacy in the new world even he has had the *wanderlust* and betook himself to this place and that place, some as a matter of habit, others through necessity and many by reason of the exigencies of business.

To accommodate the traveler has always been an urgent necessity even in a new country. At first he was welcomed as a guest, for he came from the "outside world" and had a fund of interesting news to relate, or stories to tell, which entertained his hosts and was sufficient compensation for the humble, though satisfying fare, extended so graciously.

Soon sprang up the tavern, in many instances with a bar attached, which made arrangements for the wayfarer and exacted of him the price. Of this latter category were the "hotels," which catered to the wants of the traveling public at Centerville in the '50s. There were the Eagle House, kept by T. D. Brown; the Travelers Home, of which "mine host" was George Pratt; and the Appanoose Hotel, presided over by John M. Slater. These landlords were all good fellows and not only cared for the traveler, but also furnished accommodations for his horse.

One of the early hotels of prominence and still vivid to the memory of but few now living in Centerville, was the Oldham House, which stood on the north side of the public square. The proprietor was George Oldham, who eagerly sought patronage for his hostelry and promised his guests that he would cheerfully furnish information relating to different routes out of the city. The Oldham was here in 1858, but in that year the proprietor advertised it for sale.

#### BURNING OF THE CONTINENTAL

The Jefferson was another hotel of young Centerville and gave way to what was considered at the time a grand caravansary, the Continental, built in 1866, by Mrs. Susannah McKee. The building, a large brick, was erected on the east side of the square and was managed by Mrs. McKee. Between four and five o'clock on the morning of Thursday, February 9, 1893, the building was discovered to be on fire, and Mrs. McKee, desirous of saving the lives of her guests, of which there were many, remained too long in the building and found escape impossible by any other way than by jumping from a window. She was a woman of large proportions and against the protests of many on the streets below and while smoke was belching from every aperture, leaped from a third-story window to the ground and sustained injuries that resulted in her death, which took place at nine o'clock the evening of that day. When the wreckage of the building was cleared away, another victim of the fire was found, who was later identified as Samuel Lewis, of Greeley, Missouri. Before the expiration of the year the building was rebuilt and in the fall of 1912 all of the first floor was remodeled, at a large outlay of money. To the rear was built an annex costing \$25,000, and now Centerville has a hotel any town should be proud of.

The Merchant Hotel is located on West Maple street, and is conducted by Mrs. L. C. Lane, a daughter of Mrs. McKee.

#### DRAKE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In the year 1895 a movement was started by the energetic, enterprising and noble-minded women of Centerville, which eventually fructified and brought forth the present Drake Public Library, a local institution that is the pride and joy of every high-minded citizen of the community. Prior to this time efforts had been made to establish and maintain a public library here, which resulted in dismal and heartbreaking failure. But at last the women of Centerville took the matter in hand and with the determination and irrepressible persistency that is their bent, opened a campaign for the securing of funds to found public reading rooms, that was irresistible. The trend of the movement had only one goal, that of success. Entertainments, suppers in church parlors and vacant store rooms, contributions of citizens and children of the schools, were the resources requisitioned for the purpose, all given freely and generously, that the sum of \$1,000 might be accumulated to meet the conditions of a donation of another \$1,000, made by John Phillips, executor of the estate of Brazilian Bowen, a pioneer of the county.

It appears that Brazilian Bowen at the time of his death left a large estate and, among many bequests in his will, directed his executor to bestow \$1,000 of the

estate of the testator on some worthy enterprise of a benevolent nature. The then struggling reading room came under Mr. Phillips' notice and after investigating its merits he decided it was worthy of the bequest and offered it to the reading room association, on condition that another \$1,000 be added.

As herein related, the sum of money was obtained and soon thereafter a grand gathering of the citizens of Centerville assembled in beautifully appointed reading rooms, with shelves graced by many volumes of books, to hear addresses of congratulation on the results of the women's work and encomiums on the indomitable spirit and wholeheartedness which prompted them in their undertaking.

It remained to the late Governor Francis M. Drake to bring to a full fruition the hopes and aims of the worthy women of Centerville. The reading rooms had been converted into a semi-public library, and books were accumulating rapidly with no adequate place in which to keep them; nor were the rooms of the associations commensurate with the demand. General Drake had full realization of the situation and out of the generous promptings of a loyal heart, he decided to give to the citizens of his home place a building that would be an ornament to the city and at the same time meet the desires of all interested.

When the intelligence was spread broadcast in 1901 that General Drake had offered the city of Centerville a library building to cost \$25,000, on condition that the building and library be maintained by the city, by levying a tax of two mills on the dollar each year, from taxable property, there was general rejoicing in the community; and when a vote was taken on General Drake's proposition, it was found that out of 1,528 ballots that had been cast, but 65 votes were against it.

In the year 1901 the Drake Library building was erected and dedicated. It is one of the beauty places of the city and with its handsome front on Drake avenue attracts general attention.

The city has levied the two-mill tax since the erection of the Drake library building, which, in a measure, meets the demands of the institution. The first trustees appointed by the mayor were: Mesdames J. E. Shirey, A. J. Baker, O. H. Law, C. W. Lewis, Colonel E. C. Haynes, Dr. J. L. Sawyers, Rev. George M. Adams, J. A. Bradley and K. E. Little. Colonel Haynes was chosen president and Linna Ullrich, secretary. Mrs. Ullrich served as librarian from 1901 and was succeeded by Elizabeth A. Gault. The present officials are: J. M. Beck, president; A. P. Speers, secretary; trustees, J. M. Beck, Dr. J. L. Sawyers, E. C. Haynes, A. P. Speers, H. S. Greenleaf, Mrs. T. E. Sargent, Mrs. A. P. Speers, Mrs. G. W. Randle, Miss Janet Wilson.

The number of volumes in the library at the close of the fiscal year 1912, was 6,578. During the year 1911 there were 82 books purchased and 111 donated; 89 books were condemned for various reasons. The largest daily circulation for the year was 105; average daily circulation, 41. Total circulation for the year, 12,675 volumes.

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The First National Bank of Centerville was the first bank organized under the national law and received its charter in 1863, with the number 337. The promoters of this financial enterprise were: William Bradley, Charles H. Howell,

David C. Campbell, William Swiney, William H. Breazeale, Solomon Silknitter, John White, Jeremiah Hollingsworth, Benjamin Adamson, William M. McCreary, Louis Brayman, John W. Williams, Jacob Rummel, William Clark, William Ferren, Philman Allen, Solomon Holbrook, James S. Hough, John Conger, John Hughes, David T. Bradley, James Hughes, Jacob Phillips, Robert N. Glenn, William S. Henderson, Lawrence Whitsell, Henry Hakes, David S. Strickler, Harvey Tarnehill, Grant S. Stansberry, Charles W. Bowen, George A. Bryan, Jonathan Shupe, William E. Callen, Miles A. Holshouser and John Fulton. All these men have passed away with the exception of David C. Campbell and John Fulton.

The bank was capitalized at \$50,000. Its first officials were: President, William Bradley; cashier, David C. Campbell. William Bradley remained as president until his death, which occurred in 1890. He was succeeded by his wife, Mrs. A. T. Bradley, who was president of the bank until her death, which occurred in January, 1904, when her son, David C. Bradley, assumed the duties laid down by her. At the annual election, June 30, 1910, he was succeeded by James A. Bradley, who holds the office today.

David C. Campbell served as cashier until January 11, 1870, when Charles W. Bowen was chosen. He retained the office about one year. John R. Hays was elected cashier November 7, 1871, and continued as such until March 26, 1881. William Evans followed Hays and was cashier until July 1, 1887, when John R. Hays again assumed the duties of the office and remained therein until January 12, 1892. His successor was James A. Bradley who was cashier until he was elected vice president in January, 1907, at which time William Evans took up the duties of cashier and is the present official with that title.

The first place of business of this bank was in rooms west of the Citizen building. The present bank building stands on the corner of Van Buren and North Main street and is the west half of a structure erected by the bank and the Odd Fellows lodge in 1876.

The second charter of this bank was secured in 1883 and a third in 1903. The present capital is \$50,000, and surplus and undivided profits, \$32,000; deposits, \$600,000.

#### THE CENTERVILLE NATIONAL BANK

Under the name of the Appanoose County Bank this institution was organized and incorporated by General Francis M. Drake, May 23, 1870, under the laws of the state of Iowa, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Associated with him at this time was the governor's father, Judge J. A. Drake. This bank continued under the original name until December 6, 1882. Its first officers were: President, F. M. Drake; vice president, Joseph Goss; cashier, J. C. Bevington. On December 6, 1882, the institution was reorganized and converted into a national bank by Francis M. Drake, his father, Judge J. A. Drake, and others, Governor Drake having the controlling interest. The bank was capitalized at \$0,000. Its first place of business was in a building on the corner of School and East Jackson streets and remained there until March, 1868, when the present building was purchased of J. R. Wooden.

At the organization of the Centerville National Bank, Francis M. Drake was chosen president; Joseph Goss, vice president; Walter S. Selby, cashier. The directors were: Francis M. Drake, Joseph Goss, J. A. Talbott, William T. Rus-

sell and Nathan Udell. All have passed away with the exception of Mr. Goss.

The present officers of the bank are: President, J. L. Sawyers; vice president, Joseph Goss; cashier, George M. Barnett; assistant cashier, F. D. Sargent. The capital stock is \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$25,000; deposits, \$400,000.

#### CAMPBELL'S BANK

D. C. Campbell, a native of West Virginia, immigrated to Iowa and first located at Winterset, Madison county. From there he came to Centerville in 1855, where he entered the general store of his brother-in-law, the late William Bradley, as a clerk and was finally admitted as a partner, the firm name becoming Bradley & Campbell. As will be seen by a perusal of the chapter on banking, Mr. Campbell became cashier of the First National Bank, the first banking institution in the county, and remained with that concern until 1879, when he organized the Farmers' National Bank, and conducted its business in a building which stood on the south side of the square, on the site of the Parker & Tribswetter block. In course of time the Farmers' Bank was discontinued and the Campbell bank, a private institution, was doing business in the building now owned and occupied by the Centerville National Bank. Mr. Campbell sold the bank in 1893 and for the past several years has been a citizen of Chicago.

#### IOWA STATE SAVINGS BANK

The Iowa State Savings Bank was organized in 1896, with a capital of \$50,000, by Amanda T. Bradley, David C. and James A. Bradley and William McCreary. Its place of business is on the public square, opposite the Continental Hotel. The first officials were: President, James A. Bradley; vice president, William M. McCreary; cashier, David C. Bradley. The present officials are: President, James A. Bradley; cashier, J. B. Bruckshaw. By its last report the deposits were \$552,000.

#### CENTERVILLE SAVINGS BANK

This financial institution was established March 6, 1907, being incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa. The directors were: J. L. Sawyers, C. E. Sawyers, George M. Barnett, C. W. Vermilion and W. S. McKee. It is capitalized at \$50,000 and its last report showed the deposits amounted to \$150,000. The officials are: President, George M. Barnett; vice president, J. L. Sawyers; cashier, H. C. Greenleaf. The bank building is on the corner of South Main and Jackson.

#### WOODEN SAVINGS BANK

The Wooden Savings Bank is the outgrowth of the Citizen State Bank, which purchased the building and business of the Campbell Banking Co., one of the earliest and most successful banking enterprises in the history of the county.

The Citizen State Bank was organized February 18th, 1893, and officered by James R. Wooden, president; A. E. Wooden, vice president; J. R. Hays, cashier; with W. F. Vermilion and C. R. Wooden as directors. The institution was subsequently changed to the Citizen Savings Bank and from that to the Wooden





PLANT OF HERCULES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1912



Savings Bank, which absorbed the stock of the former institutions. It is owned by the Wooden family. James R. Wooden is president; A. E. Wooden, vice president; C. R. Wooden, cashier.

The bank, early in its history, occupied the building purchased of the Campbell Banking Company, which was sold a number of years ago to the Centerville National Bank. The Wooden bank is now located in the building across the street from its former location, where over half a century ago its president started in business as a merchant.

The bank is capitalized at \$25,000. The deposits, as shown by the last statement, published September 11, 1912, were \$177,205.85.

#### TELEPHONE COMPANIES

The Appanoose Telephone Company was organized as the Centerville Telephone Company in 1900, by Otto Wettstein, F. E. Brown and C. A. Farrington, with a capital stock of \$20,000. In 1903, the corporation was reorganized as the Appanoose Telephone Company, by C. A. Farrington, Frank Augustus and E. E. Bamford, and capitalized at \$60,000. Since then the company has grown in strength and usefulness and now has a large list of subscribers. The main exchange is at Centerville. When the company began operations, in October, 1900, there were 200 subscribers; this number has increased to something like 1,300. The officials are: C. A. Farrington, president; Dr. E. E. Bamford, vice president; T. M. Farrington, secretary and treasurer; C. A. Farrington, manager.

The Appanoose Mutual Telephone Company has been in existence about six years and is extending its lines and patronage rapidly. The officials are: J. N. Willett, president; G. G. Hampton, secretary and manager.

#### THE HERCULES MANUFACTURING COMPANY

While living at Lone Tree, Iowa, Miles Bateman, then a molder, invented and patented a stump puller, and in 1869 sold his interest in the invention and returned to Centerville, his former home, where he entered Kirchman's foundry. At that time B. A. Fuller was working by the day in the Goss foundry. He and Mr. Bateman formed an acquaintanceship and during their first meetings of evenings, exchanging ideas, they invented what has now become one of the most useful and widely known machines—the Hercules stump puller. They at once began making the machines under the name of the Bateman Manufacturing Company. In July, 1900, the machine was given the name of the Hercules Stump Puller, but at this time, having no means but what they obtained through their daily wage in the foundries they had no regular place of business. Mr. Fuller carried on the correspondence for the firm at his boarding house in the evenings after working through the day at his shop, and the next day his landlady would copy his letters on the typewriter and mail them. The business soon grew to such proportions, however, that it was necessary to secure quarters for a factory. The old Orange wagon shop, on Fourteenth street, just east of the Continental Hotel, was secured. That part of it which had been used as a blacksmith shop was remodeled into an office and the rest of the building was converted into a work shop. Mr. Fuller managed the business, while Mr. Bateman put in his

spare time in improving the invention. But it must be remembered while these things were going on, these men were compelled to maintain their places in the foundries in order to procure the means of carrying on their small enterprise. Two girls were used in the office for keeping the books and files. They were Miss Dora Cook, bookkeeper, still holding that position, and Miss Alice Hardy, stenographer.

In 1901 the concern continued to prosper to that extent that Mr. Fuller gave up his work at the foundry and devoted his whole attention to the exploitation of the Hercules stump puller. In 1902 the Goss foundry had been closed down by Mr. Goss for six months and at that time Mr. Fuller accepted the management of the foundry, continuing, however, in the management of the Hercules Manufacturing Company. In 1903 the Hercules Manufacturing Company bought the property on Fourteenth street north of the Goss foundry and moved the factory into the building, which had been known as the Taylor livery barn. At the same time the four large rooms over the Goss foundry were secured for offices, the office force having grown to six people. Mr. Bateman took the position of foreman in the Goss foundry and thus the two concerns were closely connected, as Mr. Fuller was manager of them both.

The Hercules company during these years was increasing its business most gratifyingly and about 1904 the first foreign order was received and was for a consignment of three machines to Grahamstown, Cape Colony, South Africa. At that time the machines were being placed throughout the states.

In 1904 the company in addition to the stump puller manufactured cement block and cement postmaking machines. A patent was allowed to Bateman & Fuller on what is known as the Success Cement Block machine. A patent was also allowed on what was known as the Hercules post machine. This probably was the first cement post machine offered on the market of the United States and was also one of the first cement block machines. The Hercules company continued to manufacture the cement machines with the stump puller a number of years.

In 1905 the United States agricultural department issued Bulletin 150 on the best method of clearing timber land. The department took the position that the land cleared with stump machines was left in the most tillable condition, the stump pullers doing the work more thoroughly than dynamite. The Bulletin also claimed that the iron stump pullers were too heavy, unwieldy and cumbersome, and that the cast iron used in them was constantly breaking. Mr. Fuller, on reading this, said to Mr. Bateman: "We will have to overcome the objections of the government," so they set about making the machines of steel throughout. They then put out the first steel stump puller ever made, which was placed on the market in 1906. The machine was reduced in weight sixty per cent and yet, the lighter steel puller was four hundred per cent stronger than its predecessor. This machine overcame the objections set up by the agricultural department and really revolutionized stump pulling. The success of the company was from that time assured.

In March, 1907, a patent was issued to Fuller & Bateman on their improved stump puller. In August of the same year another patent was issued to them on a "take-up" in connection with the machine and, in the latter part of 1907, a triple-power improvement to the machine was added, which gained fame and

popularity very rapidly. By that time the company had grown to be one of the best known manufacturers of this class of machines in the country. Its sales came from practically every state in the Union, Canada, Mexico and many foreign countries. The Argentine republic and Chili began taking large shipments of the machines. In 1909 orders were received for some of the company's large machines to be used on the Panama canal.

In 1910 the minister of forestry of Russia, at St. Petersburg, made extensive experiments with stump pullers and explosives, to ascertain the best methods of clearing timber land. The Hercules machines came out victorious in the tests, which showed that it did the work with less expense and more efficiently than by any other method known. This resulted in the Hercules company securing some nice orders from the Russian government and also from private concerns of the country.

By that time the goods of the Hercules Manufacturing Company were being shipped to most of the European and Scandinavian countries, also Japan, China and India. The company by 1911 became one of the largest advertisers in the agricultural papers, expending during that year for this purpose \$64,000. It was fast outgrowing its quarters, notwithstanding it had made additions to its plant. The steel castings used in the machines were also being shipped in from Milwaukee and Chicago, but the proprietors desired to manufacture these castings themselves. Representatives of commercial clubs of adjoining cities began a correspondence with Mr. Fuller and made him tempting offers to locate in their localities. Proposals were received from Des Moines, Muscatine, Keokuk, Ottumwa, Davenport and Cedar Rapids.

Early in 1912 at the request of the "Booster" committee and other business men of Centerville, Mr. Fuller was asked to submit a proposal for building a new plant in Centerville. In May, 1912, a meeting was held in the parlors of the First National Bank and Mr. Fuller suggested that if the citizens of Centerville would take \$25,000 of the common stock at par, the Hercules company, which up to this time had been a partnership affair, would be incorporated under the laws of Iowa, with a capital stock of \$200,000, one-half of which should be issued to Fuller & Bateman for the Hercules company, and all of its property, copyrights, patents and good will. The citizens were to take \$25,000 at par and also subscribe \$2,500, as a bonus or donation, to pay for the necessary land and the railroad connections for the new plant. If the proposal was accepted the company obligated itself to build a plant to cost \$45,000.

A. E. Wooden was chairman of this committee, also chairman of the "Booster" committee, and O. H. Law, secretary. J. A. Bradley, president of the First National Bank, promptly stated he would take \$10,000 of the stock just as soon as the financial statement submitted by Mr. Fuller was verified. The meeting was unanimous in agreeing to Mr. Fuller's proposal and was for its acceptance. A committee was then appointed to solicit the amount asked and on that committee were placed A. E. Wooden, J. A. Bradley, O. H. Law, Lew Salinger and Frank Payne. After the statement of the Hercules company was verified this committee went out and within two hours, to their surprise, the stock was over subscribed.

On June 6, 1912, a new company was organized and incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$125,000. The authorized capital was \$200,000. The incor-

porators were B. A. Fuller, Miles Bateman, C. D. Cook, George M. Barnett and J. A. Bradley; directors, B. A. Fuller, Miles Bateman, C. D. Cook, J. A. Bradley and George M. Barnett. B. A. Fuller was chosen president and treasurer; Miles Bateman, vice president; C. D. Cook, secretary.

On July 3, 1912, the Hercules company bought five acres of land of D. C. Bradley on the east side of Twenty-first street, just north of the Rock Island tracks. On this land is a switch of the Burlington road. July 15th ground was broken for the new buildings which are now completed and stand between the tracks of the Burlington and Rock Island railroads.

The buildings of this plant are practically fire proof, being built of brick and steel. The office building is 40x50 feet, two stories high, with a basement. The main factory building is comprised of shipping room, paint shop, forge, machine and finishing shops, all one building. 50x350 feet. The steel foundry is 50x150 feet, the wood working shop, 50x150 feet. The company built its own switches. The Rock Island is on the east and the Burlington on the west. The office force consists of twelve girls and eight men. In the shops are employed about one hundred and fifty people.

#### THE GOSS FOUNDRY

This foundry was started by Fuller & Bateman. In 1896 Mr. Bateman sold his interest to Mr. Fuller, and in 1908 Fuller failed, the concern going into the hands of Joseph Goss. The products are principally miners' trucks and general foundry work.

#### THE CENTERVILLE IRON WORKS

The Centerville Iron Works was a concern of considerable importance to this locality and when in operation occupied nearly a block. It was conducted by H. L. Kirchman, who manufactured hoisting machines for mines, stationary engines, coal mine cars, cane mills and furnaces, castings and the like. He also did considerable casting for the Keokuk & Western railway.

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in the year 1910 by Mrs. Margaret C. Needels, after two years' work in securing enough ladies who were eligible. In March, 1908, the president general of the national organization appointed Mrs. Needels organizer of the society and in April, 1910, she was appointed regent of the new chapter, which was designated as Crosby Chapter, after Dr. Samuel Crosby, an ancestor of Mrs. Needels, who was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. At the organization of the chapter there were fourteen members, which has increased to twenty-four. The charter members were: Margaret C. Needels, Bessie L. Haynes, Cora Wentworth, Rebecca J. Walker, Mary E. Wooden, Pearl Parker, Alice Harvey Bon, Hallen Wilson, Elizabeth J. Mitchell, Clara D. Hunson, Lois Lemington, Ethel K. Greenleaf, Tina Gilerest, Maude B. Porter. Those who have joined the organization since are: Hortense Van Buskirk, Mary Sawyers Baker, Hygiene Sawyers, Cecelia Greenleaf, Eleanor C. Needels, Mary S. Harvey, Flora W. Wilson, Elsie Knox Hays, Blora Bloe, Sarah Wilson.

## P. E. O. SOCIETY

The P. E. O. Society was organized by seven girls at Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1869. It is composed of a supreme chapter, state grand chapters and local chapters.

The local chapter of Centerville was organized September 8, 1882, with the following charter members: Mrs. Mary Berry Price, Mrs. Jo Disbrow Crawford, Miss Lou McLaughlin, Miss Stella Young, Mrs. Sadie Lane Smith, Miss Sallie Wright, Mrs. Jennie Drake Sawyers, Mrs. Emma Goss Vermilion, Mrs. Stella Reesman O'Neal, Mrs. Birdie Young Palliday, Mrs. Eva Drake Goss.

The P. E. O. Society is the largest exclusive woman's secret organization in the world. Its objects and aims are general improvement. The work is along literary, social, charitable and philanthropic lines. The emblem of the P. E. O. Society is a five-pointed star with P. E. O. in black enamel letters in the center. The five points of the star represents Faith, Love, Purity, Justice and Truth.

The Centerville chapter has 75 active members. The officers are: President, Mrs. Valley McKee; vice president, Mrs. Lida Moore; recording secretary, Mrs. Ella Cole Wright; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Daisy Whitsell; treasurer, Mrs. Sadie Lane Smith; chaplain, Mrs. Laura Lee; guard, Mrs. Justine Speers; journalist, Mrs. Kate Wyckoff; pianist, Mrs. Marcia Widmer.

## THE WEDNESDAY CLUB

was organized in 1902. The charter members were: Mrs. Lena Houston, Mrs. Lina King, Mrs. Hattie Biddle, Mrs. Annie Howell, Mrs. Maud Porter, Mrs. Mae Highberger, Mrs. Jessie Thompson and Mrs. Olive Strickler. The first officials were: President, Mrs. Oliver Strickler, secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Lena Houston.

This society has devoted its efforts to literary pursuits and has taken in successive years the study of art (for ten years), American history, German literature, arts and craft, ceramic art, domestic science, famous women, English history and study of Iowa. The membership is limited to twenty active members.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Mae Wooden; vice president, Mrs. Hattie Biddle; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Grace Syp. The club membership includes Mrs. Anna Alexander, Mrs. Edna Beck, Mrs. Martha Bowen, Mrs. Margaret Hall, Mrs. Blanche James, Mrs. Jennie Lee, Mrs. Grace Syp, Mrs. Eloise Vermilion, Mrs. Katherine Tillmont, Mrs. Mae Wooden, Mrs. Hattie Biddle, Mrs. Cora Bradley, Mrs. Mary Greenleaf, Mrs. Ethel Greenleaf, Mrs. Annie Howell, Mrs. Valley McKee, Mrs. Maud Porter, Mrs. Jessie Thompson, Mrs. Marcia Widmer. The honorary members are: Mrs. Brown, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. Gibson, Montrose, Colorado; Mrs. Highberger, Bay City, Texas; Mrs. Houston, Pasadena, California; Mrs. King, Escanaba, Michigan; Mrs. Lewis, Muncie, Indiana; Mrs. Probasco, Vanta, Oklahoma; Mrs. Strickler, Boise City, Idaho.

## JACKSON LODGE, NO. 42, A. F. &amp; A. M.

This body was established by dispensation from Ansel Humphreys, grand master, and held its first meeting late in 1852. The charter members were:

Alfred Slater, Jeremiah Brower, D. A. Spooner, Daniel H. Sparks, A. L. H. Martin, John Wilmington, George W. Swearingen and Hugh McCoy. The name of the first worthy master is missing. Thomas G. Manson was S. W.; J. Hargrave, J. W.; J. H. Shields, treasurer; Dennis F. Robley, secretary; John W. Robley, S. D.; J. B. Criswell, J. D.

On the 9th of July, 1876, the corner stone of the Masonic Temple, on the corner of West State and Twelfth streets, was laid by H. W. Rothert, of Keokuk, then grand master, in the presence of a large assembly of people. The hall is in the third story of the building and is one of the largest in the state. It is in splendid financial condition, owns that part of the building comprising the third story, and has a membership of 240.

The present officials are: W. M., A. C. Halden; S. W., P. E. Wells; J. W., J. N. Kerschner; treasurer, F. D. Sargent; secretary, J. C. Henaman.

#### EUCLID CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.

held its organizing meeting, January 21, 1868. The first meeting under the dispensation was on February 11th. W. E. Sargent was the first H. P.; W. C. Darnell, E. K.; William Reahard, E. S.; J. Harper, C. H.; T. E. Sargent, P. S.; T. O. Wilson, R. A. C.; R. Stephenson, G. M. 3d V.; D. A. Spooner, G. M. 2d V.; S. D. Harris, G. M., 1st V.; W. A. Sargent, G.

The first members were: O. W. Barden, J. W. Hough, J. Clark, S. H. Sawyers, J. R. Riggs.

The present officers are: Joseph Lever, H. P.; J. W. Fisher, K.; L. J. Hanson, scribe; F. D. Sargent, treasurer; J. C. Henaman, secretary. The membership is 135.

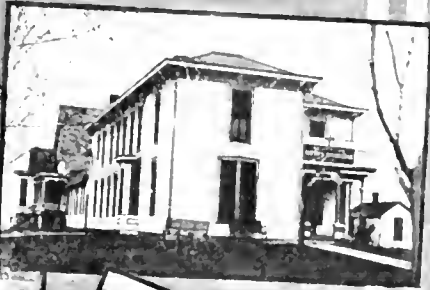
#### ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY, NO. 24, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

This order was established at Bloomfield, Davis county, in 1871, with the following charter members: William J. Law, William C. Johnson, J. R. Sheaffer, Samuel Cowen, Thomas B. Myers, Harvey B. Kettleman, Charles L. Pennington, Charles M. Burgess, Samuel S. Carruthers. On October 23, 1878, the commandery was transferred to Centerville, and on that evening the following officers were installed: S. H. Sawyers, E. C.; Nelson Rogers, G.; J. K. Boyles, C. G.; W. S. Johnson, Prelate; J. L. Berch, S. W.; F. M. Drake, J. W.; L. McHenry, W.; J. N. Riggs, S. B.; A. Hicks, Sword B.; Levi Clemmens, treasurer; B. A. Ogle, recorder. The first candidate knighted at Centerville was H. C. Bowen.

The present officers are: J. C. Henaman, E. C.; C. A. Farrington, G.; W. J. Phillips, Jr., C. G.; M. E. Chatley, Prelate; L. L. Whitsell, S. W.; B. F. Sturdivant, J. W.; W. S. Fox, recorder; G. M. Barnett, treasurer. The lodge has a membership of 135.

#### CENTERVILLE CHAPTER, NO. 239, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

was organized several years ago, and has for its present officers: Mrs. Clara Hanson, W. M.; H. E. Link, W. P.; Mrs. Chloe Miller, A. W. M.; Mrs. Claud Henaman, conductress; Mrs. William Ballenger, acting conductress; Mrs. Ada Peavey, secretary; Miss Martha Halden, treasurer.



Glen Hagan Park  
Lincoln School  
Garfield School  
Catholic Church

Baptist Church  
St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital  
Elks' Home  
Country Club

CENTERVILLE SCENES





## CENTER LODGE, NO 76, I. O. O. F.

This body dates from July 19, 1855, when it was constituted by J. C. Dunn, of Bloomfield. The first officers were: Amos Harris, N. G.; J. G. Brown, V. G.; J. L. Armstrong, secretary; P. Allen, treasurer. The other charter members were: E. H. Robley and J. Lankford. On the evening of the organization H. Tannehill, William Clark, John K. Allen and Joseph McGowan were initiated.

