

## "HOOVER AND THE BEAR."

Nothing has ever been written of a historical nature in this county that did not contain a reference to this subject, and as a pioneer reminiscence, portraying some of the hardships and dangers of that now far-distant period, it is worthy of repetition:

One of the early pioneers of Dover township was Jacob Hoover, who settled on section 29, on the 19th of July, 1849. He came here from Logan county, Ohio, and while he was, at the time he came to the county, nearly fifty-three years old, he had resided on his farm north of West Union nearly forty years at the time of his death, which occurred in 1888, at which time he was over ninety years old. He was a man who enjoyed frontier life, and was very fond of hunting.

At one time Mr. Hoover was on the closest terms of intimacy with a very large black bear. Their acquaintance, if not their friendship, continued as long as they both lived, and while it might have been better for the bear if he had never met Hoover, at one time it looked as if it would have been much better for Hoover if he had never met the bear. Soon after he came to the county he and his two boys were hunting deer, when they saw a black bear browsing among some bushes, and about the same time the bear observed them, and be it said to the credit of the bear, he started off in an opposite direction and manifested no disposition to molest any one. If Mr. Hoover had made tracks for home as fast as the bear did for tall timber this highly interesting bear story would not have been told or written. Mr. Hoover loaded his gun, mounted the horse they had with them and started after the bear, telling the boys to make for home, only a mile or so away. A small dog accompanied Hoover, and while it could not hurt the bear much, it soon overtook him and annoyed him so much that he would frequently turn around and snap at it, but the dog was small and spry and had no trouble keeping out of his way. At one time, when the bear stopped to fight the dog, Mr. Hoover got a pretty good shot at him, but his gun was much better suited for hunting squirrels than bear and while the wound aggravated the bear to a certain extent it did not stop his retreat. In a short time the gun was again loaded and the bear again overtaken. By dismounting, a good broadside shot was delivered which brought the bear down, but he was far from dead and soon arose and traveled on in a southwesterly direction, although it was evident from his actions that he was suffering great pain, and the trail he left on the snow showed plainly that he was losing much blood. When the bear was again overtaken he was in a small ravine, about a mile and a half north of West Union. At first it seemed

as if the bear was already dead and Hoover triumphantly gazed on the carcass of the first bear he had killed in Fayette county. But he was a little too hasty, as the bear did not propose to give up as long as there was a breath of life left in him. Hoover was sitting on his horse, very close to the bear, when suddenly, and without giving any notice whatever, the bear raised himself up and standing on his hind legs reached for and got Mr. Hoover and began to tenderly but firmly embrace him with first one paw and then the other. The gun had been knocked to one side and Mr. Hoover was fast losing all interest in bears, as well as everything else. It was at this point that the little dog did most valiant service for his master, whom he seems to have had no idea of deserting at this stage of the game. When matters had reached their most critical stage, the dog made a most ferocious attack on Bruin's head, and for a moment the animal loosened his hold on Hoover to pay his respects to the little cur, and at the first opportunity Hoover rolled out from the loving embrace of his warm companion and lay quiet for a short time until he felt strong enough to reach for his gun, which, fortunately for him, was only a few feet away. He now worked with the utmost caution, as his life undoubtedly depended upon the next shot, if he was fortunate enough to be allowed to shoot. By almost superhuman effort, for a man in Hoover's condition, he managed to get the gun in position to fire, and placing the muzzle almost in the bear's ear he fired, and as good luck would have it, the bear rolled over and in a short time breathed his last, to the intense satisfaction of Hoover and the little dog. While Hoover had killed the bear, the bear had also nearly killed Hoover, and it was some time before he was able to make preparations for going home. His horse, equally as faithful as his dog, still remained within easy reach, and by first mounting the carcass of the bear, Hoover was able to mount his horse and ride home. A team was soon hitched to a sled and the whole family went after the bear, who gave them no further trouble as he was now dead past any earthly resurrection. By this time Hoover thought he had done his part in attending to that particular bear, and allowed one of the neighbors to help the boys skin the beast. The hide was so large that two or three men could easily be wrapped up in it. While Mr. Hoover was no coward, he never courted the friendly embrace of another bear. In skinning the animal a leaden ball was found imbedded in the flesh, and there were old knife marks on his hide, indicating that in some previous hand to hand conflict the bear had not come off second best.