The first meetings were held at the old schoolhouse and later on in Judge Harvey Tannehill's office. A room was then secured over Wittenmeyer's store where it remained until 1860 and then a two-story brick building at the northeast corner of the square was purchased and the upper story of this was used until 1876. In this year the Odd Fellows joined with the First National Bank in erecting a building, the third story being apportioned to the lodge, which it owns, and where beautiful lodge rooms and other apartments are used by the members, of which there are now about 200.

The present officers are: G. C. Kinion, N. G.; F. M. Hamilton, V. G.; G. A. Ellis, F. S.; Jacob Martin, I. S.; E. S. Stites, treasurer; G. S. Dotson, C. E. Campbell and Harry Simmons, trustees.

## CENTERVILLE LODGE, NO. 64, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

was organized October 20, 1882, by H. D. Walker, with the following charter members: John Henderson, A. C. Baker, W. F. Dickey, T. G. Manson, C. J. Brown, G. D. Barnthouse, E. C. Haynes, S. A. Pennington, D. Spaulding, A. H. Eells, J. T. Trigg, H. C. Simms, L. Roth, Joseph Payton, W. H. Lee, Joe Gray, H. Loude, Levi Clemens, J. L. Harvey, D. C. Bradley, E. Savage, J. Larimer, C. Barlow, W. E. Selby, Crail Wiley, W. H. Boggs, G. B. Shinogle, E. Parkerson, Sam Gates and G. W. Needels.

The membership of the lodge is 35. Meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesday evenings in the Odd Fellows hall. The present officers are: C. C., John Morris; V. C., D. C. O'Neil; prelate, L. Patterson; M. of W., E. C. Haynes; K. of R. S., H. C. Haynes; M. of F., George Duckworth; M. of E., W. M. Evans; M. of A., John Painter; I. G., G. B. Shinogle.

## BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

The Elks lodge of Centerville, bearing the number 940, was organized December 29, 1904, by several men of the order, whose homes were at Centerville and members in other lodges, nearly all of them belonging to Lodge No. 347. The charter members were: Alexander Weller, J. B. Gaylor, W. R. C. Kendrick, S. M. Brown, Robert A. McKee, E. D. Heaton, C. C. Stephenson, R. L. Robertson, Henry S. Moore, W. L. Halden, H. V. Brown, T. H. Dillon, M. H. Beer, H. C. Adams, J. L. Mechem, C. J. Lane, J. C. Huggins, E. E. Heaton, W. S. Hays, J. Q. Adams, T. G. Fee.

The first officials were: Exalted ruler, G. C. Haynes; esteemed leading knight, Robert A. McKee; esteemed loyal knight, D. C. Bradley; esteemed lecturing knight, F. B. McCreary; secretary, J. Q. Adams; treasurer, J. A. Bradley; tyler, Claude A. Baker; trustees, C. P. Bowen, E. E. Bamford, Alexander Weller.

The present officers are: H. C. Haynes, exalted ruler; W. M. Evans, leading knight; Pierce Wilson, loyal knight; J. Q. Adams, lecturing knight; F. C. Morgan, secretary; D. Boyd Brann, librarian; C. Ward Howell, tyler; A. W. Barlow, J. C. Huggins, J. L. Mechem, trustees. There have been 295 members taken into the lodge by initiation and at this time (1912) the membership numbers 248.

In March, 1905, the lodge purchased the C. W. Lewis home, on South Main street, which it used as a club house. On March 16, 1909, the present club house, on East State street, was dedicated. The cost of this building was \$22,000. The lodge room is on the second floor. On the first floor is a billiard room, reception room, ladies' parlor, one large general room. The basement is divided into a dining room, kitchen, swimming pool, 20 x 50 feet, shower and tub baths, furnace, coal and storage rooms.

#### LOCAL UNION 553, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

This society was organized November 15, 1898, with thirteen charter members, as follows: A. W. Faris, A. W. Halden, O. P. Barton, S. J. Crase, John Garrison, Peter Sibert, T. T. Prough, James E. Blake, E. Larsen, John F. Murphy, C. J. Bowers and W. O. Hurst. The first president was A. W. Faris and the first secretary, S. J. Crase.

The present membership is 1,200, and this society is the second largest order in the state. The present officials are: President, Roy Hardman; vice president, Richard Good; recording secretary, John Bailey; financial secretary, George Duckworth; treasurer, Frank Herbert; trustees, C. F. Myers, F. W. Easton and Alexander Hoag.

#### MINERS' HALL

The members of Centerville Union purchased the new Lewis business building on North Thirteenth street about the year 1903, paying in full \$4,200. The second story was at once remodeled, to suit the needs and convenience of the fraternity, which cost an additional outlay of money. The lodge hall is very commodious and the decorations meet the approval of those having an eye to beauty and the harmony of colors. In a room facing the street the secretary has an office and an outer, or lounging room for the members.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES

- Anna Rebekah Lodge, No. 95.
- Loyalty Lodge, No. 246, Ancient Order of United Workmen.
- Centerville Homestead, No. 27, Brotherhood of American Yeomen.
- Centerville Court, No. 298, Court of Honor.
- Court Appanoose, No. 15, Foresters of America.
- Troy Lodge, No. 246, Iowa Legion of Honor.
- Tent No. 60, Knights of the Maccabees.
- Hive No. 39, Ladies of the Maccabees.
- Centerville Lodge, No. 15 (colored) Knights of Pythias.
- Centerville Council, No. 1238, Knights and Ladies of Security.
- Centerville Nest, No. 1275, Order of Owls.

Appanoose Camp, No. 3553, Modern Woodmen of America,  
Golden Rod Camp, No. 571, Royal Neighbors of America,  
Appanoose Camp, No. 340, Woodmen of the World,  
Appanoose County Editorial Association,  
Centerville Commercial Club,  
Merchants Association.

## UNIONS

Barbers Local, No. 369.  
Bricklayers International, No. 15.  
Centerville Plasterers, No. 445.  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers  
Local No. 321.  
Centerville Local, No. 597, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of  
America.  
Keokuk Division, No. 50, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,  
Patrick Walsh Lodge, No. 531, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and  
Engineers.  
J. W. Phillips Lodge, No. 104, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.



## CHAPTER XXII

CENTERVILLE A CITY OF CHURCHES—THE METHODIST THE FIRST TO BE ORGANIZED—  
MANY HANDSOME CHURCH EDIFICES—HISTORY OF THE MOST PROMINENT.

### FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The First Methodist Episcopal church was organized by the Rev. Hugh Gibson at the home of William S. Manson, about a mile and a half south of Centerville, in the year 1846. It consisted of six members, as follows: William S. Manson, Isabel Manson, Jesse Wood, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Rebecca Hopkins and Mrs. Caughran. This was the first religious society organized in Appanoose county.

At that time the town of Centerville was just platted but no buildings were erected until in 1847. William S. Manson preached the first sermon in the town of Centerville. It is said that he used the head of a whiskey barrel for a pulpit. The society grew in numbers and strength so that in the year 1852 a lot was purchased on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets and a church 30x40 feet was built at a cost of about \$800. Previous to this time meetings were held in private houses and at a log schoolhouse in the southeast part of town. After moving into the new church, a Sunday school was organized, with Frank Spooner as superintendent. In these early times society was in a very crude state; the people were poor and lived in primitive style; the church was lighted by candles around the walls; no carpet was on any part of the floor or pulpit; there was but one heating stove and it was placed in the center of the room and a wagon load of coal would be piled around it. There were but few clocks among the people, so they guessed at the church time. The congregation was very irregular in gathering. It was the custom of those coming early to gather in groups in the church and talk loudly about their crops, cattle, etc. In the warm weather the men came to church without coats, and the women wore sunbonnets which they would remove from their heads and use as fans. The church was the best audience room in the town. Political meetings and other public gatherings were held there. At one time court was held in the church. About the year 1858 William S. Manson was elected justice of the peace and had his office in the church.

From the organization of the church up to 1868 the society belonged to the Centerville circuit, which at that time comprised most of Appanoose county which lies west of the Chariton river. The pastors who served the circuit from the beginning up to 1855, as nearly as can be ascertained, were: Thompson, Rowley, Winings, Darrah, Gibson, Dennis, Prather and Dixon. In the fall of 1855 R. B. Allender came on the circuit and remained two years. While he was here

a parsonage was bought, which was located on the corner of Washington and School streets. There was an indebtedness hanging on the parsonage which for several years was a thorn in the side of the official board. Rev. Allender's successors were: E. L. Briggs, assisted by J. B. Hill, one year, 1857-58; George S. Clark, 1858-60; Cyrus Morey, 1860-62; Rev. Crellin, 1862-63; George W. Byrkit, 1863-65; John Welsh, three months; R. Stephens, who filled out the year 1865-66; J. H. Hopkins, 1866-68.

In 1868 Centerville was made a station, with Miltiades Miller as preacher in charge. For years there had been trouble on the music question. The opposition to the introduction of books with music or the use of a tuning fork was so great that some withdrew on that account. In 1870 a new parsonage was built on the corner of Jefferson and Van Buren streets, at a cost of about \$1,200. It contained six rooms and was good for that day. The church building was now growing old—it had served its day. To those who were associated with it in early days it was indeed a hallowed spot. Here many a hard battle had been fought with the Powers of Darkness and many a glorious victory won. Here many who are now safe in the "Land beyond the river," were born into the kingdom. Here we had looked for the last time into the pale faces of our loved ones. We give the names of a few of those who loved to worship in the old church and who have entered into the Church Triumphant: Perry Stewart, Benjamin Spooner, Rebecca Alexander, Frank Spooner, W. S. Manson and wife, Sister Mansfield, Samuel Dickey, Lucian Briant, Sarah J. Rummel, Elizabeth Hinkle, Henry Aferbaugh, John Pullman and wife, Marcia L. Green, Jacob Williams, Joshua Miller and wife, Mary A. Mashon and others.

In the fall of 1876 the foundation for a new-church was laid on the corner of Washington and Main streets. The building committee consisted of D. N. Steel, J. R. Wooden and J. W. Williams. The corner stone was laid ceremonially by Rev. T. E. Corkhill in August, 1877. The articles deposited in the corner stone were a bible, a hymn book, discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church, church almanac for the year 1877, the Christian Advocate, the Western Christian Advocate, Central Christian Advocate, the Citizen, Tribune and Journal (papers published in Centerville), a register of the names of the presiding elder of the district, pastor of the society, the building committee, trustees, stewards, local preachers, class leaders, superintendent of the Sunday school, the names of all the members of the society, and of all persons contributing to the erection of the church and the amount contributed by each, the names of the mechanics who erected the house, the names of the pastors of the several churches in the town, an Iowa Official and Statistical Table for 1876, also a list of the city officers of Centerville and the valuation of the taxable property of Appanoose county for 1876. The church building was completed, and dedicated in the fall of 1878 by Bishop E. G. Andrews. The building was of brick, with furnace room in the basement, a gallery in front, with a class room underneath, and a chapel in the rear of the auditorium. The size of the building was 45x80 feet, the windows were memorial, and the cost of the building was about \$7,000, with a bell that cost \$400.

The society was incorporated conformably to the laws of the state of Iowa, January 10, 1878, and the names of M. M. Walden, J. A. Calvert, J. B. Maring, B. A. Ogle and J. W. Williams are in the articles of incorporation as trustees.

The names of the pastors in charge of the society since it became a station, are as follows:

Miltiades Miller, 1868-69; R. S. Robinson, 1868-70; C. S. Jennis, 1870-71; J. A. Wilson, 1871-74; D. B. Smith died in 1874 and William Thatcher filled the unexpired term, 1874-75; T. E. Corkhill, 1875-77; H. E. Wing, 1877-80; L. P. Teater, 1880-83; W. G. Thorne, 1883-86; E. L. Schreiner, 1886-89; Dennis Murphy, 1889-90; T. J. Myers, 1890-91; C. V. Cowan, 1891-95; L. O. Kemble, 1895-98; E. C. Brooks, 1898-1900; A. V. Kendrick, 1900-1903; W. P. Stoddard, 1903-06; W. H. Purdue, 1906-09; J. R. Hanley, 1909.

### The New Church

The present building, a magnificent structure, was erected on the opposite corner from the old one, in 1905. The style of architecture is old English Gothic. The building is 100x200 feet. This includes the parsonage, which is attached to and is part of the south end of the edifice. The main auditorium will seat five hundred people and the main galleries two hundred. The chapel, which is a continuation of the auditorium and separated from it by folding doors, has a seating capacity, with the galleries, of four hundred, making in all eleven hundred. The cost was \$40,000. The present membership of the church is 750.

### CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Christian church at Centerville, like every other church which has attained to something of success, had its struggle for existence. Conditions forty years ago were quite different from those which attend our work now. Many of the difficulties of those earlier years have almost entirely disappeared. Our people at that time were not well known, and for the most part misunderstood. The truth we proclaimed was sure of final victory. However, the natural inertia of humanity is never more apparent than in the way in which it clings to the old, and the slowness with which it takes hold of the new. The first few years of the church in Centerville were years of struggle against prejudice with poor material equipment to impress the people with the thought of permanency. The financial problem was difficult, though the members were liberal with their means. But what loyalty there was in those days! These early disciples knew whom they had believed.

The Christian church in Centerville was organized, August 10, 1867, with twenty-nine members as follows: Rebecca Stewart, Clarissa Chesman, Hannah Lee, Sarah Warheim, Julia A. Bennett, Joanna Root, L. C. Mechem, James S. Hamilton, Maria C. Alexander, William Morret, Ichabod Stewart, Silas D. Harris, J. C. Reynolds, Nancy Reynolds, Elizabeth Brough, L. J. Bennett, Jennie Harris, Lucy Chesman, Elizabeth Conger, Lois R. Morret, George W. Stewart, William Wilkes, Mary Wilkes, Lydia M. Parker, Margaret Breazeale, Ellen Hamilton, David H. Stewart, M. Chastain, Eliza Chastain.

Centerville at that time was a town of less than one thousand inhabitants and Appanoose county contained a little over thirteen thousand people. J. C. Sevey, who is now dead, preached for this little band of people occasionally for about a year and nine months. Their meetings were held in the court house. J.

A. Wilson served the church from May 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870, and was really the first pastor, though he preached but once a month. F. Walden, who held a meeting the previous year, succeeded him and preached one-half time. These pastorates just named cover what might be called the period of struggle for existence. In October, 1872, F. M. Kirkham, later editor of *The Christian Oracle* for a number of years, became pastor. At the beginning of his pastorate the actual number of members was fifty-three; hence, in five years there had been a gain of twenty-four members. More had come into the church during that time but the actual gain was as above stated. F. M. Kirkham was the first minister to devote all of his time to the church. The foundations had been laid in the preceding years, and he built thereon most wisely. The congregation had been meeting in the Baptist church. Plans were laid for a building of their own. They secured a more permanent and prominent place in the community. During this pastorate, which lasted seven years, a very commodious, substantial and well equipped (for those times) brick building was constructed. Their building committee, consisting of F. M. Drake, L. C. Mechem, Ab. Owens, F. M. Kirkham and M. H. Kirkham, was appointed January 5, 1873. The building was dedicated February 14, 1875. Its cost was \$7,000. The dedicatory sermon was preached by George T. Carpenter, afterwards chancellor of Drake University. This building was occupied until April, 1903.

It was during the pastorate of F. M. Kirkham that our lamented brother, General F. M. Drake, came into vital touch with this church. His first gift of \$500 to the church building, which was being erected, was the beginning of that remarkable benevolence of which the whole brotherhood came to know, and from which the church in every land has received great blessing. At the close of this pastorate in 1879, the membership was 234—a gain during the seven years of 181. H. U. Dale, now employed by the Benevolent Association, was the next pastor, serving from 1880 to 1885. Following him was D. W. Misener, now of California, who remained with the church about two years. J. P. Lucas served as pastor from 1887 to 1890. R. A. Gilcrest served from 1890 to 1894. H. H. Abrams succeeded him, and remained until October, 1896. The church had a steady growth during all these pastorates and the success of the recent years is largely due to the faithful sowing in former years. F. L. Moffett became pastor October 1, 1896, and remained with this charge for the extended period of ten years. It was Mr. Moffett, with the assistance of L. C. Mechem, who prepared this article for publication, which appeared in a booklet, entitled *Historical Surveys of Prominent Churches*, published by the Christian Century Company, Chicago, Illinois, in 1905.

In 1901 the present building was begun. Two who served on the building committee for the old church served on the building committee for the new one—F. M. Drake and L. C. Mechem. The foundation for the present building was laid in the fall of the year above named. It was dedicated Easter Sunday, April 12, 1903. There was no money to raise on dedication day; all had been provided before. Its cost was \$40,000. The pipe organ, costing \$3,000, was presented by John A. Drake and Mrs. T. P. Shontz, wife of the chairman of the Panama Canal Commission. The building is constructed of granite brick and is thoroughly modern in all its appointments. It has a gallery in both the main auditorium and Sunday school room and seats 1,200 people. The building and



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CENTREVILLE





equipment is a fit expression of the loyal lives who have labored through the years to build up the Kingdom of God in Centerville.

It is very largely in plan and structure the ideal of General Drake and his family. It is quite natural that the life of General Drake should make the Centerville church known far and wide. His name was always associated with this church and the church associated with him. But one who writes but briefly of the growth of the Christian church in Centerville must mention at least a few of the other faithful ones whose wisdom has guided and whose liberal contributions have supported the work of the Kingdom in this city. L. C. Mechem has been with the church as a wise counselor almost from its very beginning. Though a busy attorney, he has always found time to devote to the church; it is his chief joy. Joseph Goss, who has served as president of the official board and as elder, has been a strong support with wisdom and means for years. W. W. Oliver has given largely of time and means. A. Dargavel, for more than twenty years superintendent of the Sunday school, has devoted time and means. C. W. Lane, who served as superintendent of the Sunday school for five years and also as an elder of the church, must be placed on this list. Senator L. L. Taylor, also an elder, has added much strength to the church. J. N. Dunbar, who has also served as an elder, has watched its growth with supreme delight. Dr. J. L. Sawyers, son-in-law of General Drake, has in recent years been a bulwark of strength. Although a busy man, he has never been so busy in his large practice that he could not attend all the important meetings of the church.

The church in Centerville has always been at peace; no friction in all of its history has ever disturbed it. Level-headed, successful business men have managed it. It has been a church with few short pastorates. Its first regular located pastor served the church seven years. It realizes that nothing mechanical or æsthetic can take the place of the old Gospel, yet it believes there is wisdom in making all things contribute to the Kingdom; hence for several years Professor C. R. Travis, formerly in charge of the Conservatory of Music at Cotner University, had charge of the music, to the great delight of the congregation. \* \* \*

The church in Centerville has had a natural and steady growth. Its progress has been quite gratifying. Its life has expressed itself in renewed missionary activity. It supports its own evangelist in the state, being the first state-living-link-church in Iowa. Its possibilities are great.

"Not that we have already attained, but we are pressing forward."

At the close of the pastorate of F. L. Moffett, October 1, 1906, John Sherman Hill became pastor, serving until April 1, 1908. His successor was John H. Booth, who remained until October 1, 1910. The present pastor, M. E. Chatley, began his services with the church February 15, 1911.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The early records being lost it is quite difficult to secure a full history during the formative period of the church. What is herein stated is based on the best available authority and is regarded correct. The initiative of the church is substantially credited to C. H. Howell, who organized and conducted a Sunday school some time prior to 1848. Rev. James Harvey Shields moved to Unionville in 1848, supplying the church there and making Centerville a preaching point. In

the spring of 1849 he moved to Centerville. The Sunday school and church services were conducted in the old log court house until the completion of Mr. Howell's store building in 1852, from which time services were held in the room over the store until the completion of the first church building. The church was formally organized in October, 1849, under Rev. Shields as supply. The fundamental organization consisted of nine members. A number of other persons united with the new organization on the following Sunday, thus giving strength and courage. The first building, about 30 x 40 feet in size, was erected on the site of the present one. The brick was burned by Joseph Goss, and the building was erected mainly under the supervision of C. H. Howell. The seating was not secured until the following year. The first building served the church and community until 1870, when a new and larger building was erected on the same site. This was about 40 x 80 feet in size and was constructed of brick, at a cost of \$5,000. This was then regarded as rather a pretentious effort for that day. In the summer of 1892 the following building committee was appointed to erect the third building: William Bradley, chairman; H. A. Russell, secretary; H. Tannehill, D. N. Steele, A. J. McCoy. Some of the contracts were let in the fall of 1892. It was completed during the year 1893, at a cost of about \$18,000, and was dedicated December 31st of that year, Dr. Willis Craig preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The first parsonage was located some distance north of the present Keokuk & Western depot. This was sold and in 1881 the one now owned by the church on West Washington street was built. Considerable improvements have lately been made on the building and grounds, thus making it one of the desirable residences in the city. The present membership of the church is 250, while the Sunday school has a membership of 125.

This sketch would be incomplete without reference to the Christian character, loyalty and wise counsel of C. H. Howell, William Bradley and Samuel P. Hays. These men used their varied capacities in the early developing period in meeting many difficulties, pointing out the way to success, and ever breathing forth the prayer of peace. These worthies, letting fall their mantle upon others to continue the work well begun, have gone to their reward.

Rev. Matthew Smith served this charge until about 1860, when Rev. John Fisher succeeded him. Mr. Fisher remained here until 1868. His departure left the charge without a pastor until some time in the early part of 1869, when the services of Rev. J. C. Clyde were secured. The next pastor whose name is of record was Edward L. Dodder, who assumed charge of the church November 9, 1873, as stated supply for one year, but was retained until October 17, 1875. His successor was Rev. McClegett, who came in April, 1876, as stated supply for six months. February 10, 1877, L. M. Belden was secured as stated supply for six months. In April, 1881, W. W. Thorpe came and his successors have been: June 13, 1880, L. A. Bartlett; May, 1889, G. H. Putnam; December, 1893, S. W. Pollock; January, 1898, Mott R. Sawyers; March, 1898, Clarence G. Miller; December, 1900, Mott R. Sawyers; February, 1902, H. A. Cooper; October, 1904, D. J. Mitterling; September, 1907, David McEwan; December, 1910, William McCoy.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist church of Centerville was organized in August, 1851, with thirty-one members as near as can be ascertained. The first officers of the church were: Pastor, Albert Thompson, called September 27, 1851; deacons, E. A. Packard and B. L. Packard; clerk, John F. Overstreet; trustees, J. F. Wadlington, E. A. Packard and Daniel P. Sparks; (they were also chosen a building committee, November 22, 1851); treasurer, Jeremiah Brower. The charter members were Daniel P. and Mary A. Sparks, John and Eurydice Overstreet, Isaac Fuller, E. A. Packard, J. Brower, A. Thompson, Amanda Thompson, B. L. Packard, Elizabeth Packard, Hannah Packard, Jane Wright, S. F. Wadlington, Harvey Campbell, Parney Campbell, Louise Campbell, Harriet Robertson, C. Brower, J. T. Gunter, Jane Gunter, James Thompson, Calvin Smith and Marilla Smith.

On the 22d of December, 1855, the church appointed J. W. Osborn, Daniel P. Sparks and B. L. Packard a committee to draw up articles of incorporation to conform with the provisions of the law so that the society could hold in its name their right to a lot to be deeded to it and have power to alienate it at any time the church saw fit. On May 2d, 1858, D. P. Sparks presented a deed for the church lot and at the same time stated that the amount of money paid for the erection of a church edifice up to that time was \$728.78 and that there were donations of \$170.08 to apply on the building. Still there was a balance of \$558.70 unprovided for to clear the house from debt, which Mr. Sparks agreed to pay providing the members would go ahead and finish the structure. S. F. Wadlington donated the bell, J. R. Wright and A. Fuller made the pews, which were in constant use until October, 1881. The building was a frame structure and is still standing a short distance west of the court house square. A parsonage was built in 1874, at a cost of about \$700 but was sold after the present building was erected and the society is without a home for its pastors, intending, however, soon to purchase a lot and erect one.

In June, 1875, the church appointed William Evans, F. M. Veach and B. L. Packard to solicit aid to build or repair the church. In July of that year this committee reported it had secured subscriptions to the amount of \$1,100 and that it had an opportunity to sell the old house for \$100 to Isaac Lane, he to move it off the lot. The report of the committee was received and the church decided to build a new house. William Evans, F. M. Veach and S. C. Goodenough were appointed a building committee and in 1875 a new house of worship was erected and in November of that year dedicated by Rev. J. M. Smith, of Osceola. This building was a structure 30 x 45 feet, with vestibule and bell tower. The old Wadlington bell which bore his name, together with the date of its cast, June, 1858, was hung in the new structure, which cost \$1,500.

The Woman's Mission Circle was organized April 20, 1878, with Miss Rosa Richardson as president, and later the Baptist Young People's Union, Junior Union and Ladies' Aid Society—auxiliaries of the church—were organized.

In 1886 special meetings were conducted by the pastor for six weeks and the church was greatly strengthened and encouraged. While the church reaped bountifully in the services rendered by W. A. Sundry in 1903, yet great credit was due to the pastor, J. D. Vannoy, who began his work on this charge, October 1, 1902. As a result of a series of meetings conducted by him in January and Feb-

ruary over three scores of people were added to the church. During the entire year of 1903 there were received to membership in the church 224 members.

#### Present Church Building

On July 15, 1903, the church voted that a committee of five be appointed to solicit funds for a new church building. The motion upon which the vote was to be taken was amended by making a committee of seven instead of five. J. G. Patterson, William Speers, E. F. Anderson, William Powers, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, Mrs. C. W. Lewis and F. W. Hamilton were appointed as the committee. W. C. Cutler, A. B. Bush and Ed Lowrey comprised the committee on plans and specifications. On December 2, 1903, resolutions were passed that steps be immediately taken toward the erection of a church building to cost not less than \$12,000, and building to commence when two-thirds of the total amount should be raised. In pursuance of the spirit of the resolution building operations commenced and the new church edifice was erected in 1905, at a cost of nearly \$20,000. In changing the plans for a more pretentious building than first contemplated the society found itself in debt to the amount of about \$10,000. Efforts were then made to cancel this debt. The parsonage was sold and the proceeds applied on the indebtedness. By other means the amount outstanding has been cut down but still the society has some outstanding obligations. The church was dedicated Sunday, December 10, 1905, the principal sermon being delivered by H. O. Rowlands, assisted by A. E. Clemmens, of Seymour. The names of the pastors who have served this church since its organization are given below:

Albert Thompson, 1851-55; John Osborn, 1855-56; Benjamin Blackburn, 1856-58; James L. Cole, 1858-60; J. C. Burkholder, 1860-61; John Redburn, 1861-65; J. W. Bolster, 1865-67; Arthur Scott, 1867-68; W. H. Turton, 1868-73; F. Edwards, 1873-80; A. Robbins, 1880-83; G. E. Eldredge, 1883-89; J. F. Leek, 1886-88; James L. Cole, 1888-92; W. H. Sayre, 1892-95; A. J. Smith, 1895-97; G. F. Reinking, 1897-1900; G. M. Adams, 1900-1902; J. D. Vannoy, 1902-05; Dr. Bass then served the church a few months and was followed by Rev. Arthur C. Hageman, who remained two years, his successor being W. M. Martin, who came in August, 1911.

#### CONGREGATION B'NAI ISRAEL

The city of Centerville has a class of people within her confines, which takes no small part in its business, social and religious affairs. This people are of the Jewish race, industrious, law-abiding and God-fearing. Their strength in Centerville encouraged them to organize a church and in 1892 the undertaking was realized. The B'Nai Congregation was reorganized in 1912. The charter members were: A. Grinspan, M. Futoransky, M. Hirshburg, A. Chapman, N. Chapman, M. Ritchell, A. Lazar, A. Park, A. Lieberman, S. Gaba, S. Toub, S. Hirshburg, J. Sax, C. H. Hirshburg, C. H. Toub, J. Schutzbank. The officers were: S. J. Friedlander, president; D. Bromberg, vice president; H. Chapman, treasurer; trustees, A. Israel, E. M. Cohn, E. Teitel, J. Fefer; rabbi, A. Israel.

The pastors have been: Rabbis A. Israel, M. Levinson, L. Adelman and L. Bobrov.

Present officers and members: L. Salinger, president; L. Bernstein, vice president; A. Goldstein, treasurer; S. Rosenbaum, secretary; J. Rosenbaum, J. J. Frankel, L. Bromberg, trustees.

A very comfortable and presentable church edifice, of frame construction, was erected by the congregation in 1894, at a cost of \$3,000. An additional \$2,000 was spent in remodeling the building in 1912. The synagogue stands on the corner of Terry and Fifteenth streets, and on the same lot is the rabbi's residence.

#### MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES

Second Baptist, (colored).  
 Christian Science.  
 Church of Latter Day Saints.  
 Swedish Congregational.  
 Swedish Lutheran.  
 Free Methodist.  
 First African Methodist Episcopal.  
 St. Mary's Catholic.

#### CENTERVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

Oakland cemetery, the "silent city of the dead," became tenanted early in the history of Centerville. Its site is a beautiful spot within the confines of the city and practically marks the corporate limits of East State street. No real system had been adopted for laying out the grounds and practically no supervisory corps had been in vogue to beautify and keep in order the grounds until the women of Centerville took the matter in hand. To this end and for this purpose the Centerville Cemetery Association was organized January 26, 1893, by a number of progressive women of Centerville for the improvement and systematic superintendence of the burial grounds. These enterprising women went to work with a will and with the hearty approval and support of almost the entire public, the incentive prompting them being the lever which enabled them to raise sufficient funds to start the movement. Banquets were given and entertainments of various kinds, which were quite generously aided by talented thespians of Centerville, who spent their vacations at home. Through these means snug little sums of money were realized. Donations were solicited from individuals, business men, and in fact from every one who would contribute, and every dollar was applied to the work in hand. After spending several thousand dollars in constructing beautiful drives and the erection of an iron fence, the association paid \$1,000 for additional grounds, which were secured by the city. The members then employed a landscape gardener to lay off the new addition. The Bradley estate donated a tract of ground on the west, which is now known as Memorial Park. Here was erected a large arbor or colonnade, now covered with beautiful vines. Here all memorial exercises are held and it has become one of the salient features of the cemetery.

Not satisfied with what they had already accomplished, the ladies purchased another tract of land adjoining the park on the west, where they built an attrac-

tive little residence for the superintendent of the grounds. This, with other improvements, cost about \$3,000.

Quite recently the association bought the patent right for making cement burial vaults. This then suggested the idea of a building for the installation of the vaults and in the fall of 1912 a beautiful and attractive structure was erected near the western entrance of the grounds, the material being of plain Bedford stone, at a cost of about \$8,000. The purpose of this building is for the installation of vaults, the temporary reception of bodies for burial and services for the dead. It is a chapel that meets the eye as one approaches the cemetery and is the piece de resistance of this beauty spot.

The ladies of the association now purpose to procure the interests of all owners in Oakland in the plan to raise an endowment fund for the perpetual care of lots. Already quite a number have materially furthered the project and it is hoped that others will see in this innovation sufficient virtue to induce them to join those who have already expressed their sympathy with this object. Taking it all in all the members of the Centerville Cemetery Association have accomplished a magnificent work, the results of which are apparent to even the most casual observer at a glance; and the people of the community are back of them in their work and their aspirations for the future.



## CHAPTER XXIII

THE TOWNSHIPS—FIRST COMES WELLS BECAUSE IT WAS FIRST SETTLED—PIONEERS AND THE TOWNSHIP OF THEIR CHOICE—OPENING OF A NEW COUNTRY THAT IS NOW TEEMING WITH GOOD FARMS AND FINE HOMES—HISTORY OF THE VARIOUS TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES

### WELLS TOWNSHIP

Wells township was an inviting locality for the early settler. There was manent settler in Appanoose county and is honored in having given to the locality the name of the pioneer, Colonel James Wells.

The township was organized in January, 1848. It is the extreme southwest township of the county and was quite heavily timbered in the center, running diagonally from the northwest to the southeast. There is considerable good farming land in this vicinity and there are farms that will vie with any in the county in productiveness. There are many small streams, the principal one being the Chariton, which mean that the land is generously watered and drained. The township is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Keokuk & Western and the Iowa and St. Louis railroads.

Colonel James Wells was the first settler, coming with his family in 1839. He selected a location on section 16 and in the fall built a log cabin, in which he installed his family. Two years after he began the construction of a sawmill on his claim, which was followed a few years later by a flouring mill.

During the year 1841 Adolphus Stevens made a claim not far from where Wells had set his stakes and in the same year Austin Jones settled in the neighborhood. Jones remained but a few years and then removed to California. Stevens improved his farm and became a fixture in the township, living on his place for many years.

William Cooksey and family were also settlers in this township in 1841 and the Cookseys later became well known in the township. The name of Cooksey figures quite prominently in the history of the county.

Wells township was an inviting locality for the early settler. There was plenty of timber, water and arable land. It is unfortunate, however, that all the names of the pioneers cannot be given. A few follow:

James Milton Scurlock was a "Buckeye." He came to this locality in 1844, in territorial days, and married Matilda Cooksey, daughter of William Cooksey, in 1845, which shows that the Cookseys were pioneers of Wells township and of the county. When Mr. Scurlock arrived here all he had in the world was a large

stock of courage and determination—and ten dollars in his pocket. It is a tradition in the family that five years passed before he saw ten dollars more.

C. F. Findley, a Pennsylvanian, came and located here in 1855, purchasing eighty acres of land.

William Horn lived on section 3 for many years. He came to the county in 1848, soon after attaining his majority. Mr. Horn accumulated several hundred acres of land and became one of the valued men of this township.

G. S. Stansberry settled in the township in 1852 and acquired through habits of industry and frugality, a competency. In 1854 he married Rebecca Cooksey, daughter of William Cooksey, one of Wells' pioneer farmers.

James Craig came to this township from Morgan county, Ohio, with his parents, in 1856. The family located on section 2, where James remained after the death of his father in 1864.

S. P. Elam, a native of Virginia, emigrated from Kentucky to Iowa in 1850 and located in this county. He traded a horse for his first quarter section of land, on which he put up a log cabin and made the furniture from hewn timber. The bucket for carrying water was purchased with money he secured from the sale of a beaver pelt. Needless to say, Mr. Elam succeeded and became well and favorably known.

John and Ann Bond, natives of Ireland, were among the early settlers of this county, having located in Wells township where their daughter, Sarah Louise, who married George Robinson, was born March 28, 1846.

Eli Ankrom settled on a farm near Moulton about 1852.

Matison S. Edwards, with his parents, William and Marilla (Elliott) Edwards, arrived in Appanoose county from Kentucky late in the year 1851 and located on a farm five miles south of Moulton. Here the elder Edwards engaged in raising and selling live stock for a period of thirty years, when he retired from the farm to Moulton and died there in 1885. He was followed to the grave by his wife in 1902.

Thomas and Rachel Law of the Buckeye state, soon after their marriage came west and settled on a farm in Wells township, Appanoose county. They were the parents of seven children, of whom O. H. Law, an attorney and real-estate man of Centerville, is one. He was born on a farm just south of Moulton in 1857.

#### HAMLET OF DEAN

A village had been contemplated for section 2 and its name chosen. Leona was to be built upon the southeast quarter of the section and was actually laid out and platted. But the project died abornin' and has long since been forgotten.

Not far from the projected and rejected town of Leona, on section 4, was built the little hamlet of Dean. The "future great" was named in honor of Henry Clay Dean, a noted, although eccentric Iowan of his day, who spent his declining years on a farm four miles south and over the Missouri line. Dean was a station on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska railroad, but is not now so noted by the assessor in making out his returns. For some little time it was considerable of a trading point, but it has been discarded for places of more importance. Coal abounds in this section and is mined quite extensively.

## HILLTOWN

Hilltown was a hamlet established close to the Missouri line, on the Chariton river in 1845, its principal business being done through the mines established in the vicinity. But after a connection had been made with the railroad at Dean and the mines, this source of revenue was taken from Hilltown and then it declined. An important adjunct of the settlement was the Wells mills, established in 1845, which brought no little trade.

## WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

This township lies in the southeastern portion of the county, being township 68, range 10. It is bounded on the north by Udell, east by Davis county, south by Wells and west by Sharon. The topography is pleasing and the land, which is very fertile, is drained by the Fox river and tributaries of the Chariton. Here are to be found some of the finest farms in the county, upon which are beautiful homes and substantial farm buildings.

Washington township was organized in January, 1848, and the first election was held at the house of Eli Bagley. The judges of election were David Barnhouse, Eli Bagley and John C. Haney; clerks, W. E. Perry and Cortland Harris.

The first persons to settle in this township were William Bratton, James Wright and Jehiel Troxell. They came in 1843 and chose claims directly after the land was subject to entry. It was not long after the advent of these pioneers that others came in and the township became peopled by a class of men and women unsurpassed by any community.

No record is at hand from which to give the names of all the early settlers of this or the other townships in the county, but a partial list has been secured and is hereto appended.

E. A. Drake came from Tennessee to Appanoose county and settled here in 1847. He purchased government land and at one time possessed twelve hundred acres and was one of the wealthy men of the county.

J. N. Dunbar came from Kentucky to Iowa in 1848 and settled in this township.

J. L. Earnest, a Pennsylvanian, came to the township in 1850 and made good.

A. M. Harm, who later engaged in selling boots and shoes at Moulton, located in the county in 1855.

John Carr was born in Ireland and immigrated to America in 1840. He located in this township in 1855 and became prosperous as a farmer.

John Cupp was born in Pennsylvania and settled here in 1850, his worldly possessions at the time consisting of his wife and six children, a team and a wagon. By industry and good judgment he accumulated considerable property.

T. H. Hays came to this township in 1850 with his parents and located on a farm on section 6.

S. G. Haughey came from Illinois and settled in the township in 1858, where he first sold lumber and then opened a brick yard.

John P. Jennings was born in old Virginia and settled in Washington township in 1853.

William J. Johnson, with his parents, settled on the Fox river in 1846. His

horse, which he rode from Missouri, and seventy-five cents in money, was all the property he possessed. Mr. Johnson prospered.

A. J. Morrison, who became a banker, settled in this township in 1851. He was county treasurer and a veteran of the Civil war.

Thomas Morrison came here in 1856. He was a blacksmith. He enlisted in the Seventh Missouri in 1861.

Robert R. Polk and wife settled in this township in 1853, locating on a farm two miles south of Moulton. He afterward sold the farm and built the Moulton House, over which he presided.

J. R. Rucker settled in this county in 1850 and was one of the pioneers of Washington township.

George N. Scurlock, engineer and machinist, removed from Ohio in 1853 and located in this community.

G. W. Singley came to the township in 1856. He was a machinist and learned the craft in Pennsylvania.

Joseph B. Thomas and Lucy, his wife, settled in Appanoose county in 1850, locating on a farm in section 19.

V. H. Wamsley located here in 1852. He borrowed the money to purchase land and before his death was possessed of a valuable property.

John M. and Nancy A. (Wilson) Taylor came from Kentucky to Washington township in 1849. With them was a family of children, including Lewis Leroy Taylor, editor of this work.

Thomas and Eliza (Barkley) Wallace removed from their old home in Indiana in 1847 to Davis county, Iowa, whence they came to Appanoose county in March, 1848, and took possession of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in this township. Here his wife died in the early part of 1856, leaving five children.

Levi Davis came to this township in 1857 and located near the deserted village of Orleans. Here he met Martha J. Willett, to whom he was married in 1858.

Elisha Rauson came to Appanoose county in 1856. He located on a farm of one hundred acres, for which he paid four dollars an acre. He became possessed of several hundred acres of land and held various offices in the township.

### THE VILLAGE OF MOULTON

Elizabethtown was the first village in Washington township to be platted, and was located on the southeast quarter of section 15, and northeast quarter of section 22, town 68, range 16, lying on, or very near the ancient "bee-trace" heretofore described. But at the time of the laying out of Elizabethtown, the North Missouri railroad was building in this direction, and this induced a change in the plans, and the plat of Elizabethtown was merged in that of the town of Moulton.

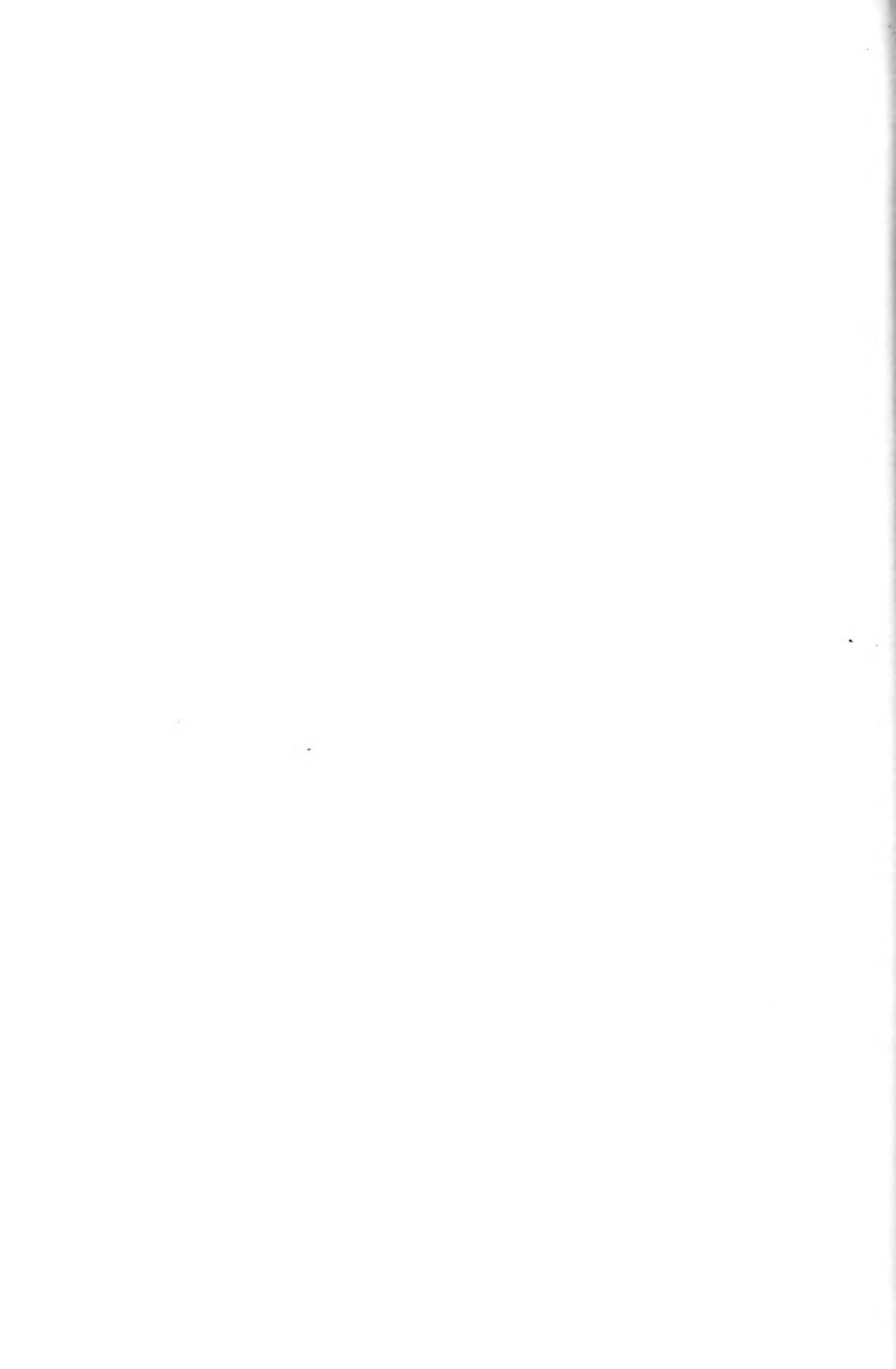
The town plat of Moulton originally contained one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated in the west half of the southwest quarter of section 15, town 68, range 16. The land belonged to S. S. Caruthers and the plat was certified to and acknowledged before H. M. Jones, July 4, 1867. The streets running east and west were given numbers, while those running north and south were named East, Walnut, Elm, Oak, Main, Vine, Maple and West.



Business Block  
Interior of the Postoffice  
Public School

First National Bank  
Electric Light Plant  
Washburn Depot and Hotel

VIEWS OF MOULTON



The railroad reached the new town in the spring of 1869 and was extended to Bloomfield and, by the year just named, there were the following inhabitants and business firms at this trading point: Thomas McAehren, druggist; William Lowry, dry goods and groceries; James G. West, James E. Jennings, Andrew Ogden, Levi David, M. V. Howell, James P. Smith, James Norris, laborers; Joseph Jurd, John Burdett, carpenters; and two or three others. All of these men had families with the exception of William Lowry.

The beginning of salient events in the village was about as follows: The death of Thomas Mulock, in 1869, was the first visitation of its kind to happen there. The first marriage was that of Wilson Nycum to Miss Norris. The first school in the village was taught in the Christian church by Thomas Haughey and wife, in the winter of 1869-70. Before this the children attended the district school near the corporation line. In 1872, the firm of Edwards & Davis built a steam flouring mill and filled a long-felt want, not only of the villagers, but of the surrounding country. It was well patronized and was deserving.

#### SECURE ANOTHER RAILROAD

In 1873, the people of the village and contiguous country were called upon to assist in bringing into Moulton the extension of the Burlington & Southwestern railroad. The project appealed to the growing citizenship of the village and \$25,000 was given for the improvement, which was built through the town and is now part of the great Burlington system.

In 1869, the firm of Aaron & Son erected a steam flouring and woolen mill, investing in the enterprise \$25,000. The mill prospered for a time, but as a woolen mill it is a thing of the past.

#### THE FIRST BANK

A. J. Morrison was the first person to establish a bank here. He conducted the institution for some little time. His successor was Major Moore, who gave up the enterprise in 1878, having been elected clerk of the courts, which necessitated his removal to the county seat.

#### MOULTON IS INCORPORATED

In the spring of 1869, Moulton was incorporated as a village and notice of its election for village officers was published May 3, 1869. The petitioners for the incorporation were Peter Fees, Samuel Leeburger, Jacob Neal, Wilson Nycum, and Thomas McAehren.

The territory incorporated was one mile square and included the south half of the northwest quarter of section 14, southwest quarter of section 14, south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section 15, north half of the northwest quarter of section 23, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 22.

The election took place at the store of A. Hart, May 18. Jacob Neal, Thomas McAehren and Wilson Nycum were the judges; Samuel Leeburger and Peter Fees, clerks. There were polled seventy-five votes and Green Hazelwood's was

the first to be cast. C. H. Walker was elected mayor; S. B. Thompson, recorder; O. Gillett, marshal; M. V. Howell, J. C. Thompson, G. Faris, J. Q. Lane, A. Harter, councilmen.

The ordinance book covering this period is lost, hence no data can be given of the early laws passed for the municipality. It is known, however, that a place for lawbreakers was built in the spring of 1871 and is still called the calaboose.

Prior to this, in 1870, a cemetery association was formed, but eventually the management of the burial place was turned over to the village authorities. In June, 1873, the mayor was authorized to appropriate such amount of money as might be needed to put the grounds in order, and \$320 was expended for that purpose.

A sidewalk system was adopted in 1871, which has been maintained to the present day; consequently, Moulton has many blocks of fine cement walks. The schools and school buildings are excellent and are treated in a chapter covering the schools of the county.

Transportation facilities are good, two lines of railroads entering the place—the Keokuk & Western, which is controlled by the Burlington system, and the Wabash. By these roads, grain and stock can be moved readily and connections with main lines of the Burlington, Wabash and Rock Island are easily attained. Being in an excellent farming district the village of Moulton enjoys a large trade from a prosperous class of people, who come from well cultivated farms to sell their grain, live stock and other products of the soil, which afford them the means to buy generously. Moulton's population, that part of it lying in Washington township, is 1,233; in Wells township, 190, making 1,430 in all.

#### POSTOFFICE

A postoffice was established at Moulton, March 2, 1868, with Jacob Neal as postmaster. His successors have been: Thomas L. C. McAchrin, December 29, 1868; John W. Carey, March 30, 1870; James G. West, April 12, 1871; Nelson W. Edwards, March 1, 1875; Almer Swift, February 15, 1878; Jacob M. Willett, December 21, 1885; Willbur F. Garrett, August 31, 1889; Almer Swift, March 26, 1891; Thomas W. Killion, November 4, 1893; Charles M. Marshall, January 10, 1898.

#### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The First National Bank is a continuation of the Moulton Bank, a private concern established in 1887 by W. C. Stickney, which he conducted until 1891. At this time, William Bradley purchased Mr. Stickney's interests, erected a building for the purpose on the corner of Main and Fourth and ran what was known as Bradley's Bank. The elder Bradley died in 1895, but his sons continued the business until 1901. In July, 1901, a national charter was secured by J. A. Bradley and his mother, Amanda T. Bradley, and the institution began business as the First National Bank, with a capital of \$25,000. Other charter members were: D. C. Bradley, a son of William Bradley; Joel S. Gregory, George W. Blosser, George O. Holbert, now deceased; and August Post. The first officials chosen were: J. A. Bradley, president; George W. Blosser, vice president;



W. C. Stickney, cashier; E. L. Stickney, assistant cashier. In 1904 Mrs. Bradley died and her interest in the bank went to her sons. Previous to this and in 1902, the capital of the bank was increased to \$35,000, and on November 1, 1904, E. L. Stickney succeeded his father as cashier.

On the 12th day of December, 1910, the stock of the First National owned by J. A. and D. C. Bradley was purchased by August Post and E. L. Stickney. This change resulted in Mr. Post becoming president, and two new directors were elected—Dr. W. L. Downing and Samuel Richardson. In the summer of 1906 a beautiful building was erected on the site of the old one. Its style of architecture follows Grecian lines and the appointments of the interior meet the requirements and tastes of modern banking institutions. The cost was \$12,000.

The officials are: August Post, president; J. S. Gregory, vice president; E. L. Stickney, cashier; J. J. James, assistant cashier. Capital, \$35,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$11,000; deposits, \$210,000.

#### MOULTON STATE SAVINGS BANK

Although but a few years have passed since the establishment of the Moulton State Savings Bank, the concern is a strong competitor for the business of a wide field and is growing at a pace that is highly satisfactory to all concerned. The bank was organized in February, 1903, by M. S. Edwards, L. S. Elam, G. L. Boyard, Mary C. Hamilton, E. T. Printz, A. H. Stickney, S. A. Carr, William Logan, president State Savings Bank, Keokuk, Isaac Guinn, W. C. Guinn, James Craig, C. A. Powers and G. A. Singley. The capital stock was \$30,000, and first officials were: M. S. Edwards, president; R. B. Carson, vice president; C. A. Powers, cashier. In 1902 a substantial two-story brick building was erected, on the corner diagonally from the First National, constructed of St. Louis red pressed brick, at a cost of \$14,000. The bank fronts on Main street and in the rear end of the building, facing Fourth street, is the postoffice.

In 1904 A. H. Corey was elected cashier, and remained in that position until the close of 1906, when he was succeeded by J. B. Snead, the latter assuming his duties in January, 1907, and continuing there something over a year. In the spring of 1908, G. A. Singley was elected cashier. The present officials are: M. S. Edwards, president; R. B. Carson, vice president; G. A. Singley, cashier; I. G. McQueen, assistant cashier; Cecil Dooley, teller. Capital stock, \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$8,000; deposits, \$200,000.

#### METHODIST CHURCH

The first Methodist class in Moulton was formed in 1850, by John Couch and wife, D. M. Norwood and wife, E. M. Carpenter and wife, Jonas Sutton and wife, Aaron Moore and wife and a few others. Meetings were first held at the homes of members and in the schoolhouse, but in 1870 a house of worship—a frame—was erected, at a cost of \$2,400. However, the society met with reverses and in 1876, the church property was about to fall under the sheriff's hammer for debt, when Rev. Freeland and W. R. Marshall, by strenuous efforts not only saved it from such ignominy, but also cleared the property from all incumbrances.

The first church was the meeting place for the Methodists of Moulton and

vicinity until 1901. Then the old building was sold and moved from the corner on which it stood and is now doing service as the "den" of the Moulton Tribune. In its place was erected a beautiful new edifice costing \$17,000 and in 1902, on the adjoining lot, the clergyman's residence was built at a cost of \$2,500.

The church is prosperous and has at the present time a membership of 300 and an attendance at the Sunday school of 250. The pastors who have served this society are here named as near as can be ascertained: Revs. Kirkpatrick, Smith, Morve, Carmine, Freeland, E. Roberts, J. F. Robertson, 1877; Honn, 1881; J. A. Bateman, 1883; B. M. Boydston, 1888; C. L. Tennant, 1893; C. E. Corkhill, 1893-5; W. R. Jeffrey, 1895-1900; L. Ingham, 1900-02; W. E. Gardner, 1902-05; D. C. Beven, 1905-09; A. M. Smith, 1909—.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. William Kendrick, February 7, 1869, the first members being Z. L. Buck and wife, Elizabeth, Mrs. Sarah Cox, George and Elizabeth Singley, George W. and Mary Ann Singley, Jennie Singley, Dr. A. and Elizabeth Barker, Mrs. M. E. Kendrick, L. R. Buck, C. B. Caldwell, Dr. Bean. Among the first pastors were William Kendrick, W. J. Ballman, O. J. King, Austin Warner and R. Hahn. The church building was erected in 1870, but since then the society has lost in membership and cannot be said to be in a very flourishing condition.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist church was organized in 1874, by Revs. W. H. Lurton, A. Salladay and Redburn. The charter members were A. P. and Harriet Berry, T. C. Campbell and wife, James May and wife, Rebecca Long, Mr. and Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Yale and Mrs. Davenport. Revs. Redburn and A. P. Berry were the first pastors. A few years after its organization and after having held its meetings in the schoolhouse for some time, a neat frame house of worship was erected.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH

When the removals from Orleans to Moulton began, on the prospect that the railroad would be built to the latter place, several families, members of the Christian church at Orleans, decided also to come to Moulton. Soon after, Samuel Jordan and wife, G. W. Nash and wife, Jacob Neal and wife, J. G. West and wife and John Burdett and wife resolved to have a house of worship at Moulton. The building was begun in 1868 and completed and dedicated the following year, Elder Jordan preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Moulton is the most thriving and stirring little business center in the county, outside of Centerville, and taps a splendid section of country for the trade that comes to its doors. There are a number of mercantile concerns, some of them conducting stores that compare very favorably with any in the county seat. The hotels serve the traveling public in a hospitable manner and the streets are well lighted by electricity, generated by a splendid electric light plant, which was built and in running order by the year 1904. The men who gave to Moulton this



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, MOULTON



BAPTIST CHURCH, MOULTON



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MOULTON



splendid industry were the Boltons, James, George and Ralph, and the concern is now under the management of George Bolton, who is giving to the town the best of service and should be more generously patronized.

Moulton also has a well drilled volunteer fire company, but not sufficient equipment to warrant the town in becoming negligent of its vast property interests. However, a good, big fire will be an object lesson that will be more convincing than words.

#### W. A. CLARK POST

The veterans of the Civil war organized a post of the Grand Army on June 23, 1887, and in honor of a gallant comrade, named it W. A. Clark Post, G. A. R., No. 434. For years past the post headquarters have been in the Masonic hall, but as the ranks of the old soldiers are thinning rapidly, but a corporal's guard is now left to attend the meetings. The present commander is W. G. Ward; membership 25.

#### ORDER OF MASONS

Sincerity Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M., was chartered June 4, 1873, and had for its first officers the following named persons: W. M., Thomas McAchren; S. W., A. P. Berry; J. W., P. H. Callen. The first meeting was held on June 20th, at which time there were present C. B. Caldwell, M. Hughes, A. H. Griffin, J. Ball, John Novinger, F. S. Van Patten and J. W. Carey. The first "work" was the initiation of J. C. Thompson, July 17th.

The installation ceremonies of the first officers of this lodge were held at the Presbyterian church on June 20, 1873, at which time a beautifully bound bible, bearing the principal Masonic emblems, was presented to the new fraternity by F. C. Overton, on behalf of the wives of the members. Sincerity lodge is in a very prosperous condition. It owns the undivided one-half of one of the principal business blocks in the village, occupying the second floor, which brings in a good revenue. Present officials: W. M., C. A. Powers; S. W., R. M. Blosser; J. W., L. E. Buckles; Sec., E. L. Stickney; Treas., C. J. Peterson; S. D., J. W. Miller; J. D., James Black; Tyler, Henry Corey; trustees, W. F. Berry, R. B. Carson, Freeman Davis.

#### CHAPTER NO. 156, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

The ladies' auxiliary to the Masonic body was organized October 3, 1894, with the following charter members: Mesdames A. W. Hoffman, R. B. Carson, L. E. Atherton, D. M. Adams, F. Corey, J. Epperson, V. Richardson, W. C. Stickney, N. C. Guinn, T. Morrison, C. A. Powers, A. C. Powers, H. G. West, J. L. Tennant, E. T. Printz. From the main body were A. W. Hoffman, D. M. Adams, R. B. Carson, H. Corey, C. A. Powers, A. Swift, W. C. Stickney, H. G. West, E. T. Printz and J. F. Woolridge.

#### ODD FELLOWSHIP

Moulton Lodge, No. 207, Order of Odd Fellowship, was established, October 10, 1874, the charter members being W. W. Maddox, J. T. Atkinson, E. N. Hills,

Ithayer Moore, E. W. Walker. The present officials are: B. H. Siler, N. G.; L. V. Floyd, V. G.; C. E. Evans, R. S.; J. A. Warner, F. S.; W. A. Chamberlain, treasurer.

#### PRAIRIE GEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 80

was organized October 20, 1875, with charter members as follows: J. H. Mitchell, Joseph P. Smith, J. W. Moore, James G. West, E. W. Walker, George D. Porter, T. A. Wahl.

#### WELCOME LODGE NO. 9, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH

was organized April 16, 1877, and had for its charter members James G. and Niemera West, A. and Rebecca Wells, T. C. Campbell and wife, Eliza Nash, A. J. and N. E. Cowell, E. A. and R. J. Walker, J. P. and A. Smith.

The Odd Fellows' financial affairs are in the best of order. The lodge now has 145 members and owns a fine two-story brick business building, which was erected at a cost of \$5,000. The second floor is devoted to lodge purposes and is handsomely furnished. New paraphernalia was recently purchased at a cost of \$800. In all, the lodge owns \$10,000 worth of property, has no incumbrances and money invested.

#### ORLEANS

The incorporated village of Orleans was laid out and surveyed August 16, 1851. The plat showed twenty-four lots, situated on sections 1 and 2, township 68, range 16, and sections 35 and 36, township 69, range 16. The plat was signed by John P. Jennings, Elizabeth Howell, Josiah Hickman and T. J. Killian and acknowledged before Samuel Conkright. It was near Orleans that the botched hanging of Hinkle took place. At one time the town had several stores and shops of local need, but when the railroad was built to Moulton the village of Orleans was weakened and never gained enough strength to become of much importance.

A school house was built in Orleans in 1858 and in the same year the Christian church built a house of worship. The society had been organized previously, in 1855, the first members being Elder Jordan and wife, Elder J. N. Dunbar and wife, and the Wallace, Watson and Roger families. Among the early pastors were Elders Samuel Jordan, S. P. Downing and J. N. Dunbar. Members of this church were very helpful in the church at Moulton, owing to the membership there having been largely made up of families that had moved from Orleans to that place at the time that Moulton saw clearly a future before it, one of the principal stars of hope being the coming of the railroad to that point.

#### PLEASANT TOWNSHIP

Pleasant township was organized in January, 1840, and is one of the first to attract settlers within its limits, and well it might, for the land, a large portion of it, is tillable and many fertile farms now dot the landscape, making the township a very prosperous one. It is town 67, range 18, and has for its boundaries, the state of Missouri on the south, Caldwell on the east, Bellair and Center on the north, and Lincoln and Franklin townships on the west. The timber abounded principally in the northeastern and southern parts of the township and in the northwestern corner. This shows where the streams are, there being many of

them, Shoal Creek, in the northwestern portion, being the principal one. Into this creek flow numerous branches, which serve to drain the land and water it as well.

In the vicinity of Cincinnati are very fine veins of coal that are being brought to the surface and reach a ready market. Some of the best coal mines in the county are being worked in the community.

Pleasant township was probably first settled by Jack Vinton, in 1837. He built a cabin near a spring, about a mile southwest of the village of Cincinnati. This has been disputed by J. F. Stratton, who made the statement that he visited the spring in 1841 and found no evidence of a habitation ever having been in its vicinity. Vinton was in the neighborhood at about the time mentioned, however, but it is evident he made no provision for a permanent stay. Undoubtedly, he was more of a hunter and trapper and gave no thought to building a habitation or cultivating the land. He had a claim on which he lived until about 1854. This he sold to a Mr. Putnam and moved to Missouri.

The first man in this township and the first to build a cabin therein, was Ewen Kirby, mention of whom is made on a preceding page. J. F. Stratton came here in 1841, took up a claim and built a cabin on it. He then went back to his home, returning with his family and brother Joseph in 1843. The Strattons remained but a short time and then removed into Udell township. Other pioneer men were Stotts, Skipton and Blair. The first marriage was that of Thomas Skipton to Miss Blair, and the next marriage was the union of a son of Mr. Wood to a Miss Barker.

Solomon Holbrook, with his family, came in 1845. His brother, Luther P., and family, followed him soon thereafter. In a carefully written series of articles, J. C. McDonald, son of an early settler of Pleasant township, gives the names of many men and women, who settled here in an early day, which is appended to this sketch, so as to avoid repetition. Mr. McDonald also writes of the laying out and founding of the village of Cincinnati. This fact makes mention in this article of certain events superfluous, and for that reason the writer will simply treat of events in a general way.

The organization of a Methodist church in the township, by the inauguration of a series of prayer meetings in 1851, was the first religious effort in this vicinity. The meetings were held alternately at the houses of Solomon Holbrook and S. B. Stanton. The following winter the worshipers met in the school house. The first preaching by a regularly ordained minister was by Rev. Joseph Welch. He was a Methodist and met his congregation at the home of S. B. Stanton in August, 1851.

A primitive schoolhouse, the first in the township, was built on a tract of land a mile west of Cincinnati in the fall of 1852. The structure was about 20x24, built of logs, had glass windows and was heated by a stove, unusual luxury for that time. A school was taught that winter by Richard Conkright.

#### CINCINNATI INCORPORATED

Cincinnati was incorporated as a village in the forepart of 1875 and the first trustees met April 10th of that year. The officials of the new municipality were: A. A. Atherton, mayor; A. S. Brown, Jr., recorder; J. E. Goodhue, William

Sayres, M. N. Beer, H. Atherton and J. W. May, trustees. The marshal was J. N. May. On July 12, 1875, J. C. McDonald was elected treasurer and the council levied a tax of two mills.

Cincinnati has a splendid city hall, which was erected in 1908 by the corporation and the Knights of Pythias. It is a brick structure of very pleasing appearance and cost \$6,000. The first floor belongs to and is used by the corporation; the upper story for lodge purposes.

Cincinnati is now a village of 1,600 inhabitants. The present mayor is J. A. Corder and postmaster, Immer Fowler.

#### POSTOFFICE

The postoffice at Cincinnati was established, November 17, 1851, with Joseph Welch as postmaster. His successors have been the following: John T. Matkin, November 1, 1853; W. S. Johnson, July 24, 1854; William M. Cavanah, December 24, 1855; A. S. Brown, March 16, 1857; William Sayres, June 11, 1861; Moses N. Beer, August 31, 1885; John D. Sayres, July 13, 1889; George W. McKeehan, July 14, 1893; Immer Fowler, July 23, 1897.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church was organized in the early '60s but a class was formed during the winter of 1852-3 at the school house west of Cincinnati. The first members were: Mrs. Sallie Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, James Welch and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cooley and Mr. Matkin and wife. James Welch was class leader and exhorter, and Rev. Burgess was one of the early pastors, also Revs. Hunter and Charles Clark.

A house of worship was built in 1869 at the time of the ministrations of Rev. Thomas Stephenson. At this time there were about fifty members which is probably the strength of the church at the present writing. The pastors following Rev. Stephenson are as follows: Rev. Miller, J. M. Mann, Thacher, Spooner, J. W. Orr, Harned, T. M. Kirkpatrick, John Delay, Anthony Martin, Lockridge; J. A. Sinclair, 1883-84; H. C. Millice, 1884-85; Charles L. Tennant, 1885-88; P. C. Hogle, 1888-89; E. A. Robertson, 1889-91; Charles W. Powelson, 1891-92; Benjamin F. Shane, 1892-95; Richard Breeding, 1895-97; George W. Pool, 1897-98; J. A. Sinclair, 1898-1900; E. J. Shook, 1900-03; Frank S. Seeds, July 1903 to September, 1903; W. S. Moore, September, 1903-05; Richard Collier, 1905-07; Charles E. Coggshall, 1907-08; C. L. Jordan, 1908-09; David W. Witham, 1909-10; James A. Worrell, 1910—.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This church was founded in 1891, with D. L. Ammons, pastor. The first members were: J. H. May, Mary, Hattie and Melissa May, J. V. Leseney and wife Jane, Mrs. Addie Leseney, J. H. B. Armstrong and wife, J. R. Putman and wife Margaret, Mrs. Mary Lawrence, J. A. Frost and Mrs. Addie Buck. The chief factor in the organization of this church was the efforts of State Evangelist L. C. Wilson.





CITY HALL BLOCK AND PYTHIAN TEMPLE, CINCINNATI



I. O. O. F. BUILDING AND SAYRES ELEDGE BUILDING, CINCINNATI



Soon after the organization a house of worship was erected on West Pleasant street, which cost about \$2,000. This has since been remodeled. The second pastor was J. A. Grow, who remained one year. His successor was W. V. Boltz, who remained one year, then came W. E. Bates for two years. He was followed by Rev. Hallowell for a stay of one year; E. J. McKinley, two years; G. A. Hendrickson, about one year; W. H. Colman, one year; R. C. Leonard, two and a half years. Then the church was supplied at intervals by students from Drake University, after which J. H. Ragan, from Des Moines, remained something over one year. The church was again for a while without a pastor, but finally W. F. T. Evans was engaged to preach here. He came March, 1912, and is the present pastor. The membership is about fifty and the attendance at Sunday school one hundred.

#### THE CITIZENS STATE BANK

This financial institution was started April 18, 1889, by J. C. McDonald and his brother, W. S. McDonald, under the firm name of J. C. McDonald & Brother. It was a private banking concern and remained so until the present building was erected—a two-story brick, on the corner of the square and East Pleasant street. Then the Citizens Bank was organized by the brothers. On October 20, 1911, J. C. McDonald bought the interests of his brother and on the 4th of December, 1911, he sold the bank to J. A. Bradley of Centerville, who organized it as a state bank on the 23d of May, 1912.

The Citizens State Savings Bank has a capital of \$30,000 and its last report shows there were deposits to the amount of \$60,000. J. A. Bradley is president; Harry Gault, vice president; John Browitt, cashier; Leland C. McDonald, book-keeper.

#### FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized January, 1894, by N. A. Robertson, J. Leseny and J. V. Leseny. It was capitalized at \$20,000. The first president was N. A. Robertson; cashier, J. V. Leseny. The bank owns the first floor of a two-story brick building erected in 1893. In 1903 it increased its capital stock to \$25,000. Its undivided profits in 1912 were about \$3,000 and deposits, \$54,000. The officials are: N. A. Robertson, president; J. V. Leseny, cashier; C. A. Leseny, assistant cashier.

#### HENRY JAQUISS POST, NO. 325, G. A. R.

The veterans of this vicinity organized the Grand Army post in 1885, with eighteen members, which have dwindled down to eleven, although at one time there were sixty-three. George W. Wyckoff was the first commander. His successors have been J. C. McDonald, J. D. Sayres, J. C. Hawkins, and for the past twenty-three years, J. C. McDonald.

#### WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 330

The woman's auxiliary society of the Grand Army was organized February 6, 1900, by Mesdames Martha Shaw, Lizzie Harris, Elizabeth Wilson, Emma

Robertson, Alice McDonald, Mary A. Parks, Lou Holbrook, Maggie McCollum, Lizzie Robertson, Sarah Corporon, Eliza I. Mitchell, Lizzie Sayres, Lou Glasser, Frances Hawkins, Mary F. Fowler, Addie Buck, Rebecca A. Corder, Martha Bowie, Alla Sturdivant, Angie Wyckoff and the Misses Josie Wyckoff, Stella Holbrook, Lena Holbrook, Lois Sayres, Jean Steel, Sarah A. John.

PROSPERITY LODGE, NO. 504, A. F. & A. M.

This Masonic body was organized in 1888 by Melvin Knapp, H. H. Baker, G. W. Colton, W. L. Lesency, C. S. Smith, John Brawner, C. M. Healey, R. O. Pinston, E. J. Gault, W. S. McDonald, J. A. J. Boley. The charter officials were: Melvin Knapp, W. M.; R. O. Pinston, S. W.; C. M. Healey, J. W.; G. W. Colton, secretary; H. H. Baker, treasurer; J. A. J. Boley, tyler.

The first meeting place was over McDonald Brothers' furniture store on the west side, since destroyed by fire. The next place was the Odd Fellows hall, three or four years. In 1898 the lodge put up a two-story brick building and occupied the second floor, the lower floor being devoted to commercial uses. There are now seventy-five members and the organization is one of the strongest of its kind in the county. The present officials are: W. M., W. S. McDonald; S. W., N. C. Hargis; J. W., D. M. Cline; secretary, William Samson; treasurer, H. H. Baker; tyler, J. A. J. Boley.

NANCY BAKER CHAPTER, NO. 61, O. E. S.

This chapter was organized in 1881 by Mrs. F. W. Hoover, Mrs. W. S. McDonald, F. W. Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Sayres, Mr. and Mrs. David Dinning, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McDonald. The first officials were: W. M., Mrs. F. W. Hoover; W. P., W. S. McDonald. The present officials are: W. M., Nannie Dinning; W. P., W. S. McDonald; A. M., Myrtle Steel; secretary, H. S. Jaquiss; treasurer, G. C. Sayres.

CINCINNATI LODGE, NO. 485, I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows completed an organization August 28, 1885. The charter members were Wallace M. Harvey, John C. McDonald, James R. Putman, H. C. Millice, Michael C. Harris, Jasper H. Glasser, William L. Lesency, L. Nathan Moss, R. K. Atherton.

The charter officials were: J. C. McDonald, N. G.; W. L. Lesency, V. G.; G. W. Rigler, treasurer. Present officials: G. W. Bailey, N. G.; O. A. Davidson, V. G.; Thomas Samson, secretary; Robert English, treasurer. This lodge is in a highly prosperous condition. In 1893-4 it erected a building 40 x 80 feet on North Liberty street and the square, two stories in height and constructed of brick. On the lower floor are three business rooms and the second floor is devoted to the lodge and other rooms of the fraternity. The furnishings and paraphernalia are of the very best. Cincinnati Lodge is free from debt and has property worth at least \$10,000.

## APPANOOSE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 138

This encampment was organized October 20, 1861, by J. C. McDonald, J. W. Robey, J. R. Putman, T. S. Kerr, J. E. Ruch and G. W. Colton.

The ladies' auxiliary lodge was organized October 10, 1895. The charter members were J. H. and Addie Stickler, W. L. and Phoebe Leseney, A. F. and Laura Williams, R. L. and Fannie Hamilton, Michael and Amanda Morgan, G. W. Colton, Maggie Putnam, Mary McCoy, Mary E. Ervin, Minnie B. Skinner, Sarah John, Charles Frost, A. E. Hamm, W. A. Beer. The officers are: N. G., Mrs. Con Bartholamus; V. G., Mrs. W. H. Stevenson; R. S., Bertha Buck; F. S., W. L. Mitchel.

## FOREST ROSE COURT OF FORESTERS, NO. 16

This lodge of Foresters was organized March 12, 1909, by Dr. J. H. Holman, J. A. Johnson, D. M. Osborne, J. R. Hamilton, W. N. Wyckoff, B. O. Buck and William Packard.

## CINCINNATI LODGE, K. P., NO. 404

This lodge was organized October 9, 1894. The charter members were John H. Stickler, J. R. Putman, George W. McKeehan, John McJunis, J. H. May, C. M. Sayres, Jesse Hutchinson, O. H. Perry, Hugh Dinning, William Powell, S. A. McKeehan, R. M. Duncan, William Corder, E. K. Elledge, T. E. Corporon, Joseph Bier, Martha Dinning, Charles C. Morgan, W. H. Harris, John A. Corder, A. F. Rasmusson, J. V. Leseney, E. B. May, Jeffrey Hughes, John E. Ruch, Thomas Samson, William Evans, Ben Jones, Arthur Duffey, James Medlen, W. V. Boltz, Alex. Seath, J. B. Herron.

The officers are: C. C., W. O. Steel; V. C., S. G. Lewis; prelate, Joseph Bowie; M. of W., M. Murphy; K. of R. & S., Dr. N. C. Hargis; M. of F., C. A. Leseney; M. of E., Hugh Dinning, Sr.; M. of A., A. M. Bowie; I. G., John Rathburn; O. G., C. P. Stevenson.

## RATHBORN SISTERS WIGMAN LODGE, NO. 54

This lodge was organized August 14, 1895. The charter members were as follows: Meslames J. V. Leseney, Hugh Dinning, A. M. Sayres, A. Seath, J. H. Stickler, E. Cartwright, Thomas Dawson, J. A. Corder, E. B. May, J. B. Herron, W. V. Boltz, A. Duffey, John Ruch, G. W. McKeehan, Samuel Buck, Charles Clawson, Thomas Samson, D. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, D. Jones, and the Misses Flo Fawcett and Bertie Johnson.

## CINCINNATI CAMP, NO. 4400, M. W. A.

This lodge was organized January 5, 1897, with the following charter members: Frank W. Hoover, D. L. Saulsbury, J. M. Casey, Will Casey, C. M. Jennings, A. H. Sayres, M. Hersberg, J. N. Stuckey, J. L. Morgan, J. F. Woodburn, W. L. Holbrook, J. S. McDonald, C. S. Wyckoff.

In the fall of 1912, J. C. McDonald wrote a series of reminiscence articles for the Cincinnati Review, which are here given to the readers of this volume:

Having been solicited to write for the Review some of my recollections of the older times in Cincinnati and vicinity, I cheerfully attempt the task. In the first place it should be borne in mind that what I write is only a "recollection" and not an attempt at accurate history. What I saw and heard in 1854 and subsequently, might appear and sound different to other eyes and ears, and in writing these recollections I do not court criticism or compliments. If any one chooses to differ from me as to dates, names or locations I trust you will be generous enough to admit to your columns their version, written as I have this, without reflection on any one.

I was much pleased and interested in the letter of Elza Moore, of Admire, Kansas, lately published in the Review, and find that his letter has stirred the minds of a good many people, which is creating an interest in the early history of Cincinnati and Appanoose county.

I came to Iowa from Pennsylvania by river in 1852, and landed at Keokuk in the month of April, at the age of seven years. Two years later, in March, 1854, my father moved to Cincinnati, bringing with him myself and four other children. My father had previous to this, about September, 1853, made a trip to Appanoose county, to seek a location, and hearing of Cincinnati as a religious and anti-slavery center, bought here the preemption right to one hundred and sixty acres of land lying in the northeast corner of what is now Cincinnati. He bought this land from a man by the name of Meddis, later entering it by paying the government \$1.25 an acre. At the same time he laid land warrants, as they were then called, on an adjoining forty acres and forty acres on the Missouri state line, making two hundred and forty acres owned by my father. One of these warrants was purchased of David McDowell, a brother-in-law, and the other from Isaac Powell, both of whom had done service in the war with Mexico and these warrants were granted to the soldiers under act of congress, dated September 28, 1850. My father paid Meddis \$640 for his preemption right, including the improvements of a one and a half story single room log house, 15 x 20 feet, a log stable and a log smoke house, a well and fifty acres fenced and about forty acres cleared, making his two hundred and forty acres, including the entry price, cost nearly four dollars per acre, a pitiful sum looking back to it today, but a large sum fifty-eight years ago.

The first court house in Centerville, built of logs and clapboards, cost the people of Appanoose county as much per capita and wealth as the new stone structure that now adorns the center of the public square.

#### LAND OFFICE AT CHARITON

The land in this county was embraced by the government in what was known as the Chariton district and the "post of entry" was at the town of Chariton, then an insignificant place, and the county seat of Lucas county. It was called by everybody "Chariton Pint." In those days there were neither railroads nor wagon roads to Chariton, the only distinguishing mark being a single trail trod by horses. Many people going from Appanoose county went on horseback, traveling in a northwesterly direction, riding night and day regardless of roads, speed and everything else except direction. Many races were run by contesting claimants to get to the land office first and enter the choice tract of land.

When we came here in 1854 all the land in this district (Chariton) was open to entry at \$1.25 per acre, which was being rapidly taken up by actual residents and speculators. The greatest drawback or setback to any new country was the law then in force which allowed one man with ten thousand dollars to enter eight thousand acres of choice land and hold it for the advance in price. That was done, for many persons yet living remember the vast prairie lying open in Franklin township and Bellair township until after the war closed because it was owned by speculators in the east. The homestead law which came into effect in 1861 wisely provided that no man could get more than one hundred and sixty acres from the government. If he wanted more he would have to get it from some one else. Although Missouri was admitted as a state twenty-six years before Iowa was admitted to the Union, yet the land in Putnam county, adjoining us on the south, was not yet in the market and was not subject to entry for some little time afterward. Many Iowa people went across the line and filed claims on Missouri land, which was the cause of many dissensions between the residents of that state and Iowa.

#### NO LOVE LOST BETWEEN MISSOURI AND IOWA

In early days, Missouri being a slave state and Iowa a free state, there was a hostile feeling between the denizens of the two states that was not obliterated until after the Civil war.

Some people may think that as I was only nine years old when I came to Cincinnati and am now sixty-seven years old, I am not qualified to write of events of fifty-eight years ago with any degree of accuracy. In this connection I wish to state that in the beginning of this epistolary effort I safeguarded myself by saying that I attempted to give my recollections and not give accurate history, but I have found that early impressions sink the deepest and last the longest.

A case or two in point will illustrate. My first view of a river was the Ohio at Beaver, Pennsylvania, and my first sight of a railroad and steamboat was at the same place and time, when I was a little less than seven years of age. They were all a vision to me; in fact, to my youthful eyes they were a revelation. Since that time I have traveled from ocean to ocean and from lakes nearly to the gulf, but no river since that time has looked like such a big body of water as the Ohio, nor any steamboat so grand or palatial, or railroad engine so majestic or ferocious, or train so long as those that I first saw at Beaver in 1852.

Another case is that of a man by the name of Andrew J. Borelan, of Donnellson, Iowa, who, if still living, is eighty-one years of age. It so happened in 1852 that in getting a place to set his foot in Iowa, my father rented a place belonging to the father of this man Borelan, near Warren, in Lee county. A double log house with shed additions to the rear afforded a home for my father's family, and this man, A. J. Borelan, who was then twenty-one years old, had just been married. The two families lived peaceably in this house for a time and the next spring my father rented another farm in the vicinity and moved to it, while in the spring following he moved to Appanoose county, and Mr. Borelan was lost sight of. It often occurred to me to make a visit to the old places near Warren where we lived those two years, and I often thought when passing

through on the railroad, as I have done many times, that I would stop off and make the coveted visit, but have never done so.

About four years ago I proposed to my brother Albert that we go and see the old stamping ground and visit any of the old neighbors whom we once knew and might perchance find. We went, but we did not see but two persons whom we had seen during the two years we lived there. The rest had either died or moved away. We did, however, see the man of all others whom we wished to see—A. J. Borelan. We introduced ourselves, telling him that we were the sons of Daniel McDonald, who lived in the same house with him in Warren county, in 1852.

You can imagine our surprise when, pointing to me, he said "You look like your father," and then pointing to brother Albert, said, "but this man doesn't look like him a bit." Everybody who knew my father and us boys will verify the correctness of the statement made by Mr. Borelan. Thus had my father's image been carried on the retina of the eye of this man's mind for over fifty-four years.

In odden times the farmer had to sharpen his scythe before attacking the job of cutting wheat, and the schoolmaster usually sharpened his quill pen before he wrote copies for his pupils.

We had the honor of a visit in Lee county in 1853, from L. R. Holbrook, John T. Matkins and J. H. D. Armstrong, of this place, whose acquaintance my father had made in his quest for a location some weeks before, and on his return trip Mr. Holbrook took a load of our goods, such as we could spare over the winter, and brought them to this place, storing them until we arrived later. Accordingly, about the last day of February, 1854, we loaded our penates and lares into two wagons, driving a small herd of cattle and a drove of fifty sheep behind the wagons. The custody of the animals was given to William Hamlin, a neighbor boy, and to Oliver C. Rinker, who had been attending school in Lee county and wished to return to his home in Appanoose county. Many persons reading this article will remember Mr. Rinker as being at one time a prosperous merchant of Livingston, this county. The roads were good and we made good time, arriving in Appanoose county on the 1st day of March. We stayed over night with a man by the name of Steel, about a mile south of Centerville. The farm afterward was purchased by James Hughes, who made it his home until his death. The next morning we came south and west over the unfenced prairies, following a well beaten road, until we came to Shoal creek. The first places I can remember north of Shoal were the residences of Charles A. Stevens on the west side of the road, and William Phillips, on the east. We crossed Shoal creek at the old ford about a quarter of a mile above where the road now runs and also crossed Little Shoal, the small creek that runs east a half mile, north of Cincinnati. We came up the hill to the first farm owned by Henry P. and John Baker, brothers, the former being the father of Henry H. Baker, our well known smithy. This farm was later sold to Lewis Harris, who lived there until his death, a few years ago. James Milner now lives on the place. Following the ridge, we came to the farm of William McClure, afterward sold by him to a Mr. Webster, who in turn sold it to a Mr. Mitchell. After the death of the latter the farm fell into the hands of Albert Mitchell by purchase and inheritance. He has subdivided the place, which originally comprised three hundred and twenty acres and now owns



but one hundred acres, the remaining two hundred and twenty acres being now the suburban residence portion of Cincinnati, which is owned and occupied by a hardy population of one hundred or more Austrians.

The next farm we came to was that of Bazel McKeehan, now owned by the E. J. Gault heirs, and south of that E. J. Gault lived on the hillside south of old Thistle Mine No. 1. The farm west of that was occupied by William M. Cavanah, but is now owned by H. H. Baker. The next farm on the north side of the road coming west was the one hundred and sixty acres that my father bought of Mr. Meddis. We arrived at the end of our journey about ten o'clock. Although Mr. Meddis had agreed to vacate March 1st, and my father had in advance written him that we would be here at that time, yet when we arrived we found that Mr. Meddis had made no attempt at vacating and did not give promise of soon doing so, although he had four grown sons and four yoke of oxen to help him. He had taken eighty acres of land two miles west and had put up a log house preparatory to removing thereto. That eighty acres was afterward owned by Daniel Varner, later by Norman Green and still later by G. W. Streepy. L. R. Holbrook, who owned and occupied a log house sixteen feet square, standing on the lot now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mitchell, generously offered us a home with him until such time as Mr. Meddis could vacate. You may be sure with Mr. Holbrook's family of five and my father's family of seven, that little log house was well filled, and when it came to sleeping, his two sons, Charles K. and George W., with my brother Albert and myself, were sheltered in the home of Solomon Holbrook.

#### A LONG LIST OF SETTLERS

After a few days, which seemed like a long time to wait, Mr. Meddis vacated and we moved into our new home; a sorry place it was, a lonely log house, one room below and a ladder for a stairs to an attic room above. No trees, or shade, or shrub, except a few wild gooseberry bushes set out in the garden, fenced in with home-made split palings. We adapted ourselves to the conditions and were soon at home to ourselves if not to our neighbors. We built a porch in front 8x20 and two bedrooms as a "lean to" in the rear, covering the 10x20 with the roof so flat that when it rained a little more water came into those two bedrooms than fell outside. March was a beautiful month that year, something like two years ago when there were thirty-five days of balmy weather in succession. My father sowed his wheat and it was up and through the ground before April 1st, and everything indicated a generous harvest, which was fully realized in proper season, and we were soon well pleased with our new home.

The people I can remember in addition to those I have already named as being here when we arrived are: Walter S. Johnson, Dr. D. R. Ball, who lived where J. V. Leseney now lives, though in a very unpretentious log building, which was burned down a few years afterwards. Then west of that where T. A. Johnson lives now, Dr. Ball's mother lived in a log house with her two daughters and one son, Colvin. The husband of Mrs. Ball was detained in Ohio and did not join his family for some time after. Both families moved from here, the old man going to Nebraska where I saw him in 1865, both he and Colvin being in the army. West of Mrs. Ball was J. H. B. Armstrong,

who lived in the largest house of any one in the neighborhood. It was a story and a half double log house—in fact all the houses built here in an early day were built of logs—with a porch in front and shed addition in rear. West of that was Moses C. Robertson, who lived in a house that was sided with boards and white-washed and looked like a painted frame house. We all thought it was great for a new country. Then came Josiah Gilbert, A. M. and G. W. Streepy, William Stinson, Michael Ross, and John and Jacob Calvert. To the north were William T. Reynolds, John Shepherd, David Moore, George Whitsell, Samuel C. Cooley, James Hibbs, Jesse Thomas, George Rigler, James Ridgeway, John Fulcher, Nathan Stanton, David Green, Widow Stanton with her sons Austin, Ervin, Edward, and daughter Josie, Henry Adamson, J. B. Gedney, John Frost, Andrew Buntain, James N. Gibson, Rev. Robert Hawk, Absalom and Isaac Adams, and Elias Fox, known as "Mink Skin" Fox, and some others whose names I cannot now recall. Going east from town William M. Cavanah, E. J. Gault, a Mr. Skipton and two sons, James and Elijah, and Washington Cline, the father of our Albert Cline, A. M. Cline and W. W. D. Cline and Isaac and William Davis, Conrad Mullennax, "Judge" Allen, and the Harpers and a Mrs. Hearty, with a family of three sons and several daughters, all of whom were married but one. Then on the south of town lived John Kemery, Mr. Updyke, Joseph Crowder, Charles R. Crowder, John A. Crowder, Seth B. Stanton, John Middleton and James Middleton, Isaac Fox, Isaac Nelson, Henry Besse, James Wright, John, Arthur and Thomas Points, and Isaac R. Skinner, and others, whom to mention would lengthen this chapter.

It was characteristic of the early settlers that as most of them had come from timbered or wooded states like Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri or Kentucky, they first settled close to streams so as to be handy to wood for fuel, buildings and fences, and to water and stone, and regarded the large prairies as places to be avoided on account of lack of those necessary articles. The greatest mistake ever made by the early settlers was that of requiring the farms to be fenced and let stock run at large, not recognizing the philosophic question that live stock needed fencing and that land did not.

William Shepherd, the father of John mentioned herein, and the father of the late Rebecca Boyles, and Mrs. J. H. B. Armstrong, lived here in 1854. He had raised a large family, lost his wife late in life, remarried and had a family of three small children when I first knew them. He died, and the wife and mother not long after, and left these small children to the care of their relatives. There also was a man by the name of Stotts, who used to pound the face off the hill on the creek south of what is now F. C. Hand's coal mine, in quest of coal, and he was successful in his labors. He died at J. H. B. Armstrong's at an early day.