#### ANTHONY THOMPSON'S EXPERIENCES.

Anthony Thompson, a venerable pioneer of Fayette county, and still living in West Union, had some thrilling experiences in the early days, and

though extremely modest about discussing those things at present, asserting that "memory is treacherous," we are able to present from previously published records a recital of some of his experiences:

Early in the forties Anthony Thompson and another young man built a small trading place at or near where Vinton now stands in Benton county, and they did quite a business dealing with the Indians who were numerous at the time in that locality. Cedar Rapids then was a hamlet containing two or three houses. At one time there were rumors of an Indian outbreak and Thompson and his partner erected temporary barricades in order to defend themselves as best they could if trouble came their way, which luckily for them it did not. While stopping here Thompson made an entry of a quarter section of land between Waterloo and Cedar Falls, and after keeping it five years it would not sell for the price of entry. Thompson finally concluded to change his location, and started north on the trail leading from Quasqueton towards Fort Atkinson. He came up past Beatty & Orrear's, south of where Fayette now stands, and passed by the ruins of the Teagarden house shortly after the massacre at that place. He finally reached the Old Mission where he hired out to Mr. Fletcher, who was in charge at that time. He worked here for several months and speaks very highly of his treatment by Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher. While working here he was an eye witness to an encounter between the Sioux and Winnebago Indians.

It seems that the Winnebagoes had been out hunting and the Sioux Indians claimed that their territory had been trespassed upon, and they were now on hand well armed and well mounted, to obtain redress by force of arms for the injuries and insults that had been inflicted on their territory and tribe. The Sioux had chosen position on a low ridge to the north of the Winnebagoes, who were camped a little south of them in or near the edge of a strip of timber. Both sides were somewhat protected by the abundance of tall prairie grass with which the country was at that time well covered. The fight commenced by light skirmish firing by the Sioux, which was quickly answered by the Winnebagoes and soon the firing became quite general, and Fletcher decided that something must be done at once or there would not only be much bloodshed but the whole Mission was in great danger. He decided to send at once for assistance.

He called Mr. Thompson to him and gave him a message to take to Captain Morgan, at Fort Atkinson. He took the message and by making a circuitous route passed around the Indians, who were engaged in battle, and reached the fort as quickly as possible. It did not take Morgan long to mount his troops and start at a rapid pace for the scene of conflict. When he arrived

at a place where he could take in the situation, he went with his men right down between the contending forces and while the Indians were very anxious to kill one another, they did not at that time want to kill any of Uncle Sam's soldiers. The firing at once ceased and the Sioux braves shortly after surrendered to the Captain. But the Winnebagoes were determined to have as much revenue from their enemies as possible, and that night they stole every pony that the Sioux had brought down with them. Captain Morgan made a search but not a single one of the ponies could be found. He then took another course. Calling up the Winnebago chiefs he told them that they must bring back the ponies, and if they were not returned by a certain hour the next morning, they would be charged up at the rate of a hundred dollars per head, and this sum would be taken from their next governmental allowance. A few moments before the expiration of the time set, the ponies suddenly put in an appearance, but just where they came from was a mystery to all save a few Winnebagoes. The troops went a short distance with the Sioux, who went back to their own reservation without further trouble.

Some years after this Thompson located land east of Clermont, and lived on it for some time, and then came to West Union, where he now resides, being one of the very few pioneers who were in the county before the removal of the Indians, and who still live here.

On one of Anthony Thompson's early trips across the prairie he was caught in a prairie fire and came near losing his life. Not having had much experience with them he did not suppose they were particularly dangerous, and as there seemed to be no way of escape he had to take it the best he could when it overtook him. He was riding a pony which got thoroughly singed before the fire was over, and Thompson had the hair burned from off his head and most of the clothes from his body. At another time he and Joshua Wells and Gabriel Long were hauling loads of grain from Monona. They undertook to cross the lower ford at or near Clermont, which at that time contained one log house. The water was higher than they expected, and they came near drowning themselves and their teams, but as good luck would have it they escaped with their lives but lost the grain in the river.