The first bit of affinity romance occurred also about 1854. A man by the name of Hawkins had married a daughter of Mrs. Hearty, mentioned in this article, and they were to all appearances living happily; but one morning Mr. Hawkins arose and found that his wife had eloped with one of the hardest lookers in the neighborhood, whose name, I believe, was Haggerty, but whom everybody called "Hardscrabble." Mr. Hawkins did not pursue the erring couple, but allowed them to wend their way westward unmolested. Simeon Baker, a son-in-law of Samuel Ball and no relation to our H. H. Baker, was also

here and had the distinction of building the first log residence in the town, on the lot now owned by Dr. A. P. Stevenson. Many readers will remember the old house, as it stood there not so many years ago. A quaint old character was Phillip Hawk, a brother of Rev. Robert Hawk. He was a bachelor and a recluse and was supposed to have much of the "filthy." He made periodical trips from somewhere to nowhere and made this town on his horseback journeys, stopping always at L. R. Holbrook's. Another occurrence which we all thought was quaint, too, in the brother of Phillip Hawk, was that he, the Rev. Robert Hawk, who by the way had come to America from England, took a notion to move to Australia with his wife and three daughters. He sold his farm to Francis Gault, now owned by Hester M. Gault, and shipped via England to the largest island in the world. He got there, too, after many months, as letters from his daughters to girl friends here afterward testified.

#### AN UNWELCOME GIFT

I spoke of John Kemery living south of town. He owned one hundred and twenty acres, which was afterward known as the A. S. Brown place, while later it was owned by his daughter Jennie and still later sold to J. F. Woodburn. This man Kemery had a wife and several children, the youngest an infant. One day when he came in from work he found all the children, but his wife was missing. The husband made search and then gave alarm to the neighbors, who joined in the search. They dipped the well dry, fearing she had gone for water and fallen in. They searched the cornfields. The news spread like wild fire. People came for miles around and an all night search through timber and brush and prairies resulted hopelessly. People came and went speaking in whispers. School at the little log schoolhouse was demoralized, we boys and girls attending more to the latest news from the search for the lost woman than to our studies. At the end of the second day's search she was found in the woods up Middle Shoal, in the neighborhood where Logan McClure now lives. She was scratched and torn with brush and briars and was demented. Mr. Kemery sold out soon after to A. S. Brown, Sr., and removed to Decatur or Ringgold county. I remember the deal for the farm from Mr. Kemery to Mr. Brown, as the business was transacted in my father's house. The terms were cash. I do not remember the amount but Mr. Brown counted the money out in gold and piled it on my father's dining table, which made quite a "pile," and it looked like great riches to me. In olden times people carried their money on their person, in their socks, or hats, or coat linings, or in a belt buckled around their waist, and for defense against possible attack or robbery, they carried a bowie knife or a small pistol called a Derringer.

The early days of Iowa were not lacking in sensations, though the country was but sparsely settled in 1852 as compared with today. Then there were about two hundred thousand people in the whole state, while now there are two million more than that. There was then not a single tie or iron rail in the state; now it is crossed and criss-crossed like the web of a spider, with railroad tracks.

Many murders were committed in the early days and were as numerous in comparison with the population as now, if not more so. There were no means

of keeping money and valuables safe, it being generally carried on the person or hidden about the house. The first year we lived in Iowa many were the blood-curdling tales told us of murders and robberies in the eastern part of the state. The murder of Colonel Davenport, of Rock Island, and the hanging of the Hodges at Burlington for divers murders, were all fresh in the minds of the people, and many a time, especially after night, have I clung to my mother's skirts, listening to the recital of those bloody deeds as told by the neighbors.

When we came to Cincinnati in 1854, we found that the pioneer had been far ahead of us and had in places trod the prairie grass and killed some of the snakes. Some of the pioneers, like Daniel Boone, fearing that civilization was getting too near and population too dense, had sold or traded their land and gone west to California, or elsewhere. The four farms, cornering on what is now the public square, were owned by L. R. Holbrook, two hundred acres, on the southwest; Solomon Holbrook, one hundred and sixty acres, on the southeast; Daniel McDonald, two hundred acres, on the northeast; and John T. Matkins, one hundred and twenty acres, on the northwest. My uncle, John McDonald, came from Pennsylvania in May, 1854, and purchased the one hundred and twenty acre farm from John T. Matkins, so that the two Holbrooks and two McDonalds were the owners and proprietors of the land on which the original town was platted and laid out, which was accomplished on the 7th of March, 1855.

#### CINCINNATI PLATTED

J. F. Stratton, county surveyor, surveyed the land and made the plat—twelve lots on each corner—and the same was acknowledged by the proprietors and their respective wives, three of whom were named Mary and one Esther, before J. H. B. Armstrong, justice of the peace. The plats were ordered recorded by Amos Harris, county judge, and were recorded by John T. Overstreet, recorder, on the 25th of March, 1855. I have the original plat in my possession, which is somewhat dimmed with age and mutilated with handling. Since that plat was made there have been several additions platted and added to the original town. Coming into possession of some of the land owned by my father, I have been instrumental in platting two additions and joining in two others. My father, with J. R. Putman, made one, J. H. May one, he and his sisters one, he and Smith & Clawson one, Albert Mitchell and wife two, Solomon Holbrook three, J. N. Marsh one, known as Maple Park, and E. J. Gault one subdivision. The county auditor caused to be platted and recorded many lots that had never been platted or numbered. The town now as incorporated, is one and three-quarter miles east and west, and one mile north and south. It has not, however, all been built on and perhaps never will be.

#### OLD POSTMASTERS

The first postmaster and merchant that I knew in Cincinnati was Walter S. Johnson, the father of the late Allen Johnson. He kept his office and store in a shed addition to the house owned by John T. Matkins, where the May sisters now live, but the house now occupied by them is the third built on the site. After the farm of John T. Matkins was sold to my uncle, John McDonald,

Walter S. Johnson built a small frame store on the corner now occupied by C. A. Comstock, to which he removed the postoffice and his stock of goods. In 1855 William M. Cavanah built on the corner now occupied by the Old Fellows block, and put in a stock of goods. Mr. Johnson removed to Bellair, a rival village, and Mr. Cavanah became postmaster. In this connection I might add that the business of handling mails was not only new, but light. Mr. Cavanah did not have much idea of business, so when it became necessary to obtain a supply of postage stamps, he enclosed five dollars in a letter to the postoffice officials at Washington, asking the return of its value in stamps. The stamps were duly sent and with them his five dollars with the trite proverb attached, "Fools make feasts and wise men eat them."

About the year 1856 Bazel McKeehan lived in a pretty good log house on the spot where Edward Gault now lives. He was a poor man, honest and industrious as the sun in mid-summer, and the happy possessor of a big family of children, which had arrived in his home with the regularity of the returning seasons; and you can well imagine his astonishment when one morning, near the anniversary of our American Independence day, he rose early and found a young babe on his door steps. His hands went up in horror at the thought of the additional burden he would have to assume if he had to take this babe also. He was willing to accept all that came to him in the usual and accustomed good way, but to have his burdens augmented in this irregular and alien manner, was more than he was prepared for. Mrs. Josiah Gilbert had lost a babe a short time before this unexpected find, and to mollify her grief, thought to take this charge off the family of Bazel McKeehan, but the youngster was too vigorous and noisy for her and after a couple of weeks the authorities found a home for the waif with Hugh B. Fox and wife, who had no children. The boy found a good home and was reared to manhood, afterward married and raised a family. You may talk of close corporations but the parentage of this child has been kept a secret for fifty-six years.

From the year 1854 until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, there was a great influx of immigrants into Iowa and Appanoose county and Cincinnati had its share. I might mention the following as being some of the many who came during that period and settled in this town or vicinity: John Kirkpatrick, David M. Rice, James J. Rice, Thomas Rattan, Geo. W. Maddux, Dr. Hall, John P. Boyles, William B. Adamson, Francis Gault, Henry Gault, John Russell Matkins, James Beer and sons, Peter, George W., Moses N. and Joseph; George Beer and son William A.; John Strickler and sons, Andrew R., William B. and John H.; John B. and Newton McDowell, Reese E. Chandler, Henry H. Baker, and Henry Baker, a brother of Simeon; Elias Ervin, Samuel Ervin, A. S. Brown, Sr., and Jr.; Joseph Cline, George Hamm and son Frank; George Jaquiss and son Thomas; William Jaquiss and son Henry; Henry Languith, John Patterson, John Fox, H. B. Fox, Asa Smith, Edward S. Harper, Asa Harris, James King, Robert B. Rice, J. M. Rice, and mother and sisters; John Bowhon, Thomas L. and Creed M. Bozwell, E. O. Smith, L. G. Parker, Joseph Glasser, J. W. Stevens, A. E. Stevens, Alva B. Leonard, Abraham Hoover, Thomas Wilkinson, Herbert and Alfred Capper, John Buck and sons Charles, Sylvester, Eli, Elias, Edward, and Jasper; Jacob I. C. Green. The war coming on operated as a deter-

rent to immigration, and the town and county did not increase in population very much during that period, aside from the refugees that sought shelter from political persecution in Missouri and other states. Notable among such accessions were the members of the Wolfinger family, James Putman with a large family, and Joseph Gorsuch with another large family, from Tennessee.

#### OLDEST INHABITANTS

The oldest inhabitant in point of residence perhaps is Mrs. Albert Mitchell, who came to Cincinnati with her father, L. R. Holbrook, in the year 1850. Oliver K. Holbrook, a cousin, came the following year.

Charles Sumner Armstrong seems to be the oldest native born inhabitant, having first seen the light in 1853. My first recollection of him was as a babe in short dresses, unable yet to talk. The oldest persons in point of years now living in Cincinnati are: Henry H. Baker, eighty-two; Joseph Morrow, eighty-four; Mrs. Amelia Wood, eighty-eight; Mrs. Sophronia David, eighty-six; Samuel Corporon, eighty; and Elias Ervin, eighty-six.

#### PIONEER TAVERN

I have heretofore spoken of William M. Cavanah, one of the pioneer merchants, who erected a store building with dwelling combined. He hung out a sign for a hotel. It was a swinging board, erected on a frame attached to a high post set in the ground, and notified the public that he kept the "Cincinnati House, 1855." This man did a good business for a while and seemed to prosper. He took in a partner, by the name of Thomas Rattan, built a store room in Caldwell township, about two miles east of Exline close to a mill, and removed his family thither. In a short time his wife died and he moved back to his store in Cincinnati. It so happened that, while he was a republican in politics, his children fell heir, through their mother, to a negro slave in Kentucky. As strange as it may seem, Mr. Cavanah ordered the slave sold, which brought nine hundred dollars and he became guardian for his children for that sum. This was an object lesson to many people here of the baneful influences of slaveholding and the consistency of the partisan.

Pleasant W. Johnson, a brother of Walter S., who was a printer by trade, a poet also on the side, and a telegrapher, married the oldest daughter of Mr. Cavanah, a beautiful girl, about the year 1860, moved west and got a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator. Both he and his wife fell sick with typhoid fever and died at Julesburg, Colorado, within a short time of each other.

#### SQUIRE FLANNIGAN AND HIS MATRIMONIAL MARKET

Runaway and mismated couples from Iowa sought this modern Gretna Green, and the town was the point where all roads centered to the much sought Justice Flannigan. Couples from here would slip down on a Sunday and get the nuptial knot tied. I remember William D. Armstrong and Ann Rigler were going to school. They took a sleighride on a Sabbath evening beyond the

state line and were in their places in school Monday morning as though nothing out of the ordinary had occurred. John T. Harl, father of the Harl boys, also took one of the Rigler girls and was tied to her for life at the same bureau.

An old lady and a broth of a lad ran away from Oskaloosa, sought this market and were made man and wife. But all the people united by this man in marriage did not live in Iowa. A man by the name of Robert Knowles told me in 1859 that he induced the daughter of Burleigh Bramhall, then living in Putnam county, Missouri, to marry him, so to the justice they went on a Sunday evening and 'Squire Flannigan solemnized the marriage. After the ceremony the 'Squire sat them down to supper, filled them up on good things and then they hied themselves to the wood pile, where the men filled their pipes and smoked. Then Knowles "jewed" the justice down to twenty cents for his fee and afterward gloried in relating the manner in which he got supper and two dollars worth of marriage all for the simple sum of two bits.

About the first marriage that I can remember as having taken place here was that of Walter S. Johnson and Miss Sarah S. Gibson, February 11, 1855. Charles R. Crowder and Matilda Johnson had been married before our arrival, on November 10, 1853. I also remember a hurry-up marriage between a Miss Stanton, niece of Seth P. Stanton, and a Mr. Gordon, in which the bride borrowed a wedding gown belonging to Mrs. W. S. Johnson, who had been married a short time previously. Later I had the honor of attending a wedding in part, as I loaned my coat to my best chum to attend the nuptials of Pleasant W. Johnson and Miss Elizabeth Cavanah. Afterward weddings were not such a novelty, though the young swains were backward and the maidens coy. There was not nearly the same ease and familiarity between the sexes as exists today. However, as in the days of Noah, there was marriage and giving in marriage, and Henry Gault married Hester McClure, Thomas McClure Ella Ball, Daniel McClure Miss Anna Griffith, of Putnam county, Missouri; Alexandria LaFortune Christina Ball, Thomas Norwood Ann Atkinson and Wesley Norwood Adessa Atkinson, the two grooms being brothers and the brides sisters. George Frush, of Fairfield, married Jane Armstrong, Elza Moore married Sophia Gilchrist, Truman Gilbert married Laura Moore, Edwin Barber married Maria Stanton. Other marriages were Austin Stanton to Miss Woodmansee, of Lee county, John Fox to Sarah J. Boyles, Ervin Stanton to Elizabeth Elliott, of Drakesville, and Wallace M. Harvey to Nancy J. Conger.

A little incident in the courtship line, amusing to us youngsters at the time, is in relation to Thomas Stanton and Colvin Ball, who were each paying court to the same girl. Stanton easily led in the contest, notwithstanding Ball's attempts to persuade the girl to drop his rival. He also tried his blandishments upon Stanton in an effort to have him drop the girl in his favor, his chief argument being "I need a wife a good deal worse than you do." The facts in his case were, however, that he needed a wife about as badly as a cart needed three wheels, as he had at that time the encumbrances of an almost blind mother and two sisters to support. As often happens, both Ball and Stanton failed in securing the hand of the girl they coveted, and Stanton married Miss Mary Lane, of Centerville. The wife of Ball was a girl from Nebraska.

It was during the winter holidays of 1858 that John B. McDowell wedded Katherine Colvert. Their wedded life was a short one, for in about eight

months McDowell died and later the widow wedded Jacob Straw, of near Centerville. She soon again became a widow, Straw meeting a sudden death by being killed by falling tackle from a derrick at the Watson mine, which had been sunk in front of his property. Katherine then remained a widow until her death.

#### HARDSHIPS TO OVERCOME

The early settler had hardships to encounter that the present generation knows nothing about. Everything was new and raw and the prairie had to be broken up. Almost every other man had a work team consisting of from four to seven yoke of oxen and with a plow some of them made a business each summer of breaking the prairie for those who desired their services. Most of these teams subsisted on prairie grass, into which they were turned out at nights to graze and then had to be rounded up in the morning. The heavy dews made the grass very wet and in wading through it, the men's clothes would become soaked but had to be worn until the sun had dried them on the wearers.

#### PRIMITIVE WAYS OF THRESHING GRAIN

There were no threshing machines for a year or two, nor machines to grind the grain. Farmers were compelled to clear off a place on the ground and either flail or tramp it out with horses or cattle, and when it was winnowed you may rest assured it would not be entirely clean. The nearest mills were Drakesville and Benaparte, and they were not fully equipped with appliances for making the best flour. Grain would be loaded up by the farmer and hauled to mill between thirty-five and seventy miles away, and a week was consumed in procuring and bringing home a grist of stuff that was scarcely edible.

In a new country wild game is generally plentiful but not so here. Poor Lo, the Indian, had cleaned the ranges pretty well and had gone west to grow up with the country and seek new hunting grounds. Still there were a few deer in the woods, a few wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number; but they, like the Indians, could not stand civilization, and in a few years sought the wild further west and north.

There is a brackish spring a mile or so south of Cincinnati, known as the Deer Lick, of which fabulous stories used to be told of hunters lying in wait for and killing deer when they came to drink its saline waters. If any of the poor, innocent animals ever met their death at this place I know not, for I never saw either hide or hair of any. I did see, however, in the summer of 1855, three live deer come out of the woods north of town and up the ridge to nearly where the school house now stands. They stopped and took a look at the few new houses, then turned tail and took to the woods again. I looked with longing boyish eyes at the zoological exhibition and ran for my father's rifle, but sad to relate, as many deer got back into the woods as came out of it.

#### TRADING POINTS FAR AWAY

Markets for farm produce were distant and were reached by earthen roads. It was a three days' drive to Keokuk, Fort Madison and Burlington, and all



supplies bought by the early merchants had to be hauled by team from those points, a week being consumed in making the round trip. The price for hauling was \$1 per hundred pounds. Contrasting the price of hogs today with that of the late '50s, say about the panicky year of 1857, I know of farmers slaughtering their hogs, hauling the fresh pork to Keokuk or Alexandria, Missouri, and selling for \$1.50 per hundred weight—only a half cent per pound above what the hauling was worth. No wonder the early farmer got rich!

We had one advantage those days in that some enterprising man would appear at our homes with a wagon load of goods and sell to the consumer. The first of this class of merchants that I remember was the late William Bradley, father of D. C. and J. A. Bradley, of Centerville. He had a two-horse outfit, rigged out in good style and carried an honest line of goods, which he sold at reasonable prices. He was of such a jovial nature and so pleasing to deal with that we were always glad to have him come. As he was a Pennsylvanian, like my father, he often, on grounds of nativity, made our home his local headquarters.

#### HOUSE BUILDING DIFFICULT

The building of houses and fencing of farms was a difficult proposition. My father spent the best seven years of his life in getting from the stump, rails to fence and cross fence one hundred and sixty acres and material for building a new house and barn.

If the farmers of Appanoose county had recognized the fact that unfenced land would not stray away and that cattle and other stock, unrestrained, would, and if they had fenced their stock and let the fields remain unfenced, they would have been tens of thousands of dollars ahead, say nothing of the loss of stock by straying and loss of fencing material (rails) by decay, for it is a notorious fact that no sooner do you lay up a rail fence than just that soon it begins to rot down. A frame house had to be cut from the timber from cellar to garret, sills, joists, studs, siding, flooring, lath, shingles; all cut, hewed, sawed, rived, shaved, planed and dressed, even to door and window sash, and most of it was done by hand.

The swiftest and surest means of locomotion was by horseback. Very few of the early farmers owned a team of horses; most teams were oxen. Saddles were scarce, sheep skins were substituted and buggies were more scarce than automobiles are today. In fact my father brought the first buggy to the place, it being an open, two-seated one, which, standing in open sun and weather for lack of shedding, soon went like the Deacon's "one horse chaise."

Mail was received but once a week—on Saturday. Dr. John B. Armstrong, an old and prosperous physician and now a resident of Gardner, Kansas, was the first carrier. He made the trip on horseback to Centerville and returned the same day. A few years later, when the Civil war came on, people became so anxious for news that they took turns and voluntarily carried the mail on alternate days, and after the war a tri-weekly mail service was established by the government from Centerville to Unionville, Missouri. This service continued until 1873, when the advent of the first railroad brought us a daily mail. Of course no such thing as a daily paper was thought of. All papers were weekly and the majority of them were of republican proclivities. I remem-

ber among the papers taken here were Horace Greeley's Tribune, from which as a boy, I drew a good deal of anti-slavery inspiration. The National Era, another anti-slavery paper published at the national capital, had many readers, and the paper, edited by the ex-slave, Fred Douglas, also had some readers. My father was a subscriber to all these in addition to the Dollar Times, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Free Presbyterian, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, and the Juvenile Instructor for children, published at Syracuse, New York.

#### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

Schools and churches had been established when we arrived. The early settlers were of a religious nature and had organized a union Sunday school.

As I have already stated, one reason that my father located here was that the community was a temperate one. The church was Wesleyan Methodist, it being the anti-slavery part of the parent Methodist church. The church building was the log schoolhouse situated on land now owned by W. B. Strickler at the cross roads, three-fourths of a mile west from the public square in Cincinnati. This building was constructed of logs, with the long, uneven ends protruding two ways from each corner, long enough for turkeys to roost on. It was, perhaps, 16x20 feet in size. The minister was Rev. John Elliott, of Drakesville, who came on foot once in two weeks, and stopped a few days each time with members of his congregation. Later Rev. George Jaquiss came. He never failed in his sermons to denounce the slaveholder and the saloon keeper. He was succeeded by Rev. J. T. Locke, who remained until the society was absorbed by the formation of the Congregational society. These ministers above named, however, were not the only ones who served the church up to 1867. I remember Revs. Lumery and Connor and Rev. Robert Hawk who also filled the pulpit. It was not long until the Methodist Episcopal conference placed a man in this field and he preached on alternate Sundays. About 1858 the Free Presbyterians organized a society, they being an anti-slavery offshoot from the old school and new school Presbyterians. Their first minister was Rev. John Fisher, who betrayed them by trying to serve two branches of the Presbyterian church at the same time. He was dropped by the Free church and left the town, but afterwards served the church in Centerville. Later, this society was absorbed by the formation of the Congregational society. The Wesleyan and Free Presbyterian churches stood for the abolition of slavery and after the war, there being no need of their further existence, they were merged with other societies.

The Methodist preachers I can recall on this charge were Revs. Cyrus Morey, Charles Clark, Miller, Thomas Stephenson, Swanson, J. M. Mann, Hurt, Kirkpatrick, J. W. Orr, James Hunter, J. A. Sinclair. The early exhorters whom I can remember were: John Kirkpatrick, Dr. J. W. Hall, Anthony Martin, John Delay, Lucien Bryant, Calvin Spooner, J. R. Matkins.

The first building erected by the Methodist society was in 1869 but this has since been remodeled, reseated and greatly improved.

## THE OLD LOG SCHOOLHOUSE.

The old log schoolhouse and the new one erected in town served for many years for all kinds of gatherings. With three religious bodies in existence, they sometimes made appointments that conflicted, but the matter was always settled amicably and sometimes union meetings were held. The United Brethren, Dunkards, or German Baptists, and the Christian denomination also held occasional meetings at the schoolhouse. The first church building erected in the town was by the Free Presbyterians in 1859. The structure was of brick and stood on the lot now occupied by the Congregational church. It was dedicated before it was completed, January 1, 1860. The Rices, McDonalds, Mr. Robertson and a few others were the main contributors to this enterprise. In a short time the building was leased to a new society of the United Presbyterian faith. Their pastor was Rev. John Beard. The society only existed for a short time, however. Later another attempt was made to organize a Presbyterian society in the town. This time it was by those of the new school. The congregation was ministered to by Revs. Bloomfield, Wall and a Rev. King of Moulton. This church, too, was short lived.

## UNION TOWNSHIP

Union township was established in January, 1848. The polling place was to be at the house of G. W. Moore. Judges, Andrew Morrison, James Ewing, Elijah Thompson; Levin Dean, S. W. Woods, clerks.

This township is in the northeast corner of the county and is bounded on the north by Monroe county, on the east by Davis county, and on the south and west by Udell and Taylor townships, respectively. Most of the land here was heavily timbered at the time of its settlement. Soap creek traverses the northern portion from east to west and the southern portion from east to west. It has many branches which make a network of streams. The topography is rough and hilly. There is not a village or hamlet in the community.

Among the first settlers were Ira Daugherty, G. W. Moore, Andrew Morrison, Levin Dean, Samuel W. Woods and Elijah Thompson, all of whom took part in the organization of the township in 1848.

The first land entry to be made by any person in Appanoose county was that of Andrew Trussell, who located the northwest quarter of section 1, township 70, range 16, in 1847, for which he paid cash, and received his patent from the government February 1, 1848.

In the year 1851 John D. McKim left his home in Indiana and came to Appanoose county, settling in Union township, where he was the first school teacher of that locality.

Samuel and Elizabeth Horner, of Virginia, immigrated to the county in 1855 and located in Union township. In 1861 they removed to Taylor township, locating on section 7, where Mr. Horner died in 1873.

When a boy Z. F. Rodgers came to this county in 1849, with his father, Zephaniah Rodgers, who took up a claim in this township. He died in 1870, at the age of ninety-nine years. Z. F. Rodgers married Martha A. Tate in 1858.

Nancy A. Vandeventer, who married Joseph Eaton, at Unionville, in 1861, was a native of Tennessee and came to this county with her parents in 1853. The farm was on section 17.

J. G. Johnson was born in Tennessee. He took an overland trip to California in 1853, where he farmed until 1858. That year he settled in this locality.

Claudius B. Miller was an early settler of the township, coming to the county in 1848 from Tennessee. He was a member of the board of supervisors and represented Appanoose county in the state legislature.

A. F. Graham, when a lad, came to Union township in 1846, with his parents, J. W. and Margaret Graham. They were natives of Ohio.

A. W. Hunt was born in the state of New York. His wife, Elizabeth Stiles, was a daughter of John Stiles, who came to this county in 1852 and settled. In 1853 Mr. Hunt came here and first engaged in milling. Later, in 1870, he settled on a farm in section 22.

G. W. Gilliland lived for many years on section 4, this township. He came with his parents to the county in 1854 and in 1867 married Malinda Cate, who was born in the county in 1850.

J. J. Gilliland was a settler of this locality in 1857. He married Susan Dudley in 1847 and her father, William Dudley, came to Appanoose county in 1855.

J. H. Baldrige was born in Tennessee, February 4, 1850, and in April of the same year he was brought by his parents to this locality. His father improved three farms and, although he had only his land warrants and fifty dollars in money at his death, which occurred in 1865, he left his family four hundred and twenty-five acres of land.

E. A. Buckmaster came to the county in 1852. He married Miss R. E. Stanley in 1867. He became proprietor of Union township's grist and sawmills.

Frank Wedmore settled in this township with his parents in 1850, coming from Davis county.

#### FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

The township of Franklin was established March 1, 1858, with voting place at George Emerick's.

Franklin township lies in the southwestern corner of the county. Its west boundary line is Wayne county and south line, the state of Missouri. To the north is Lincoln township and on the east, Pleasant township. Along Shoal creek, in the north tier of sections, is considerable timber and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12, 13, 14 and 15, where water abounds, are wooded. This is a good farming community and shows its prosperity by many comfortable homes, well-tilled fields, substantial fences and passable roads.

The first settler in this community is said to have been Joseph Jump, who made a claim in 1848. His entrance here was some time before the year just given, however. About this time arrived James Hibbs, Carter Troxell, Benjamin Barney and wife, George J. Emerick, at whose house the first election was held; L. G. Parker and wife, Moses Kirkendall, Peter V. Burris and G. B. Greenwood. Other early settlers who deserve mention were:

John Stamps, a native of Tennessee, came here in 1850 and endured many hardships until he got a start on the road to prosperity.

James Hibbs came to Appanoose county from Wapello county in 1849 and entered land in what was then Shoal Creek township. He helped to make the first election returns from that township. He remained on his farm until 1851, when he erected a building and stocked it with merchandise, becoming the first storekeeper of the community, which afterward became known as Hibbsville.

The year 1855 witnessed the coming of James M. Kelley to this township. He was a Tennessean by birth, Mr. Kelley made the first entry of land on the south side of the road where he lived for many years.

William Condra came here in 1850 from Knox county, Illinois. He served in the war of the rebellion, was a farmer and a good citizen. Jacob Condra also settled here in 1850. He was the father of William and was a very successful farmer.

Wallace M. and Elijah E. Harvey, of Indiana, settled here in 1855. Elijah was a minister of the Christian denomination, while Wallace was a farmer and merchant. He served in the Union army during the Civil war.

A. E. Carson left his native county of Rockingham, Virginia, at the age of fifteen, in 1825, with \$10.50 in his pocket and a heart glowing with courage and determination. He arrived in Pennsylvania, where he clerked in a store and taught school. He was an academy pupil and a graduate from college and afterward taught school. He married Ruth B. Gregg in 1842. In 1845 his wife and three children died. He married Eliza Biddle, daughter of J. T. Biddle, in 1853, and came to Appanoose county in 1857, and became the possessor of several hundred acres of land. He was a member of the board of supervisors.

Dr. Thomas Wilkinson came to this county in 1850, with his bride, whose maiden name was Ann Murphy, and located on a farm near Cincinnati, in Franklin township. He lived to be ninety-one years of age and died in 1901. His wife died the previous year at the age of eighty-five years. Hugh E. a son, came to the county with his parents.

Henry Stevenson came to this township from Ohio in 1850 and became a successful farmer. He died at the age of eighty-seven years.

T. W. Huffaker, a farmer, came to Appanoose county in 1850. He married Nancy McClure in 1850. He was a veteran of the Civil war.

J. Melson emigrated from the Buckeye state in 1854 and first located in Washington county, Iowa. In 1855 he arrived in this community and acquired valuable farms.

One of the successful men of Franklin township was L. G. Parker who came here with his father-in-law, Benjamin Barney, in 1853 and entered a section of land. He had been an educator of more than ordinary ability. During the year 1858-9 he edited the Appanoose Republican, the first republican paper published in the county. He served in the Union army in the war between the states and was mustered out with the rank of captain. After the war, in connection with farming, he became interested in coal mining and owned the Livingston mines.

G. M. D. Snead was born in Richmond, Virginia. He came to Appanoose

county in 1858 with his mother and step-father, James Inman. He was in the Civil war.

Peter H. Callen, a native of Tennessee, and his wife, who was Susan F. Willett, of Virginia, settled in Appanoose county about 1852. They located on a farm in Franklin township and then removed to Orleans, where he engaged in merchandising for a couple of years, after which he removed to Moulton and carried on business there for a period of twenty-one years.

E. W. Inman, at the age of five years, in 1849, was brought to this township from Ohio, by his father, Nathaniel Inman, where they located on a farm. E. W. Inman married Mary J. Lowry, daughter of J. Lowry. She was born in Appanoose county and her father was one of the early settlers of this locality.

The first religious body formed in Franklin was the Baptist society, organized in 1855, by Benjamin Barney and wife, A. E. Stevens and wife and Levi Wafford and wife. The first meetings were held at the home of L. G. Parker. Elder Blackburn was the preacher and had for his successors among others, Elders John Osborne, Bolster, Benton, Burkholder, Turton, Parker and Archer. Later, the society met at the Livingston schoolhouse and finally built a house of worship on a two-acre tract of land donated by E. O. Smith.

The earliest marriage in the township, of which there is a record, was that of Benjamin Joiner to a niece of Absalom Foster, in 1854.

A postoffice was established at Livingston in 1858 and in the same year E. O. Smith erected a sawmill; later, a flour mill.

In the month of April, 1859, a school district was organized and the first teacher was a Mr. Goodenough. A room at the home of E. O. Smith was used for the school room until 1865, when a schoolhouse was built.

The Methodists organized a society in the township as soon as the number of families in the neighborhood warranted, and meetings were held at the homes of the members and then at the Wilson schoolhouse until a church could be built. In the early days of the township was a society of Dunkards, with Elder William Strickler as pastor; also a society of the Church of God, or "Weinbamarrians," similar to the Dunkards, both of whom held meetings at the Wilson and Valley schoolhouses. Elder Richardson was pastor of the latter society for some time.

#### HIBBSVILLE

The hamlet of Hibbsville is situated on the northeast quarter of section 35, Franklin township, and was surveyed for James and Pleasant Hibbs, September 15, 1862. The plat lies near the northeast corner of the township. A postoffice was established here in 1853 and several families moved to the neighborhood. In 1854, a schoolhouse was built, which was of frame and probably the first schoolhouse of its kind in the county.

James Hibbs, proprietor of the settlement, built a store in 1851 and started a sawmill in 1853. In 1855, the town's facilities for doing business were largely increased by the building of a flour mill, which had in connection machinery for carding wool for the settlers, many of whom made linsey-woolsey, which was the principal material used in the clothing of those days. The town flourished for a while, but the railroad-building age had come, and the Chicago &

Southwestern making its appearance, but not close enough to Hibbsville, left that mart high and dry on the shoals, stopping its growth and making inevitable its future decline.

### TAYLOR TOWNSHIP

Taylor township was established November 5, 1849, and the election was held at the home of Edward Callen in April, 1850. Reuben Denny, Preston Underwood and Edward Callen were the judges.

The township lies in the northern tier, being on the Monroe county line. On the east of it is Union, south, Douglas, and west, Chariton township. The land is generally fertile and is watered by North and South Soap creeks and branches of Buck creek. Naturally, the streams harbor considerable timber and if there are any coal deposits, it has not been mined to any appreciable extent. Some of the finest farms and country homes in the county are to be found here, and the barns and silos are conspicuous by their size and attractive appearance.

Lewis Hiatt and his wife, Rachel, both of North Carolina, settled in this township in 1845, having at the time, one child, O. A. Hiatt. The elder Hiatt passed away in 1887, but his widow before her death had lived on the farm he had improved, about sixty years.

William Coulson, a native of Tennessee, with his wife, Margaret, arrived in Appanoose county in 1849, and settled on a farm in Taylor township. Mr. Coulson eventually became the owner of several hundred acres of land and was one of the heaviest tax-payers in the county.

Aaron Taylor was another pioneer of the township, coming here in 1849 from Van Buren county, where he had lived since 1840. He located on section 17, where he lived a contented, prosperous life many years.

James M. LaCroix and bride settled in this township in 1840. Joseph Stauber, Theophilus Vierle and Ephraim Conrad emigrated with their families from North Carolina in 1840, and stayed in Jefferson county that winter. In the spring of 1850 they came to this township, where Mr. Stauber bought a claim of a Mormon, which later became the site of the village of Moravia.

James Madison Creech, of Tennessee, settled on a farm in Taylor township, on the 24th of April, 1857, and lived thereon for over fifty years. He married Eliza Clancy, a daughter of John Wesley Clancy, who was one of the first settlers of the county, having arrived here in 1843.

Aaron Luse was one of the pioneer settlers of Taylor township, coming here in 1851. He secured a tract of government land where he raised a family of eight children, among them being William J. and Jackson.

Levin Dean came to Appanoose county in 1840 from Missouri but was a native of Kentucky. With him were his wife and son George W., then a lad of seven years.

Daniel Pence and Jane, his wife, arrived in Appanoose county in 1855, settling on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Taylor township. On the land was a rude log cabin and about twenty-five acres of ground had been broken for cultivation. Here he raised a family of children and the Pences prospered.

Joseph Stauber, one of the founders of Moravia, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Appanoose county with his young wife in the spring of 1850, locating in this township, where he became one of the influential men of the community.

Daniel Cummins settled in this township in 1851. He was preceded by his son in 1849. The latter married Maria Theresa Stauber in 1853. She was a daughter of Joseph Stauber, who founded the town of Moravia.

S. M. Andrews was born in Tennessee and married Nancy L. Woods, whose father died in this county in 1863. Mr. Andrews removed to this county with his family in 1851 and located on section 21, Taylor township. He invested all his money in land, erected a log cabin, without windows or door casings, through force of necessity, and as the years went by improved seven hundred acres of land, which became a heritage to his children. This hardy pioneer was an important personage of the community and represented the township on the board of supervisors.

Ezekiel Wallace with his wife, Nancy, settled on section 16, Taylor township, in 1854, and added to his possessions from time to time. He became one of the prominent men of the township.

J. S. Hutton settled on section 18 in 1858.

From 1851 to 1864 Dr. R. Cummins practiced medicine at Moravia, kept a general store there and also at Iconium. After several years' absence in California, he returned to Moravia in 1878, and resumed his practice there.

Reed W. Dodd, a West Virginian, settled in the county in 1850. He was an energetic farmer and became one of the substantial citizens of Taylor township.

E. Cummins came to Moravia with his parents in 1849 and they were among the earliest settlers of this locality. Mr. Cummins was one of the first merchants of the village, opening a general store in 1856. When the Civil war broke out he formed a company of volunteers and went with them to the front as captain of Company F, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he resumed business in Moravia. He became a prosperous merchant and was postmaster of the village a number of years.

William M. Biddle, who married Eunice Patterson, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1853, emigrated from the Keystone state the year of his marriage and, taking a westward course, entered the state of Iowa. He located on section 5, this township, became prosperous and served the county as a member of the board of supervisors. He also held important township offices.

M. M. Callen, a Tennessean, settled here in 1849 and became a scientific breeder of and dealer in Italian queen bees.

Samuel Cate, Jr., of southern birth, settled here in 1849 and in 1852 married Lucinda Wicker, daughter of James Wicker, an early settler of this county. The young couple removed to Missouri in 1854, but returned in 1864 and took up their residence on section 22.

William L. Chambers came to this county with his father, John C. Chambers, in 1850 and in 1857 married Adeline C., daughter of Henry C. Callen, who settled in this township in 1846. In 1861, Mr. Chambers purchased a farm on section 20.

Pri-cilla R., widow of Alexander Hayes, came to Appanoose county from







High School  
Methodist Episcopal Church  
East Street

North Side of Square  
United Brethren Church  
Christian Church

SCENES IN MORAVIA

Tennessee with her six children in the spring of 1853, and settled on a farm in Taylor township. Samuel A. Hayes, who became a merchant at Moravia, and Amos A., on the home farm, were her sons.

George W. Taylor, a Tennessean, located on a farm four miles south of Moravia in 1850, with his bride, who was Anna J. Hiatt, of North Carolina. In the winter of 1850 he taught school at Unionville. He taught a number of terms there. He was county surveyor and assessor of Taylor township.

Willard D. Turner early settled in this township. He was born in North Carolina and in 1850 married Jemima E. Parsons. In 1855 Mr. Turner located on section 28 and made a success of farming and the raising of stock. He had a family of eleven children.

Presley W. Sears removed from Zanesville, Ohio, to this community in 1856, and entered three hundred and twenty acres of land three miles west of Moravia. In 1870 he left the farm for a life of retirement in Moravia.

### VILLAGE OF MORAVIA

Moravia was laid out and platted June 27, 1851, by Joseph Stauber, Theophilus Vierle and Ephraim Conrad. The original site was situated on the northeast quarter of section 4, and the plat recorded July 15, 1851.

The town drew to its confines many families and was not slow in attaining a healthy and satisfactory growth. The first store was opened in 1851, by Solomon Long, and soon thereafter a postoffice was established, with Ed Reich in charge. The mail was carried from Unionville once a week, by Joshua Sumner.

Henry McCoy is given credit for having been the pioneer pedagogue of this neighborhood, as he taught a school in the winter of 1850-1, in a log cabin one mile southeast of the village, which was attended by children of Seward Sumner, E. Conrad, Daniel Cummins, J. Conrad and others.

The marriage of Captain E. Cummins to Miss Stauber was the first to occur in the township, and the death of Isabel Sumner, which took place at about the same time, was the first visitation of the grim reaper in the community.

A schoolhouse was erected in the village in 1853, by members of the Moravian church, and was destroyed by fire three years afterwards. In its place was built a commodious two-story structure in 1867, which stood in the public square until the present modern building superseded it.

In 1877, a flour mill, long needed, was built, and was first run by wind power, which some time later gave way to steam and more modern machinery.

The Moravian Society long held sway in the town built by its members. The church dates its origin from about the time of the settlement of Joseph Stauber and his companions. These men dedicated forty acres of land for church purposes in the fall of 1852. The church flourished for a number of years and then became dormant.

### CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Presbyterians organized a church December 17, 1853, the principal promoter of the movement being Rev. Mr. Lawrence, and the constituent mem-

bers, T. W. Patrick, Jane Patrick, Jonathan Davenport, W. M. Biddle, Eunice B. Biddle, James Beatty, Robert Patterson, Nancy L. Andrews, Priscilla R. Hayes, Lementine A. Hayes, Rosetta A. Hayes, Charlotte Cook, Lucinda Davenport and Rebecca Cuppy. The early pastors besides Rev. Lawrence were: Revs. Wheeler Hawks, George S. Adams, Levi Hewitt and Smith McCall. In 1874 the building of a church was started, which cost \$1,500. It was dedicated in 1877 by Rev. W. F. Baird, of Burlington. At that time there were sixty members but since then the church has long since discontinued its meetings.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1853, the class being composed of William Elswick and wife, Mr. Shinn and wife and a few others. The early pastors were: William S. Manson, a pioneer of the county; Revs. Delay, Clark, Morrison, Thorne, Morton, Ashbaugh, McFadden, Carrier, K. P. Morrison and John Orr. The present pastor is Rev. P. M. Conant, who presides in a church built in 1896. The first church building was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$1,500.

#### UNITED BRETHERN CHURCH

The United Brethren church at Moravia is the outgrowth of a society which was formerly a country charge, but on account of so many of the members having moved to the village a class was organized by Rev. Frederick E. Brook, in the old Presbyterian church, in 1895. This class was revised March 22, 1896, having thirty-nine members, and the same year the building of a neat brick church was commenced but it was not completed and dedicated until November, 1897. The society also owns a parsonage and the value of the church property is \$7,200. The present membership of the church is 165, while the membership of the Sunday school numbers 110. There is an Aid Society, Missionary Society, Young People's Christian Endeavor and a Junior Society.

The pastors who have served the church from its organization to the present time are as follows: Rev. Frederick E. Brook, 1895-98; William Bovey, 1898-1900; Arthur Kephart, part of the year 1901; S. S. Wyand, 1901-02; W. N. Roush, 1903-07; H. O. Ross, 1907-09; C. S. Hanson, who came in 1909 and remained a year and a half; J. W. Bonnell, nine months; W. O. Smith, three months; D. Winfield Thompson, the present pastor, came in October, 1911.

#### MORAVIA STATE SAVINGS BANK

This financial institution was established May 15, 1906, J. A. Bradley, of Centerville, having purchased the private bank of W. H. Trussell at that time. Mr. Trussell had conducted the bank about eight years, having purchased it of George Sturdivant, who first established the bank in 1890. The present officials of the bank are: President, J. A. Bradley; vice president, R. McDanel; cashier, Ned McCauley. The capital stock is \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$12,000; deposits, \$147,000. The bank building, a one-story structure, was built in 1900 by Trussell & Jay.

## THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK

was established November 29, 1909, with a capital of \$15,000. The officers are: J. J. Ullem, president; J. E. Callen, vice president; J. B. Sneed, cashier; C. A. Turner, secretary. Trustees, J. J. Ullem, T. J. Turner, H. S. Turner, W. L. Hicks, B. E. Turner, C. F. Turner, J. A. Callen. Capital stock, \$15,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$3,000; deposits, \$86,000.

## ANTIQUITY LODGE, NO. 152, A. F. &amp; A. M.

was chartered December 10, 1868, and organized June 2, 1869. The charter members were Pinckney Tarr, F. M. Sharp and J. B. Anderson, who were the chief officials in the order given.

The present officers are: W. M., C. M. McFatrige; S. W., J. W. Hicks; J. W., Austin Jay; Treas., C. D. Whitton; Sec., R. McDanel; S. D., George M. Reisch; J. D., Charles E. Stauber; S. S., F. S. Sharp; J. S., H. H. Pabst.

The membership of Antiquity Lodge is now 115. The lodge about 1898 built the upper story to a building owned by L. F. Pabst, which cost them about \$1,800. The lodge is in good condition financially and free of debt.

## MORAVIA CHAPTER, NO. 94, EASTERN STAR

This is an auxiliary lodge to the Masonic and was organized September 10, 1891. The charter members were: Mesdames Lydia McFatrige, E. J. Nowles, Cora Sharp, J. H. McCauley, H. M. Graham, Eliza Goodrich, M. E. Harn, J. W. Hall, Misses Mary Fuller, Lilly Sharp, Libby Sharp, Messrs. J. S. Graham, G. T. Harn, B. F. Hackett, F. M. Sharp, J. F. Lilley, F. S. Sharp, Willson Sharp, V. Fuller, John Nowles, A. M. Cox, Isaac Goodrich, W. E. Sharp, J. H. McCauley, J. F. Harn, J. W. Hall, Miss Gracie Wills. The present worthy matron is Mrs. J. W. Sutherland.

## MORAVIA LODGE, NO. 510, I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows organized their local lodge October 23, 1890. The charter members were Henry C. Duvall, E. T. Maiken, Henry W. Hobert, J. J. Coulson, W. M. Hackett and A. D. Maiken.

There are at present 112 members. The lodge owns the second story of a building which was built at a cost of \$3,500. The present officials are: Robert Tarr, N. G.; John Winsler, V. G.; Newton Wyekoff, Sec.; John Rice, Treas.

There was a lodge of Odd Fellows in Moravia long before the present one, but for some reason it surrendered its charter in 1875.

## DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 404

was organized October 20, 1868, by Robert Tuttle, Mrs. Rosa Tuttle, Mrs. Dollie Tuttle, Eli Lawrence, Mrs. Belle Irwin, John Rice, Mrs. Mary Rice, George Eastlake, Mrs. Katie Eastlake, George B. Johnson, Mrs. Jennie John-

son, Miss Gussie Johnson, Mrs. Rusha Kinser, T. J. Jones, Mrs. Livona Jones, H. W. Hobert, Mrs. N. J. Hobert.

The present officials are: N. G., Edith Turner; V. G., Mrs. Hester Miller; Sec., Mrs. Eva Matthews; Treas., Mrs. Ethel Rice. There are fifty-eight members.

MORAVIA CAMP, NO. 4204, M. W. A.

This camp was organized September 9, 1896, with the following charter members: H. A. Berry, J. E. Sharp, F. Buckmaster, Frank Selby, W. A. Eastlake, Charles Main, J. H. Shriner, O. G. Mason, C. P. Galley, J. H. Gallagher, C. R. Hicks, O. H. Howard, C. R. Irvin, E. S. Jenkins, R. D. McCauley, A. M. Nicholas, A. M. Pennington, F. P. Sharp, F. C. Smith, W. S. Thomas, G. H. Tissue, Whit Thatcher, T. J. Veach, J. R. Wren.

First officials were: V. C., O. G. Mason; W. A., C. R. Irvin; banker, George Tissue; clerk, Will Hackett; escort, R. D. McCauley; board of managers, Charles Main, Frank Selby, J. R. McCune.

The present officers are: V. C., C. N. Main; W. A., F. Selby; banker, N. Y. Wyckoff; clerk, G. T. Harn; watchman, S. Kingery; sentry, L. Main.

SAMUEL SUMNER POST, G. A. R.

Veterans of the Civil war organized the above post September 7, 1885. It meets once a month by order of the commander, W. D. Kinser. The charter members were: J. J. Cree, F. M. Sharv, Levi Broshar, W. D. Kinser, George Gladfelder, D. H. Wills, J. H. T. Harn, S. A. Hayes, W. H. Shutterly, Charles Deo, Jacob Cox, J. F. Lilley, R. K. Johnson, John W. Hall, William Jones, John W. Main, Eli Johnson, Lewis Main, Thomas H. Neal, Jacob Shriner, Lewis Hiatt, Jr., Amos Hayes, John Wood, E. Cummins, J. C. Smith.

MORAVIA HOMESTEAD, NO. 346, BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN

was organized September 20, 1899. The charter members were Rev. E. T. Norton, Mrs. E. T. Norton, E. F. Mahin, L. T. Gorsuch, William A. Eastbrook, H. F. Neal, John Boysel, Mary Boysel, Frank Nicholson, Emeline Nicholson, M. E. Norton, W. G. Boysel, E. F. Oehler, Frank Selby, Calvin E. Enix, N. J. Wyckoff, J. M. McCrary, J. H. West, Mildred Neal, S. L. Hill, J. L. Huffman, Harry Bressler, C. H. Crimley, T. M. Harwood, Bertha Davis, Rufus Cummins, F. Reich, A. B. Harn.

By the year 1890 Moravia had grown to a town of 311 people, with its business houses clustered on two sides of a very pretty public square. In the decade following the population had more than doubled, or in other words, there were 632 inhabitants. This seemed to be almost the limit of growth in numbers, as the census of 1910 shows an increase of but fifty, making the total number of citizens 682. The appearance of the village has changed, however. A beautiful school building, new churches, bank buildings, store buildings, a brick hotel building and other improvements have added materially to the general effect.

## POSTOFFICE

The postoffice at Moravia was established March 22, 1851, with Edward Reich as postmaster. His successors have been the following named: H. C. Sanford, October 23, 1863; Ephraim Cummins, July 20, 1865; Samuel G. Cox, September 1, 1885; William D. Kinser, May 14, 1889; James E. Sharp, April 11, 1893; Rufus E. Cummins, June 12, 1897; James W. Hadden, February 1, 1911.

## CHARITON TOWNSHIP

In January, 1848, several townships were erected by the board of commissioners, of which township 70 north, range 18 west was one, and named Chariton, after the river that at times causes alarm and considerable damage. It is in the northern tier of townships and bounded as follows: Monroe county on the north; Taylor township on the east; Walnut township on the south and Independence on the west. The Chariton river and Honey creek meet in the center of the township and their branches extending in every direction appear like an octopus. Buck creek meanders on the east side and with these streams Chariton is thoroughly drained and provided with plenty of water. This also means the presence of considerable timber. Notwithstanding these conditions, a large portion of the township is given over to agriculture and the farms are finely improved. Stock-raising obtains and a general air of progress is to be observed on every hand.

Dempsey Stanley, Noah Nash, Jonathan Scott, John H. Zimmer and John Jackson were officials of the election held in the township in the spring of 1849 and settled here some time previous to that year. The records are silent on the subject of who were the first settlers in the community.

James and Mary Dykes, with their son, Nathaniel, emigrated from Tennessee in 1845 and settled in the township. James Dykes died in 1854 and Mary Dykes died in 1863. Nathaniel served in the Civil war, enlisting when but seventeen years of age. He became a prosperous farmer in this locality.

In 1856 B. F. Youmker, with two brothers and their families, and others to the number of twenty persons, with teams and wagons, started from their homes in Indiana for Nebraska. Upon reaching the Mississippi river the party took down with fewer and six, including the two brothers, died. On reaching Leonium, B. F. Youmker stopped there and engaged as clerk in the store of Thomas Beam. He afterward became a merchant on his own account. In 1861 Mr. Youmker married Susan Funkhouser, daughter of David and Susan Funkhouser, old settlers of the county, and learned wagon-making.

Lewis Main left Ohio in 1855 and settled in Taylor township, this county. His son Lewis, who came with him, married Mary E. Broshar and in the fall of 1855 located in this township.

James M. Walter came in the year 1856.

James W. Wailes was a farmer and stock-grower and settled on section 17, this township, with his parents, in 1851. He has held township offices and was a member of the county board of supervisors.

Nathaniel McDaniel was born in Beaver, Pennsylvania, and came to Appa-

noose county in 1856, settling on section 12, Chariton township. He held township offices.

Mrs. Caroline McKern, widow of J. McKern, settled on a farm on section 11, this township, in 1856. Her husband died while serving his country in the Civil war. Her son, J. McKern, was born in Henry county, Iowa, and came here with his parents.

J. W. Main was a settler of 1855. He was a Civil war veteran. He became prosperous.

John Free was born in North Carolina. He came to the county and settled in this township about 1852 or 1853. In 1854 he was married to Harriet E. Sheeks, daughter of Samuel S. Sheeks, who had been a resident of the county since 1850. Mr. Free at one time owned almost one thousand acres of land.

J. S. Graham, a "Buckeye" by birth, settled here in 1856.

William Gladfelder settled on a farm in this township, in section 24, in 1853. He was a practical carpenter as well as a farmer.

George R. Haver settled here in 1857.

Oliver Brees was born in Indiana and came to Appanoose county in 1858.

Lawrence B. Cain settled upon a farm in this township in 1855, and in 1858 was instrumental in the organization of a Methodist church, which flourished in the township for many years.

J. J. Coulson settled in Taylor township in 1853, with his father, William Coulson. He became prominent in this township, both as a farmer and school teacher.

William Argo was born in Ohio. He came to Appanoose county in 1855 and contributed a good share toward the upbuilding of the township. He acquired several hundred acres of land.

L. Broshar was born in the Hoosier state. He immigrated to this county in 1855, at the age of fourteen years, with his father, Zacharias Broshar. He was a veteran of the Civil war and held several township offices.

John and Sophia (Wilson) Wailes, natives of Maryland, came to Appanoose county about 1850 and took up five hundred acres of land in Chariton township, upon which Mr. Wailes built a log house 16x18 feet. James W. Wailes, a son, lived on this farm over a half century.

William F. Vermilion and Nancy (Shaw) Vermilion, his wife, natives of Kentucky, removed from that state in 1840 to Putnam county, Indiana. From the latter state he emigrated to Iowa in 1857 and settled at Iconium, Chariton township, where he took up the practice of medicine and continued therein until the Civil war. Returning from the front, where he had served as captain of Company F, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, he devoted himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Centerville. He died December 28, 1894.

Mahlon R. Worthington came to Appanoose county with his father, Thomas Worthington, in 1856, and located on a farm in this township. The elder Worthington was a veteran of the Civil war.

There is little to be gleaned in this vicinity in the way of history. The Mormon trail of 1846 and subsequent years passed here, but the immigrants of that faith had gone by before this part of the county had been settled.



Joseph Steward built a sawmill, where he also ground corn, south of the village of Iconium in 1852, and in the following year a schoolhouse was built in the town, which was subsequently removed some distance south of it. The structure was built of logs.

The people along the line between Walnut and Chariton townships organized a church of the United Brethren faith in the '50s, which was presided over by Rev. Shaffer, who erected at his own expense a small building for religious purposes. The structure was afterward sold to the school district and used as a schoolhouse. Another society of the same faith was organized in the northern part of the township in 1857, which was known as Salem church. The members at this time were Joshua Funkhouser and wife, Aaron McCoy and wife, James Johnson and wife, Daniel Funkhouser and wife, Jacob Funkhouser and wife, Seth Johnson and wife, Eli Johnson and wife, John W. Main and wife, and John Hiner and wife. The first pastor was Rev. Kellogg. A church edifice was built in 1869, 30 x 40 feet, and cost \$600. Rev. E. B. Kephart, of Western College, delivered the dedicatory sermon.

#### ICONIUM, A HAMLET

The cluster of houses on section 5 lies on a tract of land surveyed in March, 1857, for H. Myers. At one time the projector of the town had high hopes of its future greatness, which was intensified when a preliminary survey of the Burlington & Missouri railroad took in the village. But the road was not for Iconium and the place remained but a hamlet, containing a store or two, church and a few dwellings.

A newspaper tried to exist here but the experiment was a dismal failure. This was in 1869. There were also about that time a flour mill, a wagon and blacksmith shop, general store and drug store and a postoffice. There is no railroad in Iconium nor is there one in the township.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodists organized a class here as early as 1854 and was known as Chariton Mission. Some of the members of the class were Thomas and Rebecca Cuppy, Timothy and Sarah Allison, John T. Brown and wife, W. H. and Sarah Argo and Mrs. Mary Argo. The early pastors were Revs. David Swem, Benjamin Williams, Jacob Delay, Jesse Sherwood, Abner Orr, Samuel Tolbert, R. P. Morrison, John Armisted, David Monroe and W. A. Nye. In 1870 a house of worship was erected and dedicated by Rev. James Allender, presiding elder. The church cost \$1,400. The present pastor is C. R. Young.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This organization was formed January 25, 1862, under the direction of Elder J. C. Seavey. The first elders were C. C. Trim and Jacob Fees. The first deacons were J. R. Clough and William Davenport. Other organizing members were Joseph Brees, Benjamin Brees, Margaret Brees, Sr., Margaret Brees, Jr., Louisa Clough, Nancy Ann Fees, Lydia A. Bridges, Parthenia Ruddle, Mary Brees,

Julia Davenport and Margaret Anderson. A church was built in 1870 and dedicated in June, 1871, by Elder Walden. The size of the building was 40x48 and cost \$1,500.

### CALDWELL TOWNSHIP

This is the largest township in Appanoose county, and in area of wooded land stood third at the time of its creation. It is thickly settled with an industrious class of people and the vista of cultivated land, beautiful homes and fine farm buildings in all directions, is very pleasing to the eye and gratifying to the senses.

Caldwell was established in 1849, in which year an election was held. Frederick A. Stevens, William M. Cavanah and Elisha Beard were judges; John Dillon and Marshall Morris, clerks. The township is in the southern tier and has for its boundary on the south the state of Missouri. On the east is Wells, north, Bellair, and west, Franklin townships.

Michael Caldwell and his half brother, Anderson C. Caldwell, were among the earliest settlers in this township and the county, coming here in the early '40s. Jeremiah, son of Michael Caldwell, was born in Caldwell township in 1847. The township was named in honor of this pioneer family.

F. A. Stevens and Solomon Hobbs were also among the first comers to Caldwell, arriving here in 1846. The first physician in the county, Dr. J. H. Worthington, located here that year.

Mitchell McCoy came to Appanoose county from Ohio in 1849.

I. B. Maring came to the county from Ohio, in 1855.

Samuel Morgan was a native of Ohio. He came to Iowa from Indiana in 1845 and located in this township in 1853.

Richard Simmons was born in Ohio in 1818. He married Nancy McConnell at the age of twenty. They were in Polk county, Iowa, as early as 1835 and within a year or two of that date came to the uninhabited county of Appanoose. They were true pioneers of this section of the state. Mr. Simmons located on section 35.

James H. Gough was born in North Carolina. He removed to Poweshiek county in 1852 and to this locality in 1854.

William A. Hutcheson was a "Buckeye" and removed to Appanoose county in 1857. In 1866 he married Nancy, daughter of Anderson Caldwell. He was a Civil war veteran.

Alfred Johnson was born in Ohio and located here with his parents on a farm in this township.

F. M. Daily, who became a physician, was born in Caldwell township in 1854.

N. M. Ervin, a blacksmith, settled here in 1854 and ran a blacksmith shop at Exline. He was a Civil war veteran.

David Exline although not one of the earliest settlers of the township, became prominently connected with its affairs. His first appearance in the county was at Orleans in 1805, where he became a merchant and remained until 1866. He then removed to Robley's Mills, purchased an interest in the mills and engaged in merchandising until 1868. He then sold out and located in what is now Caldwell township, where he had a store and also managed a farm. Mr. Exline laid out the now thriving village of Exline in 1872.

Moses Gaugenbaugh located here in 1854, coming from Pennsylvania, his native state. He married Malsena Jones in 1859.

Nathan Adams was born in North Carolina and removed to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1852, from which place he came to this county in 1853. He located on section 3.

E. G. Conger was a Pennsylvanian by birth and removed to Ohio with his parents. At the age of twenty he married Rebecca Patterson and came to Iowa in 1848, locating in this township. For a time Mr. Conger lived on land now within the corporate limits of Centerville. He afterward moved to Walnut township and from there to Pleasant township. He was a man of strong convictions, hated the institution of slavery and strove valiantly to make the "underground railroad" a success by helping runaway slaves. His son William served in the Civil war.

John Croft, who became a prominent cattle man, was the son of John and Margaret Croft, the former a native of Germany, the mother of Virginia. John Croft the elder died in Missouri, whence the widow removed to Appanoose county and located in this township, where she died in 1854. The son, John Croft, married Martha, daughter of John and Anna Bond, in 1858, and engaged in farming and stockraising. He became prosperous and was at one time the owner of over eight hundred acres of land.

The Maring family settled in Caldwell township on a farm near Exline, in 1858. The elder Maring, Jacob M., died there in 1883. He was preceded to the grave by his wife in 1878. In the spring of 1863 John B. Maring was clerking in a Centerville store. He served three terms as county auditor. He has also been a member of the board of supervisors. He is now in the mercantile business in Centerville.

The first white person born in Caldwell township was Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of F. A. Stevens, her birth occurring in April, 1846.

In 1840 the first mill was built on the Chariton river, by Michael Pilkey, and settlers came to it from far and near to have their grain made into flour and meal.

The first school taught in the township was in a log cabin, on the farm owned by F. A. Stevens. D. T. Stevens presided over the destinies of the neighborhood children, commenced his labors as a teacher in 1849.

A store was started—the first one in the township—by Daniel Castor in 1857. He was living in the south part of the township at the time. The following year Caldwell postoffice was established, and T. B. Maring was appointed to preside over it.

Rev. Israel Newland preached the first sermon in Caldwell township, in 1844, the neighbors coming in to hear him at the home of Eli Ayers.

A society of Baptists was organized here in 1860, by Dr. J. H. and Martha Worthington, Lewis Harris and E. T. Stevens. Rev. John Osborn was the organizing minister. Some of his successors in the pulpit were: Revs. Owens, Gully, Huckaby, Thomas A. Salladay, J. Kincaid, A. Jackson and J. Redburn. The society first met in homes of the members and later in the schoolhouse in district No. 3.

The Methodists early formed a society and built what was long known as Zoar Chapel.

## EXLINE VILLAGE

The village of Exline is located on section 32, and superseded the proposed village of Caldwell, which was laid out in March, 1873. The Burlington & Southwestern railroad run its track to Exline and made it a station. The proprietor of the town started a general store and his business grew to large proportions. In a year or so there were two more stores and by the year 1877 the village was given the privilege of supporting a saloon, which it failed to do and the proprietor of the "doggerly" packed up his "hardware" and left for a more profitable, if not congenial locality.

In 1902 Exline was incorporated as a village, and at the present time has a population of 660.

Application was made for a postoffice in 1876, but the effort was unavailing until 1877, when an office was established, and Mrs. Price appointed postmistress. It was then that the town received the official name of Exline, the postoffice department at Washington so designating it, and the railroad company at once also made the station Exline. For a number of years the railroad company was furnished yearly with thousands of ties from this part of the township, and the making of them gave employment to many persons and was a considerable source of revenue to those owning the timber.

In 1855 a Christian church was organized in this neighborhood, the first members being James Barrett and wife, David Farnsworth and wife, John Conger and wife, Solomon Hobbs and wife and a Mr. Baker and wife. The early pastors were Elders Humphreys, Barrett, Harvey, Jordan and Buchanan. In the year 1864 there were about one hundred members and in 1867, a church building was erected, which stood just on the edge of the town plat.

Some years ago a Methodist church was organized and a comfortable frame building erected. The society has a good membership and employs a regular pastor, the present one being Rev. H. W. Cannon.

## BRADLEY SAVINGS BANK

This bank was organized April 20, 1910, and capitalized at \$15,000. D. C. Bradley, president; W. S. Mullins, vice president; S. P. Maring, cashier. Surplus and undivided profits, \$8,000; deposits, \$90,000. The bank is the successor of the one established in 1905 by D. C. Bradley and managed by S. P. Maring. The bank building was erected at that time.

## EXLINE SAVINGS BANK

This financial concern was established in 1905, with a capital of \$20,000. The first officers were: President, H. E. Bunker; vice president, A. H. Corey; cashier, F. M. Rogers. The present officials are: President, T. W. Oden; vice president, G. A. Singley; cashier, L. E. Ryals. Capital stock, \$20,000; deposits, \$43,000. The bank building is a one-story structure, erected in 1905.

## LONE PRAIRIE LODGE, NO. 61, K. P.

was organized August 15, 1907. The charter members were: J. D. Rowan, H. C. Richardson, Bert Paul, W. E. Powell, J. E. Exline, M. H. Amos, Houston Cochran, O. W. Johnson, G. H. Bennett, W. S. Turk, J. M. Worley, E. S. Robley, A. P. Clure, Fritz Rees, G. W. McClaskey, Eurus Johnson, Robert Freeburg, F. M. McCoy, D. M. Cline, B. Corder, E. J. Beard, B. E. Exline, H. L. Walter, Frank Hudson, Robbie Cline, N. A. Withrow, Otis G. Hughes.

## EXLINE LODGE, NO. 26, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized on the 19th of February, 1909. The charter members were: L. J. Sturdivant, H. P. Richardson, B. C. Withrow, W. A. Beer, L. E. Ryals, D. M. Cashman, A. L. Farnsworth.

## CORONATION LODGE, NO. 586, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH

was organized subsequently to that of the parent lodge by the following members: W. A. Beer, Virtue W. Beer, E. A. Powers, Myra E. Powers, S. P. Maring, Kate Maring, J. E. Forbes, Margaret J. Forbes, William Dotson, Josie F. Dotson, Rachel King.

## EXLINE CAMP, NO. 6244, M. W. A.

was organized March 10, 1899. The charter members were: J. W. Biddle, E. S. Robley, J. E. Hendershot, A. H. Streeter, William Cattern, B. M. Kirby, J. L. Sturdivant, Grant Deahl, W. S. Turk, A. D. Oliver, N. A. Withrow, Bryant Ellis, Van Pugh.

## EVENING LODGE, NO. 3000, ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA

This lodge was organized August 17, 1906. The charter members were: Berth Cline, Nadie Cline, Elizabeth C. Deahl, Blanch Ellis, Edith Farnsworth, Anna Hudson, Frank Hudson, Maude Hendershot, A. D. Jennings, Augusta Johnson, Mamie May, Jane May, Mattie McCoy, Salena McCoy, Sarah Polson, Katherine Paul, Alda Richardson, Nevada Simmons, Mary E. Sturdivant, Inda M. Seitz, Nela Thornton, Albert White, Mary V. Withrow, Elizabeth D. Withrow, W. Withrow, Maggie Neal.

## OTHER TOWNS THAT FAILED

New Hope was the name of a projected town, laid out in 1857, under the directions of the owners, William Hall, C. S. Maring, and J. W. Sheets. The site of New Hope, which soon became a lost hope, was on section 28. There was a mill near by and on the town site was established a store and postoffice, but nothing but a memory of New Hope remains.

Caldwell is a small station on the Burlington & Southwestern, northeast of Exline, where there is a store or two and a few dwellings, principally inhabited

by coal miners and their families, of foreign birth. Sedan is at the crossing of the Burlington & Southwestern and the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska. It is on section 25. Sedan is but a hamlet and has an indifferent trade from the country close by.

### INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP

On July 11, 1849, Henderson Walker and others petitioned the board of county commissioners for the creation of Independence township. The application was granted and the bounds established. The polling place was fixed at the house of James D. Riggs. The officers at the election that year were: Levi Mondan, Bradley Collins and James D. Riggs, judges; F. N. Sales and John W. Knapp, clerks.

Independence township occupies the northeast corner of the county. It is bounded on the west by Wayne and on the north by Monroe counties. The eastern and southern boundary lines are those of Chariton and Johns, respectively.

Both forks of the Chariton river enter the township and unite on section 14. With their tributaries ample drainage is afforded and timber once abounded in profusion. The land is very fertile, as the many highly cultivated farms attest. The farmers here are prosperous. Their farms have good buildings, with modern improvements and a general well-to-do aspect is readily observable. Live stock, cattle, sheep and hogs do well here and a varied crop can be made productive.

The names of those who officiated at the first election of the township were those who early settled here. Henderson Walker was another. They all came in the early '40s and established farms in the community, saw it grow and were instrumental in making it prosper.

In the southeast corner of the township a Reform Presbyterian church was organized March 5, 1868. It was known as the Walnut City church. The first ruling elders were Matthew Chestnut, Samuel Milligan and James Daugherty; deacons, Joseph Manners, J. C. Dunn, Andrew S. Milligan; the members: John McConnell, Matthew Chestnut and wife; Mary Jane, Annie and Matthew Chestnut, Samuel Milligan and wife, J. C. Dunn and wife, F. Gilchrist and wife, Martha McConnell, Joseph Manners and wife, John M. Dunn and wife, A. N. Dwyer, James Daugherty, A. S. Milligan and wife, James W. Daugherty and wife, Amelia Lowry, Margaret L. Stevenson, Mary Stevenson, Martha Stevenson, Martha Milligan.

The church was built in 1871. It was a structure forty feet square, and cost \$1,500. The first pastor was Isaiah Ferris.

Melvin Knapp located in Independence township in 1856, where he remained two years and then removed to Bellair township.

William Clark entered a tract of land in Jefferson county in 1843, on which he lived until 1856. He then removed to Appanoose county and located in this township, where he became prosperous.

Joseph L. Lain came to this township in 1852 and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on sections 25 and 26. He returned to Indiana, but spent part of the years on the place until 1860, when he became a permanent member of the community. Mr. Lain became a large landholder and one of the best of citizens.

Rev. Elijah Cozad, a native of West Virginia, settled on a tract of two hun-

dred and thirty acres of land in this township, which he had purchased in 1857. He was ordained a minister of the Methodist church in 1851.

Thomas Owen settled in this township in 1857, coming from Illinois. He purchased land and at once commenced farming. In 1862 Mr. Owen married Mary A. Moreland, daughter of Henry and Melinda Moreland, old settlers of the county, coming from Indiana in 1851. Mr. Owen later removed to Lincoln township.

P. T. Butler, with his parents, John T. and Julia Butler, left the old home in Indiana in 1854, when the boy was but fourteen years of age. The family settled in this township and began their new life on a farm. P. T. Butler married Lucinda J. Martin in 1862, located in Lincoln township and became a large landowner.

Wells Peppers removed to this township in 1855, and settled where Milledgeville now stands, where he erected a mill for his brother and Jerry Anderson. Two years thereafter he built a mill at Griffinsville and four years later secured a half interest in the mill at Milledgeville and also purchased a farm on section 16. He was postmaster at Milledgeville several years and also kept a store there.

Another early settler of the township was R. I. Printy, who removed from Washington township in 1853, after having spent about two years there. When he arrived in the county with his young bride in 1851, Mr. Printy could find in his pockets thirty-seven and one-half cents. He certainly was poor. But with lots of pluck, energy, and with a strong, hopeful young wife, he set his hand to the plow and accomplished what he set out to do. A splendid farm and the comforts of life were acquired by the labors of himself and wife.

Samuel Sheeks, of Kentucky, married Elizabeth Murray, of North Carolina, and came to Appanoose county in the spring of 1856. Here they entered three hundred and twenty acres of land on section 2. The country at the time was sparsely settled and everything was new and in a state of nature. When groceries or other necessaries were needed, a grist of corn meal for instance, members of the family were compelled to go to Alexandria or Keokuk, long distances away, for those days of slow travel.

E. Chadwick was born in Kentucky and moved to this county in 1851. He was a merchant at Milledgeville in 1865 and 1866, keeping a general store, after which he ran a flouring mill for three years. From then on he farmed and was a general merchant.

Henry Moreland and wife first located in Lincoln township in 1852, but in the spring of 1853 they took up their residence on section 17, this township. Mr. Moreland before his death, which occurred in 1861, divided one thousand acres of land among his children, to which the beneficiaries added over a thousand more acres. Among the sons was Newton J., long a resident of the township.

George M. Payne settled on section 2, in this township, in 1860.

M. J. Elam, son of a pioneer of Johns township, came to the county with his father in 1846. He located later on section 26, this township, and married Harriet Cross, a daughter of M. H. Cross, an early settler of Appanoose.

C. C. Teeter was born in Kentucky and married Rebecca Fenton, a native of New York. This worthy couple were early settlers in this township, coming here in 1853 and locating on section 30, where they thrived and raised a large family of children. Cyrus, the eldest, became a Methodist clergyman, and a prisoner

in the Civil war languished for ten months in a stockade at Tyler, Texas. Another son died for his country in the same war, at Mapleton, Kansas. Another jumped his horse over a stone wall and captured a rebel flag.

Horatio J. White was in the county as early as 1855. He became a prominent citizen of the community and was a member of the board of supervisors.

Henry and Mary Gerard, who immigrated from Belgium to this country, came early to Appanoose county and located in this township, where Mrs. Gerard died in 1859 and was followed by her husband in 1868. Thomas Woolf, who married Josephine Gerard, a daughter of the couple here mentioned, located on section 36 in 1874. Four of the Gerard boys served in the Civil war and two of them lost their lives.

#### MILLEDGEVILLE

This is but a hamlet, which is situated on section 10, in Independence township. It was dedicated to public use by Harrison Anderson, December 22, 1855. For some time there were prospects of the place growing to some importance, but the expected railroad failed to appear and this discouraged any further increase in population. However, the place was a good trading point for several years. There was a postoffice established and close by the members of the Christian church had built a house of worship, which was well filled on Sabbath day.

Griffinsville is another moribund village of the township. The site is located on section 23 and for a time a postoffice was maintained there.

#### UDELL TOWNSHIP

Udell township was organized in 1858, the first election taking place in October of that year, but it was one of the first townships in the county to invite settlers to come and share in its bounties.

The township lies south of Union and has Washington for its southern boundary. On the east of it is Davis county, and on the west the township of Douglas. The northern part of Udell township was very heavily timbered in its infancy and the land is drained by the North and South Fox rivers and branches of the Chariton. The southern half of the township is comparatively level and has the best farms. In fact they will equal any to be found elsewhere in the county. These farms are highly cultivated and display many fine homes and outbuildings.

As has been related, Udell township was one of the first to be settled. The Crow families came in 1843 and representatives are still to be found in the county.

J. F. Stratton also located in this township in 1843, although he was in the county as early as 1841, having selected a location in Pleasant township and built a cabin. Returning to Pleasant in 1843, with his family and brother, Joseph, he concluded he would not settle there and in the same year he removed to this township and became one of the prominent men of affairs in Appanoose county. He was the first county surveyor and his name appears quite frequently in the history of the county.

John W. Clancy was probably the next settler, coming here in 1844. He





Rock Island Depot

Public School Building

General Store

Berry's General Store

Christian Church, Burned October 28, 1912

SCENES IN UDELL



at once began the improvement of a farm and through industry and a spirit actuating all pioneers of determination, succeeded in his undertakings.

Levin Dean was at Agency City, the home of the Indian agent, in 1842, and remained in Wapello county until 1846, when he came to Appanoose and settled in this township, where he established a permanent residence and took part in its organization, growth and prosperity.

About the year 1846, or possibly sooner, Albird Thompson located here; also the Zucks, S. arts, Eatons, Albertsons and John Zinch, who came prior to 1845.

Samuel Whisler and his wife, Miranda, came to Udell township in 1850 and entered a quarter section of land.

Daniel Zook came from Pennsylvania with his family, his mother and two brothers, in 1855. He was a clergyman of the Baptist (German) church and held a charge in this township.

David Taylor's residence in this township began in 1847. He married Frances McLaughlin, daughter of Edward McLaughlin, who came to the county in 1850. Mr. Taylor was a merchant at Hillstown a short time. He died in 1870.

Phineas Taylor and wife came to Appanoose county in 1850 and lived in Centerville four years and then removed to Unionville. He was a merchant. He was one of the founders of Unionville and continued in business there until his death, March 24, 1865.

In 1844, when fifteen years of age, J. N. Riggs came to this county with his mother and two sisters. At the age of twenty-eight he was the proprietor of the Udell mill and at one time owned four mills, three of them sawmills. In 1867 he engaged in merchandising at Unionville.

William Swank came to this locality in 1846 with his bride. They settled on a farm. When he arrived here there was not a house on the prairie between him and the state line. He owned the "premium" farm of the county and in all had about seven hundred acres of land.

James H. McAdams, a Tennessean, removed to this county in 1853. He was a veteran of the Civil war.

Robert M. McHurry was born in Tennessee and came to this county in 1847 and became one of its well known tillers of the soil.

C. W. and J. B. Morrison were residents of the township as early as 1846. Both were veterans of the Civil war and became merchants at Unionville.

Andrew Morrison was born in Ireland. He came to this county in 1812. He married Mary Byers, of Pennsylvania, in 1832. He settled in Udell township in 1846 and died in 1873. It is said that when he arrived in the township he was very poor and the people along the road refused him drinking water or a place to sleep, believing him to be a Mormon. He located here, became prosperous and gained the confidence of all his acquaintances.

Rufus Payne was born in Connecticut. He came to Appanoose county from Ohio in 1857 and settled in this township. He later moved to Unionville.

Martin Replogle, an Indianan, located in this township in 1852. With barely enough money for the purpose, he entered a tract of land and soon became one of the substantial husbandmen of this locality.

R. M. Hicks was born in east Tennessee and came to the county with his parents in 1858. He was then twenty-three years of age and commenced busi-

ness for himself, farming and dealing in live stock. In 1874 he became a merchant.

J. F. Hopkins came from Tennessee and located here in 1849. He married Miss Maria Styles in 1853. Stephens Hopkins arrived here in 1850, floating down rivers on a flat boat and making the rest of the journey with his family by wagon.

L. Dean came to Udell township in 1846 and but a few years had passed when he owned several hundred acres of good farm land. He was held in highest esteem by his neighbors and they showed their confidence in his integrity by electing him to local offices of importance and responsibility.

Abraham Good was early in this community, coming here from Ohio in 1851. He was a good farmer and citizen.

Manson Cox was a Tennessean, and forsaking his native state, settled in this county in 1848, although not coming direct to Iowa. He located in this township and engaged in farming and milling.

One of the earliest settlers in Appanoose county was William Crow. He was a native of Tennessee, from which state he immigrated to Iowa in 1842, locating in Lee county. In 1843 he came to this county and began farming in this township. There were but seven voters in the county when Mr. Crow came here. His vote for George T. White, candidate for state senator, was the first whig vote cast in Appanoose county.

William Caylor was brought to this community from Illinois in the year of his birth, which was in 1849. The family located on section 10.

John Clemens was born in Pennsylvania in 1802. He married Miss Katy Loutz in 1823. He came to Appanoose county in 1852 and located in this township, where things went well with him and his large family of children.

John H. Bickford was born in Udell township in 1853. He was the son of Charles Bickford, a native of Illinois, who settled here in 1849, locating upon a tract of land consisting of two hundred and forty-one acres, which he had entered. Charles Bickford remained on this farm until his death in 1874.

John Caylor, an Ohioan, arrived in this township with his wife in 1851 and became one of the prosperous farmers of this section.

J. G. Connolly was a "Buckeye" and left his native state for the less populated commonwealth of Iowa. In 1853 he located in Unionville, where, being a carpenter, he worked at his trade. In 1873 he built the Inn, which was for several years the hotel of the village. Mr. Connolly was postmaster of Unionville under the Buchanan administration.

J. C. Cox, a Tennessean, came to Udell township with his parents in 1846 and settled on a farm. His father was also a merchant. Mr. Cox served his country in the Civil war.

J. W. Clancy, a Tennessean, came here in 1843 and took up a tract of government land. With Mr. Clancy was his wife and family, who rode in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, all his worldly goods. At the time of his arrival there were few white people in the vicinity and he had more or less trouble with strolling bands of Indians before he was able to establish himself and family in his new home. Mr. Clancy became one of the best known men in the township and acquired a competency.

C. C. Baker located in Unionville in May, 1857, and worked at carpentry.





SCENE ON MAIN STREET, UNIONVILLE



ANOTHER VIEW OF MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
ON RIGHT

He was a Tennessean by birth. He became a dealer in live stock and made a success of his undertaking. Mr. Baker was a good citizen.

Richard Bruckmaster was a Pennsylvanian. He came to Appanoose county in 1855 and became one of the county's influential farmers. In 1857 Mr. Bruckmaster had a mill in Davis county, which he sold to a man who afterward entered the rebel army, leaving his debt for the mill unpaid.

George Streepy located in Udell township in 1851. His father, Edward Streepy, after the death of his wife, came here in 1854 and located near Unionville, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Daniel Wagner Hardman left the old home in Indiana and arrived in this county in 1855. He settled on a farm in Udell township and became prominent and influential. He was a member of the board of supervisors several years.

George Gallagher became a resident of this township in 1849. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land near Unionville, but three months later sold his property and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Taylor township, on section 5. In 1864 he bought an eighty-acre tract on section 6, which he improved, and on which he made his home. Among other offices held by Mr. Gallagher is that of supervisor.

Edward Turner Stratton was the son of Jonathan and Laura W. Stratton, who came to Iowa and settled in this township in 1843. Jonathan Stratton was the first surveyor of Appanoose county and filled the position for several years. He died in 1884. Edward, the son, was appointed county surveyor to fill a vacancy in 1885, by the board of supervisors.

The first marriage was in 1847. The contract was made by William Smart and Mrs. Hannah Catherine Zuck. The ceremony was performed by Squire C. Zuck.

The first death was that of John Zinch, which occurred in 1845.

The people of this community were fully alive to the virtue of educating their children and to further this worthy end a schoolhouse was built in 1846, near the home of John W. Clancy. The building was the traditional log cabin. In the winter of that year Albird Thompson taught school there, his pupils being children from the families of John W. Clancy, Levin Dean, Mr. Albertson and Mrs. Eaton. In this log cabin in the winter of 1846, one of the first, if not the first, Methodist church societies in the county was organized.

#### VILLAGE OF UNIONVILLE

Unionville is one of the oldest towns in the county. The site was surveyed in April, 1849, by J. E. Stratton, and the plat was recorded September 5th of the same year. The town is located on section 33, which is on or near the old Dragoon Trail, and consequently, on the well beaten road traveled by the Mormons, on their exodus from Nauvoo to the land of promise in Utah.

Unionville grew quite rapidly for two or three years after it had been laid out and in 1850 was a larger and better trading point than the county seat. The first store was started by John Miller, in 1850, and within a few months, Dr. Nathan Udell located in the town. From 1850 to 1871, the growth of Unionville had been at a stand-still, but in the latter year the Chicago & South-

western Railroad was built through the village and the people took on new courage and hopes. The population increased and business places became more numerous. By 1880 there were two hotels, three stores, a drug store, two physicians and several shops. There are now several stores, one hotel, a bank, churches and shops.

Unionville is still an integral part of Udell township, never having been incorporated. The population is about 500.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The first class was organized in the fall or winter of 1846 by Rev. Hugh Gibson, who was the first regularly appointed pastor of the mission west of Davis county. The first members of the class as far as can be obtained were Levin Dean and his wife, Miss A. Morrison, Mrs. M. A. Mershon, Mrs. Sears, Mrs. Eaton. A few Presbyterians and Baptists in the vicinity united with those above named until the increase in population would enable them to maintain societies of their own. Mrs. Riggs, who had been a Baptist, continued her connection with the Methodists until her death. Some of the early pastors of this church were Revs. Hugh Gibson, William S. Manson, James Still and the Revs. Bryant, Johnson, Rowley, Poston, Pierce, Carey, Winings and Darrah. The present pastor is N. A. Orcutt. A church was built in 1856 and dedicated in 1858. Later it was remodeled. Opposite the church, which is valued at \$2,000, is the parsonage, which cost \$1,200. The present membership is about 100.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This society was organized in 1848 by Rev. J. E. Ewing. The first members were John Graham and wife, Mrs. E. Sawyers, R. McMurray and wife, Mrs. E. A. Drake, Mrs. D. H. Miller and perhaps two or three others. The first elders were C. H. Howell, later of Centerville, and Elisha Sawyers. Among the first pastors were Revs. J. H. Shields, Smith, Fisher, Kain, Hahn, Jones, Merwin and Kendrick. The church now has but ten members and for several years the pulpit has been supplied by theological students, the present pastor being C. E. Hamilton, a student from Pella college. A church was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$1,800, and is still in use.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH

A society of this faith was organized here in 1853. The first members were Joel Staley and wife, John Hicks and wife, Robert Frost and wife. A church was built in 1856 but just before its completion it was burned down. For several years the society has met with the Presbyterians. The early pastors were Revs. I. M. See, William Barnett, Thompson and Green. The membership is 25, and the Sunday school is a union school, composed of Baptists and Presbyterians.



## UNIONVILLE SAVINGS BANK

This financial institution was established in 1902 and incorporated under the state law. James A. Bradley has served as president from its organization to the present, and Dr. L. S. Patterson is the vice president. L. L. Taylor, now of Centerville, served as cashier for two years, his successor being O. A. Tweedy, who became cashier in the fall or winter of 1904. Alvah S. Dukes is the present cashier. The building, a neat brick structure, was erected at the time the institution was established. The bank is capitalized at \$10,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$2,500; deposits, \$50,000.

## UNIONVILLE LODGE, NO. 119, A. F. &amp; A. M.

The dispensation for this lodge was issued October 10, 1857, by John F. Sanford, grand master, and at the grand lodge, June 3, 1858, a charter was granted. The first officers were: W. M., T. J. Taylor; S. W., S. Clark; J. W., Nathan Udell; Treas., J. Delay; Sec., M. Davis; S. D., J. N. Riggs; J. D., E. Taylor; tyler, E. Davis.

In 1892 the charter was lost by fire. A duplicate was issued by the late T. S. Parvin, grand master of the order. The present officials are: W. M., C. W. Taylor; S. W., J. E. Miller; J. W., William Bray; Sec., E. H. Hughes; Treas., T. E. Allen; S. D., A. Hicks; J. D., J. L. Patrick; S. S., E. E. Bruckmaster; J. S., J. M. Selix; chaplain, Joshua Robinson; tyler, W. H. Underwood.

## CARMEL CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

This chapter was organized October 5, 1893. The charter members were: Ina Bayles, Emma E. Barnett, Martha Baker, Maggie C. Dean, Lizzie Dean, Mattie Hicks, Cora Hughes, Etta B. Lane, Hattie Morrison, Maude Phillips, Ruth Stanley, M. L. Taylor, Lillian Greenleaf, B. E. Bayles, G. M. Barnett, C. C. Baker, G. W. Dean, E. L. Dean, J. T. Etheridge, A. Hicks, R. M. Hicks, S. E. Lane, C. W. Morrison, E. M. Phillips, Dr. L. S. Patterson, J. M. Riggs, Ward C. Taylor. The officers are Ada Harrison, W. M.; N. F. Harrington, W. P.; Miss Minnie Hicks, Sec.

Unionville lodge owns the building in which it meets and also owns the adjoining building. The lodge building was erected in 1892 at a cost of \$1,400. The other building is worth \$800. The lodge is free from debt and has a membership of seventy.

## UNIONVILLE LODGE, NO. 665, I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows organized their lodge here, October 18, 1860. The charter members were E. A. Powers, Freeman Davis, H. L. Wahl, Levi P. Ogle, H. P. Powers, M. H. Wood, E. A. Walker, George Koehler and Samuel T. Robb. The present officers are: J. O. More, N. G.; R. E. Wilson, V. G.; E. A. Wilson, Sec.; William Bray, Treas.

## EASTERTIDE LODGE, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH

was organized October 18, 1900. The charter members were: Frank Gates, Nellie Gates, A. T. Bishop, P. V. Underwood, L. S. Patterson, Jane Bishop, Anne Underwood, Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Joshua Robinson, Mary M. Robinson, Hugh E. Bishop, Etta Bishop, Susan Underwood, Florence Wilson, Mabel Miller, Gladys Miller, S. E. Robb, William Bray, Charles J. Case. The officers are: Clara Wilson, N. G.; Rose Davis, V. G.; Lulu Koehler, Sec.; T. J. Case, Treas.

## M. W. A. CAMP, NO. 4248

was organized October 2, 1896. The charter members were: B. F. Bayles, J. A. Collins, E. A. Etheridge, Frank Gates, D. C. Horton, E. H. Hughes, J. E. Miller, L. P. Ogle, J. L. Patrick, R. S. Phillips, James Selix, J. B. Smith, C. W. Taylor, L. S. Wallace.

The society owns its own building, a two-story structure, which it purchased in 1910 for \$700. The membership numbers thirty-three.

## DEFUNCT VILLAGE OF ALBANY

There was once a little village, or cluster of houses and two stores on section 1, in this township. There was also a postoffice and blacksmith shop and the place was called Albany. It sprang up in the '60s and withered away in the '70s, for at that time the town site had been plowed up and planted with grain. This was all the result of the railroads going in the wrong direction.

## INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF UDELL

A few years after the fall of Albany another town was projected, which met with a better fate. This is Udell, that sits on a pretty tract of land in section 20. The town was laid off and the plat was filed for record, December 20, 1895, by James McDonald and C. O. Read. In 1904 Udell was incorporated and now has a population of 200. There are several stores and a private bank owned by Judson Taylor, who began business in 1903. There are three churches—Christian, United Brethren and a union church of the Baptists and Methodists. There is also a lodge of Masons and one of Odd Fellows and Woodmen. Udell is a station at the junction of the Wabash and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads.

## JOHNS TOWNSHIP

Johns was organized in the early '50s and is an entire congressional township. The surface is quite level, mainly prairie and is probably the best farming land in the county. All the cereals adapted for production in this latitude grow here in profusion and prosperity is the result. Stock-raising is also engaged in to quite an extent. Fine homes and other farm buildings prevail.

Johns township is bounded on the west by Wayne county, on the north by

Independence township, east by Bellair and Walnut townships, and south by Lincoln township. The land is cut into by Big and Little Walnut creeks and the south fork of the Chariton.

Tranquility was an ancient hamlet that had a store and postoffice at one time.

#### PLANO VILLAGE

was laid out and the plat was filed for record, November 21, 1879, by F. J. and Emeline Steel. The village lies on section 21. It is a station on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad.

There are no data at hand relating to the first settlements in this township. The first comers were here, however, in the '40s and found a fertile soil and other conditions that were satisfactory and conducive to a permanent stay. One of the pioneers of the township was Joel Elan, who came from Illinois with his wife and family in 1840. There were but three families in the township at the time. Jesse Day arrived from Davis county in the spring of 1850, and located on a farm of two hundred and forty acres in sections 14 and 24. He was one of the thirteen men who organized the township, seven of whom had the name of John attached to their family cognomen; hence, Johns township. Mr. Day took a great interest in the breeding of fine cattle and English draft horses.

Nathan M. Jones came with his parents, William and Abigail Jones, and others of the family, from Indiana in the spring of 1851, and settled on section 7. William Jones assisted in organizing the township. Nathan located on section 9 in 1850, and was elected sheriff that year. In the fall of 1857 his official duty required him to hang William Hinkle, who had been convicted of murder in the first degree, the victim being his wife. Mr. Jones had three sons, William J., born in 1850; Lafayette, born in 1860; and John L., born in 1867. All were born in this township.

William Jennings, of Kentucky, married Christina Shultz, of Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1854 they left their home in Ohio and coming to Appanoose county, settled in Johns township, two miles south of Plano.

John Duvall was born and reared in Pennsylvania. There he married Sarah Crawford in 1843, and in April, 1857, settled on a farm in Johns township, first living in a log cabin. He was a man highly esteemed by his neighbors.

David Peugh was a Virginian by birth. When ten years of age his parents moved to Indiana, from which commonwealth David immigrated to Iowa in the spring of 1854 and settled on a farm in this township, on section 15. The residence he found here was of log construction. He became largely interested in sheep-raising.

Samuel P. Wailes came to the county in 1854. He married Lucinda Wailes, daughter of Leonard Wailes, who was an early settler of the county and died in 1872. Samuel P. Wailes was the father of Dr. L. C. Wailes, a former well known physician of the county.

George N. Wailes located here in 1854, and in 1855 married Ellen Mitchell.

Henry Frank Shoemaker located on section 14, this township, in 1854 and died in 1878. Mr. Shoemaker was an excellent farmer and one of the best of citizens.

Michael W. Thomas came to Appanoose county in the fall of 1851 with his father, Henry L. Thomas, and entered one thousand acres of land, part of which was in section 31. At the age of eighteen Michael married Malinda Pendergast, daughter of Samuel P. Pendergast, an early settler of the county.

Moses A. Ferren, a Pennsylvanian, located in this locality in 1853 and by thrift and good business judgment became owner of several hundred acres of land.

David Haines was a settler of 1856.

John Hudson, of North Carolina, is a "Forty-niner" of the county.

John A. Pierson located here in 1856. He served on the board of supervisors and in the lower house of the state legislature.

A. A. Adams came to the county with his father, Hugh Adams, in 1856, and in 1858 married Nancy A. Moreland, daughter of William Moreland, who located here in 1849. Mr. Adams became prominently known in the township and was a member of the board of supervisors.

John H. Close and his wife, Mary, came here in 1850 and built for themselves a new home in a new country. Mr. Close died in 1873.

#### LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

Lincoln township is bounded on the west by Wayne county, on the north by Johns township, on the east by Bellair and Pleasant townships, and on the south by Franklin township. It was organized in the '50s. Jerome postoffice was established a number of years ago but has been discontinued.

Lincoln has many good farms, the soil being arable and well drained by Cooper and Shoal creeks. Its people are industrious and progressive, as the well-tilled fields, good roads and fences, modern homes and farm buildings well attest. There are no better supported district schools in the county and the churches testify to the religious character of the men and women. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads enter the township.

Among the early settlers were John Moore, who came here in 1848. He is said to have killed thirty deer in one week, they were so plentiful. Mr. Moore was wont to tell of his experiences. Wolves were so numerous that the farmers' live stock were in constant danger from their ravages. He told of killing a buck, a fine, large fellow. After skinning and dressing it, he took a hind quarter to town and traded it for the family's first set of cups and saucers. No mill, at the time of his settlement here, was closer than Des Moines, so the family subsisted for a while on grated boiled corn. Their buckwheat flour was made by a coffee mill.

S. C. Van Ness left the Keystone state in 1857 and arrived in this county. He became one of the prosperous men of this township.

Peter Sidles, born in Ohio, became a resident of this county in 1859. He located on section 3 in this township, and soon had one of the finest farms in the community. He was a veteran of the Civil war and very prominent both in church and lodge circles.

A. S. Van Dorn, after four years' experience in the gold mines of Cali-

formia, settled down to farm life in this township in 1855. He prospered and attained a place in the estimation of his neighbors that was enviable.

John Manning, an Ohioan, settled here in 1854 and became prosperous and influential. His son Harvey was a member of the Eighth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry.

Jonathan Rinker, a Kentuckian by birth, came to this state from Indiana in 1845, bringing with him his wife, Elizabeth. They first settled in Van Buren county, removing from there to Appanoose in 1851 and entering a tract of land. The family, consisting of eleven members, traveled to their new home in a wagon drawn by oxen, and when he arrived at his destination Mr. Rinker had but eleven dollars remaining. The boys of the family were Robert F., Oliver C., Franklin, Leander, Walter and George W.

C. R. Jackson located in this township in 1854, coming from Indiana.

Robert S. Lowry was born in Indiana. The year 1847 found him in Illinois and from that state he removed to Appanoose county in 1853, locating on section 20, this township. He became one of the largest landholders in the county, owning at one time over a thousand acres. Mr. Lowry dealt largely in live stock and reaped a generous profit from his operations, part of which he invested in bank stock.

M. Darrah and his father, Henry Darrah, were early in the county, coming here in 1850. In 1858 the son married Susannah Lawrer, daughter of William and Catherine Lawrer, early settlers of the county.

Addison Pendergast was born in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1848. In 1858 he settled in this township with his parents. He was a veteran of the Civil war.

Henry Moreland, who married Belinda C. Jones, daughter of an Appanoose pioneer, settled in this town in 1852. In the following spring they removed to Independence township.

### BELLAIR TOWNSHIP

Bellair township was organized in 1858. It is in the central part of the county and adjoins Center on the west. Its northern boundary is Walnut, southern, Pleasant, and eastern, Johns and Lincoln townships.

The topography of Bellair township shows many hills and considerable timber, along the banks of Cooper, Big Walnut and Hickory creeks. Underlying the surface are rich and profuse deposits of coal and across it run the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Keokuk and Western, and Centerville Traction Railroads. There are good farms but not in the same proportion as in other townships. Bellair's wealth lies hidden from sight until brought into commercial use by pick and shovel of the miner.

David and Libby Shaeffer, natives of Ohio, settled in Bellair in 1846, and were among the first to arrive in this part of the county. L. Shaeffer, who was born in the township in 1847, and a brother, sons of David, after the latter had returned to Ohio in 1868, remained on the home farm on section 29. L. Shaeffer married Theresa A. Robinson, daughter of James M. and Charlotte Robinson, of Franklin township, in 1875. An uncle of Mr. Shaeffer was one of the first bishops of the United Brethren church.

In the year 1847 James R. Wright and his brother, Edward R. Wright,

natives of Tennessee, settled in this township on section 10. James R. was a veteran of the Civil war.

Robert C. Baker, a native of Kentucky, married Margaret Parks, who was born in South Carolina. In 1849 they came to this county and entered three hundred and twenty acres of land in Bellair township. Among their ten children were Hugh H., James W., Harrison, Henry C., Benjamin F., William and James W. The last mentioned and Harrison were in the Civil war. Robert C. Baker died in 1868. Henry C. Baker was appointed superintendent of the county poor farm in 1878.

Benjamin P. Mells settled in this township in 1858. He was born in England. At one time he owned over five hundred acres of land here. Finally he removed to the county seat.

Michael Arbogast was a native of Virginia and left the Old Dominion in 1850 to seek a betterment of his financial condition in the west. With \$150 in his pocket he reached Appanoose county and entered land in this township. In 1853 he went to California with an ox team and worked there on a farm and also got a taste of mining. He returned to this county in 1856, resumed farming and acquired a large tract of land.

W. H. Bradley was born in Indiana. He came from his native state to Iowa in 1856 and purchased land two miles north of Centerville. In 1859 the family removed to this township, where Mr. Bradley became possessed of several hundred acres of land.

Israel Garten came to Appanoose county in 1853 from Madison county, Ohio. He located in this township and became possessed of considerable land.

Jacob Shontz made his appearance in Appanoose county in 1858 and located in this community. At one time he owned over six hundred acres of land. He has held all the township offices.

William Strickler, a "Buckeye," was born in 1820. He came to the county in 1850 and settled on a farm. He was a good business man, notwithstanding the fact that he was a minister of the gospel, and accumulated much land and was prosperous. His son John was in the Civil war.

Dr. A. A. Keran brought his family to Appanoose county in 1854 and settled on a farm in Bellair township. Dr. Keran was also a Methodist minister. His daughter Armilda married John Kingsbury, long a resident of this township.

Levi Clemmens began to provide for his own maintenance by chopping wood, and when seventeen years of age he worked for a butcher in his native place, Wayne county, Indiana. In the spring of 1852 the young man became a resident of Bellair township. Leaving the farm in 1876, he opened a meat market in Centerville.

Robert M. Evans settled on a farm in this township in 1853 and remained a resident until 1871, when he retired to Centerville.

G. R. Moss, with his bride, Martha Bishop Moss, moved from Ohio in 1853 and settled in this township. He died in the spring of 1900. John A. Moss, a son, was born on the farm in 1857 and became a school teacher. Finally, Mr. Moss settled down on the farm and made quite a reputation as a breeder and dealer of shorthorn cattle.

William H. Wright, an Indianan, settled here in 1856, purchasing a farm

of two hundred and forty acres. He married Miss C. A. Mills, daughter of Henry and Rebecca Mills, early settlers of the county, in 1866.

Dr. H. C. Dukes and his parents, Alrcarim and Mary Dukes, settled in Bellair township in 1850, and here the elder Dukes purchased a large tract of land. Dr. Dukes located in Numa in 1876.

#### VILLAGE OF BELLAIR

The village of Bellair was platted in October, 1854, by John Potts for Alexander Jones, and is situated on section 18. There were twenty lots. In 1855 J. L. Matkins started a store and in 1859 a postoffice was established, and by the year 1880 there were about a dozen residences. The growth of the village had been stunted, by the building of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad in 1871 to the

#### VILLAGE OF NUMA

which had been created March 13, 1871, by G. R. Huston, Cindrilla Huston, E. E. Harvey and Emma Harvey. The survey was made by J. F. Stratton.

Numa lies on section 18 and is a station on the Chicago & Southwestern. Its main support comes from the coal mines adjacent. Numa was incorporated in 1909 and now has a population of 600. The contiguous coal fields and mines have added largely to its growth. A majority of the people are of foreign origin. The Numa State Savings Bank is a strong institution, having a capital of \$15,000. Its cashier is E. L. Long.

The first sermon preached in this neighborhood was by Rev. Haynes, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, in 1853. In 1857 school children were gathering at a schoolhouse that had been built and soon thereafter a mill was erected at Numa.

A Methodist society was formed at Bellair in 1857 by Asa Thornburg and wife, William Fox and wife, Perry Steward and wife and Russell Matkins and wife. In 1864 a stone building at Bellair was purchased and converted into a church. The structure was used until 1874, when the society built a new one at Numa. This church was dedicated in 1874 and cost about \$650. Among the first pastors were Revs. Jesse Hill, George Clark, Charles Clark, Thomas Stevenson, John Orr and James Hunter.

The Christian church was formed about 1858 by Henry Adamson and wife, Dr. Ball and wife, Dr. Morris and wife, James Steward and wife and John Steward and wife. The society built a church at Bellair in 1871, at a cost of \$1,200. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder Sevey, of Centerville, in the fall of that year. Among the early ministers were Rev. John Humphrey, Dr. Combs, Captain L. E. Harvey and Elder Judd.

#### BELLAIR LODGE, NO. 133, A. F. & A. M.

received its dispensation and held its first meeting September 30, 1857, in the upper story of the schoolhouse, with James Hagan, W. M.; John A. Criswell, S. W.; Peter Sidles, J. W. The other charter members were E. E. Harvey,

Gavin Morrison, G. W. Fisher, G. R. Houston and A. Jones. A charter was granted by the grand lodge in June, 1858, and in 1879 it was moved to Numa.

#### VILLAGE OF MYSTIC

The newest little city in the county is Mystic and is the largest town in the county outside of Centerville, its population now numbering about 3,000. The plat of Mystic was filed for record May 28, 1887. The site was surveyed by S. T. Stratton for James S. Elgin, and is the southeast quarter of the north-east quarter of section 17, township 69, range 18. Several additions have since been made and the village is still growing.

The coming of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad in 1886 made the future of the projected city certain, as it gave an outlet to the products of the splendid mines then operated and later to be opened in that vicinity. The town grew apace, but in 1910 and in 1911 disastrous fires overtook it and practically destroyed all of the business district, entailing heavy losses. No one seemed to be discouraged, however, and frame buildings were replaced by substantial and neat-appearing brick structures. Building is still going on and Mystic's business street looks well, indeed. The traveling public, which enters the place by way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and the interurban from Centerville, is entertained nicely at a new brick hotel. There are quite a number of mercantile concerns, two banks, churches, lodges and a moving picture theater.

#### POSTOFFICE

A postoffice was established at Mystic, October 7, 1887, and Dennis M. Van Dyke was appointed the first postmaster. His successors have been: Eva I. Griffith, November 2, 1889; John F. Page, October 14, 1893; George Studebaker, August 5, 1897; Joseph D. Ball, August 27, 1901; John H. Luse, February 28, 1907.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodists in this vicinity, with the assistance of Rev. C. W. Powelson, organized a church in September, 1886, and in the same year erected a house of worship, which was rebuilt in 1907. A parsonage adjoining the church was built in 1910 at a cost of \$2,000. There are now 205 members and an attendance at the Sunday school of 205. Those who succeeded the first pastor are: W. E. Green, 1891-2; Elias Handy, 1892-4; P. H. Macbeth, 1894-5; W. S. Sharer, part of 1895; J. J. Beckham, 1896; E. J. Smith, April-September, 1897; R. Breeden, part of 1897; R. Collier, 1898; J. W. Carson, 1901; George Blogg, 1903; M. A. Banker, 1906; C. A. Field, 1909; C. B. Hankins, 1910; A. B. Hightshoe, 1911.

The Christian church which has been established a number of years, has for its pastor, E. W. Killian, and the United Brethren church's pulpit is filled by Donnie Minton.





Bird's eye View of Mystic  
Main Street East  
Bradley's Bank

Main Street West  
Egypt Mines  
Street Scene

SOME VIEWS OF MYSTIC



## BRADLEY'S BANK

The Bradley Bank was established in 1892 by D. C. and J. A. Bradley, of Centerville. It is a private concern and does business in a one-story building of red pressed brick, erected in the fall of 1911, at a cost of about \$7,000. The cashier is A. J. Richardson.

## MYSTIC INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

This concern was established in 1909 by F. E. Bittinger, D. D. Forsyth, J. H. Swanson, James Hunter, N. W. Lebaugh, C. R. Porter and R. C. Forsyth. The officials are: F. E. Bittinger, president; D. B. Forsyth, vice president; J. H. Swanson, cashier. The bank has a capital of \$15,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$3,000. The home of the bank is in a brick building, constructed at a cost of \$2,000.

## FRATERNAL ORDERS

Walnut Lodge, No. 258, A. F. & A. M. was organized August 24, 1903. The charter officials were: Robert M. Tait, W. M.; J. W. Calvert, S. W.; David B. Forsyth, J. W. The present officials are: Thomas R. Sedgwick, W. M.; M. M. Van Dyke, S. W.; Dr. W. J. Feutor, J. W.; J. W. Calvert, Sec.; A. J. Richardson, Treas.; H. J. Pearson, S. D.; J. L. Bartlett, J. D.; Harry McNamara, S. S.; Roy Herron, J. S.; George Philby, tyler. The membership is eighty-five.

Merriam Lodge, No. 555, I. O. O. F. was chartered in October, 1892. In 1910 the charter was burned and a duplicate was issued December 23, 1911. The original members were Alexander Orr, D. B. Forsyth, W. W. Ellis, William McIntosh, William Orr, Charles Ball, William Oughten, D. H. Bash, D. W. Forsyth and C. J. Herron. The present officials are: W. H. Dochtermann, N. G.; T. Hickinbotham, V. G.; Joseph Stearns, Fin. Sec.; John McIntosh, Rec. Sec.; S. D. Knox, Treas.

Mystic Star Lodge of Rebekahs, No. 255, was organized in 1894. Its charter was burned in the fire and a duplicate was issued December 28, 1911. The first members were: W. McIntosh, William Orr, James Hunter, D. B. Forsyth, Laura Forsyth, Harry McVeigh, E. W. Ferguson, A. S. Carter, W. M. Eells, Abia McIntosh, Emma Orr, Belle Hunter, Lizzie Forsyth, Betsey Forsyth, Henrietta McVeigh, S. M. Ferguson, Mrs. A. M. Carter, Mrs. W. D. Dingman, Lena McIntosh, Ella Orr, Maggie Hunter, Elizabeth Oughten, Anna Marker.

Court Sunbeam, No. 1, Order of Foresters, was chartered in the '80s and the charter was burned in 1911. A new one was issued in January, 1912. The first members were: Ed McGonville, Sr., Abe Gilgrass and Jacob Gilgrass.

Pride of Iowa Circle, a companion lodge to the Foresters, lost its charter in the fire and received a duplicate in 1912. Harriet Taylor, Lizzie O'Brien, Jane Booth, Mrs. Moon and others were the charter members.

Cherokee Tribe of Red Men, No. 26, was organized on the Tenth Sun, Traveling Moon, G. S. D., 420. The original charter was burned in 1911.

The charter members were: G. E. Jones, Sam Moss, Isaac Moss, J. H. Martin, Robert Wilson, J. E. Milburn, O. N. Davis, J. A. Davis, J. Wallace, D. G. Thomas, J. P. Evans, J. Bryan, John Morgan and Ralph Appleby.

Niota Degree of Pocahontas, No. 12, was organized on the Eleventh Sun of Traveling Moon, G. S. D., 420, with the following charter members: Rob and Jennie Martin, Stell Wakeland, Rebecca Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bowers, Horace Silk, Dora Davis, Charles Davis, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Scott, Lou Risher, Jennie Thomas, Mary McDonald, Minnie Butler, Eva Douglas, Melissa Hamilton, Agnes Lawton, Maggie Gordon, Amy Showers, Harriet Taylor, Nelson Barnes, W. H. Dochtherman, I. Wakeland.

Mystic Circle, Knights of Pythias, No. 272, was organized in 1891.

### DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP

This township was organized in 1858 and held its first election in October of that year. Its southwestern lines are broken unevenly, by Center township taking part of the southwest corner. Taylor township is to the north of it, Center and Sharon on the south, Walnut on the west and Udell on the east. Much of the township was originally covered with timber and it is watered by the Chariton and Soap creeks. There is some good tillable land, however, and many farms are improved with modern residences and outbuildings. Coal underlies the hills, but there are no towns. The Wabash, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads cross the township. Good schools and churches prevail.

John White, Sr., lived in Pennsylvania before coming to Iowa. There he married Jane Pierman, a native of Kentucky. In the fall of 1848 he settled in this township, having made the trip by team and bringing with him one hundred dollars in cash. He entered a large tract of land and by energy and industry accumulated thirty-two hundred and twenty acres of land in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. White died in 1877. He was the father of John W. White, of Centerville.

A. E. Tucker, a native of Iowa, came to Douglas township with his parents, Francis and Millie (Cruse) Taylor, in 1849. A. E. Tucker married Izora T. Andrews, a daughter of Silas Andrews, who came to the county in 1851 and settled in Taylor township, to which place Mr. Tucker afterward removed.

L. W. White was born in Appanoose county in February, 1854, of parents who were early settlers. He married Jennie Ulm, of Appanoose county, in 1873.

Peter Koontz was an early settler in this township. He was a native of West Virginia, removed to Ohio and from thence to Iowa in 1856. He became prosperous in his ventures in this township, beginning with practically nothing. In 1861 he became a private soldier in the Civil war and lost his right arm in battle.

James Hamilton came here about 1861 from Guthrie county. He owned several hundred acres of Appanoose land at one time and held responsible township offices.

## SHARON TOWNSHIP

Sharon township was organized in 1858 and its first election was held in the month of October of that year. It is only four sections in width and six sections in length. Douglas township is on the north, Washington on the east, Caldwell on the south and Center on the west. The Chariton waters the soil, which is productive and fosters the various cereals grown in this latitude. The township has good schools and churches and the farms show care and good management. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Keokuk & Western enter this township.

Harvey Cochran was born in Van Buren county and when an infant was brought by his parents to Appanoose county, in 1843. He was one of the pioneers of this community and a valued citizen.

Peter McCoy came into this community in 1840 as did also Gilbert M. McCoy, who entered one hundred and ninety-seven acres of land on section 15. William McCoy came in the same year and settled on section 14.

Samuel Bengé was a native of Kentucky and removed to Indiana with his parents. He became a citizen of Appanoose county in 1840, the year that Iowa was admitted into the Union as a state. He married Elinor Taylor in 1851.

John C. Wright was a Pennsylvanian by birth. He came to Appanoose county with his parents in 1847 and was one of the sturdy men who assisted largely in the growth and prosperity of this section of the county.

Jacob Shilts settled here in 1854 and acquired over six hundred acres of land. Besides being an excellent farmer he was a carpenter and worked at his trade for many years.

Martin Van Dyke was here as early as 1854. He served in the Civil war.

## SHARON AND KIRKWOOD

Sharon was and is no more. It was laid out on section 33, by William O. Packard in 1850 and the survey was made by John Potts. By the following year there were five or six dwellings, two stores and a saloon, or tavern. Wilkinson, the proprietor of the rum shop, met an accidental death, but before that he had caused the board of county commissioners and others in authority, more or less trouble. His sudden "taking off" caused but little, if any, anguish; on the contrary, there was rejoicing, not for the death of a bad neighbor, but for what it entailed, which was the closing of the saloon and the appearance once more in the neighborhood of the bird of peace. There is not a vestige of the town remaining. Close by, on section 35, was the old hamlet of Kirkwood, where was established a post-office and a Baptist church in 1852. The former is gone and the latter is not strong in numbers.

## WALNUT TOWNSHIP

This township lies south of Chariton; Bellair and Center are to the south of it. Johns township is its western boundary and Center and Douglas, its eastern. It contains twenty-four square miles of territory, and is watered by the Chariton river and Walnut creeks. There are numerous farms under a

high state of cultivation, and the citizens are progressive, liberally supporting schools, churches and all that goes for the advancement of themselves and the coming generations.

Among the first settlers in Walnut township were Rev. Daniel Shaffer, a clergyman of the United Brethren faith; Isaac and Nathan Bartlett and a man named Marchbank. Wolves were very numerous at the time they came and for many years after; so much so that the board of county commissioners first offered a bounty of fifty cents on their scalps and increased the reward to one dollar each for the scalps of old wolves and fifty cents apiece for young ones. Scalps were brought into the county seat for the bounty on them in such numbers that the money paid out for the destruction of wolves made quite an item in the treasurers' accounts for several years.

The following wolf story may bear repetition here: On one occasion, David Scott, an early settler of the township, succeeded in trapping a pup wolf, partly grown, which he promised his boys to tame. He put a leather collar on the beast, to which he attached a trace chain, which he fastened to a post with a leathern thong. In the morning pup and chain were gone. The animal was repeatedly seen after that, but was not recaptured for two years. The wolf, now full grown, still had the chain and collar attached to him. The chain had been worn as bright as a new silver dollar by being dragged over the ground and underbrush.

David Thornton Stark, an Indianan by birth, emigrated to Iowa in 1846 and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Walnut City, with his parents, Caleb and Rhoda (Burney) Stark.

William R. Thompson was an early settler in this township, coming here in 1856 and locating on a farm of two hundred and thirty acres, on which was a log cabin. Forty acres of this had been plowed. The land was purchased from a Mr. Elam. William R. Thompson was the father of Archibald F. Thompson, an attorney of Centerville.

Albert R. Scott came to Appanoose county with his father in 1851 and located on a farm in Walnut township, a part of which became the site of Walnut City. He was the builder of the Christian church in that community.

Jacob Sweetman, an Indianan, removed from Van Buren county, Iowa, to Appanoose county in 1850 and improved a farm on section 35. He owned both a sawmill and a flour mill.

David and Nancy (Ray) Scott came to Appanoose county from Indiana in 1853 and settled in this township, on land purchased of the government. While on business in Kansas in 1862, Mr. Scott died. Noah M. Scott, a son, served the county as clerk of the courts. The elder Scott owned over seven hundred acres of land.

R. B. Scott was an early settler here, coming to the county in 1857. He was at one time possessed of over six hundred acres of land.

Noah H. Ash was a farmer and stockman. In 1845 he came to Appanoose county with his father, Noah H. Ash, Sr., and settled in Chariton township. In 1862 the younger Ash purchased a farm in section 35, this township, and became a citizen of the county.

Benjamin Needham settled in the county in 1854 and became one of the prosperous men of Walnut township.

James E. Robinson and wife located in Centerville in 1852 and there Mr. Robinson worked at his trade. He remained there until 1857, when he moved to a farm on section 10, this township.

Michael Everman was a Kentuckian. He settled in Center township, this county, in 1850, and in Walnut township in 1860.

Thomas M. McNeff came to the township in 1853 and died in 1856. A son, D. T. McNeff, came at the same time and became a prominent farmer and stockman.

William Myers, who came here in 1852, became the owner of several hundred acres of land and a great deal of other property. He helped to build the first schoolhouse in the township and, it is said, he ground his first grist of wheat in the family coffee mill.

David C. Ashby at the age of eight years came to Appanoose county with his father, Daniel C. Ashby, in 1850, and the family became well known throughout the township. Daniel C. died in 1864 from disease contracted in the army during the Civil war.

W. P. Darrah removed from West Virginia to this section of the country in 1850 and acquired a large tract of land in this township. He held all of the principal township offices.

George Elgin, a native of South Carolina, removed to this county and in 1854 purchased a farm on section 6. He married Flocbe, daughter of Joseph and Jane A. Armstrong, in 1860. The Armstrongs came to the county from Indiana in 1856.

A Baptist society was formed in the township as early as 1848 and among the members were the Bartletts, Marchbanks, Childers and Thomas Richardson. Meetings were first held at the homes of the settlers, but when the schoolhouse was built it was used by the society. In 1850, "Concord" church was built, two miles west of Walnut City, and stood there until 1875, when it was replaced by a building of more comfort and greater pretensions to appearance.

The first school taught in the township was by a Mr. Masters, whose pupils met in a small log cabin in 1853. A schoolhouse was built the succeeding year—a frame structure—and John P. Smith taught the first classes there. Smith was a man of considerable "character" and in the winter of 1853 made rails for David Scott. He was an exhorter and occasionally held religious services in the neighborhood.

A class of Methodists was organized in the winter of 1854-5, by John P. Smith. He was assisted by the McNeff and Wakefield families. The society grew and built a house of worship in Walnut City in 1873, at a cost of \$1,500.

The United Brethren organized a church at an early day, under the guidance and efforts of Rev. Shaffer. The members attended the church in Chariton township, which was built through the munificence of Rev. Shaffer, the pastor. The organization finally dwindled away and the building was converted into a schoolhouse.

#### WALNUT CITY—A VILLAGE

The place which we now consider, Walnut City, is only a city in name. No matter what the original intentions of its founders may have been, it never

became entitled to any more dignified title than hamlet. Hamlet it was in the beginning and hamlet it is today, after an existence of many years. The town is situated on sections 4 and 5, and was dedicated to public use by its owners, John Scott, Francis Childers, James Bartlett and Madison Hollman, November 17, 1858. J. H. Darrah was the surveyor. The first store was opened in the place by McNeff brothers soon after the town was laid out, and then came two other stores, a wagon and blacksmith shop and a few dwellings. There was also a postoffice in 1866 but it exists no longer. Rural free delivery has made one unnecessary.

The Christian church of Walnut City was organized in 1855, by David Scott and wife, John Scott and wife, William Myers, W. H. Clark and wife and George Elgin and wife. The early preachers were Elders E. E. Harvey and J. C. Porter. A church building was erected in 1856.

#### OTHER VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY

There are other small towns in the county that should at least be mentioned by name. Dennis, a station on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska; Maine, in Taylor township; Rathbun, established in 1892, a mining town; Orrville, another mining town laid out in 1892; Darby, the same year; Johnstown; Kennegele and Coal City, in Wells township; and Diamond and Brazil, in Bellair township.)<sup>c</sup>