#### LORENZO DUTTON.

A pioneer history of Fayette county would be incomplete without more than a passing notice of this honored citizen. Mr. Dutton enjoys the distinction of being the earliest settler in West Union (now Union) township. He, in company with several other young men, left his home in Meredith, Dela-



ware county, New York, in the spring of 1848. His companions were William Blanchard, W. W. Bailey, Henry and Charles Jones, and by preconcerted arrangement they met at Rochester, New York, and there took passage on the New York & Erie canal for Buffalo. From the latter place they came by boat to Chicago, and thence, by any available means of transportation, to Galena, Illinois. There they stopped for a short time and were engaged in making hay on Sand Prairie south of Galena. While thus employed they heard of the removal of the Indians from the Turkey river country, in northeastern Iowa, and of its wonderful beauty and probable adaptation to their needs as a place to make homes. They crossed the Mississippi at Dubuque on a ferry boat propelled by mule power, and from there made their way to Elkader by way of Garnavillo. At the last named place they received further information as to the Turkey river country, and decided to continue their journey on foot until they explored the "promised land." Mr. Dutton and the Jones boys decided to locate, and Henry Jones and Mr. Dutton returned to Galena and purchased three yoke of oxen, a wagon, breaking plow, stove, and a few other necessary household implements, and started on the return trip. At Elkader they completed their load for their team with some lumber, provisions, etc., and began "keeping house" on their claims on the 11th of September, 1849. None of the party had ever had any experience in cooking, but they soon learned how to make "flap-jacks," and as they soon found a bee tree full of honey, it may be inferred that they lived on the fat of the land, even if the yeast bread was not the very best. The woods furnished abundance of game for little effort in hunting, and everything went well with them. They built a cabin with the lumber hauled from Elkader, supplemented by crotched poles which they cut on the claim, and covered and "banked" it with slough grass. This promised to be quite a comfortable temporary habitation, but unfortunately it caught fire and nearly everything it contained was destroyed. Mr. Dutton was away at the time, but the Jones boys reached the scene of destruction in time to save some of the contents of the cabin, though their winter's hay was burned and the season was then too late to make more, except from frost-killed grass, which was a very poor provender for cattle without grain.

A short time after this settlement was made by Dutton and his companions, a man named Hadley invited them to assist him in hauling logs and raising a house he proposed to build on the little creek which has its beginning at the now well-known resort, Dutton's Cave. The party consisted of two of the Downs boys, who came from Bloomertown, Hadley and his hired man, Dutton, Jones and Bailey. Hadley's was also a bachelor establishment, and

Hadley superintended the "cuisine!" He had but one kettle, and in this he cooked beans as a first course; then potatoes and meat, after which he made coffee in it! The food was served on chips instead of plates, and one tin cup sufficed for all. But the meal was served and partaken of with the relish which hard labor and contented minds induce.

Fortune favored the Dutton party, for the day that their cabin was burned, two men named Pettit came and joined them until they had assisted in building a log house. This favor was returned soon afterwards when the Dutton party performed a like service for their new neighbors, who located a mile northeast of them, but went away soon after their home was established, and never returned. It is believed they located in Illyria township.

The winter of 1848-9 was an extremely severe one. Snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches, on the 2d and 3d of November, and additions were made to this at close intervals, for many weeks. The Dutton party had much trouble with their cattle, as they seemed determined to return to their former home in Illinois, or at least to seek better food than the frost-bitten hay afforded at their present home. On one occasion the oxen wandered away as far as where Elgin now is located, and both Jones and Dutton were severely frozen in their efforts to recover the cattle and drive them home; and even after that distressing experience, each man having gone alone, and met the same fate, they were obliged to employ the Henry Smith boys mounted on horses to hunt up the cattle and drive them home.

On another occasion the cattle were turned out to pasture during a rainy day and wandered away out of sight. Mr. Dutton went after them and found them a mile and a half from home. In attempting to drive the cattle home by a "short cut," he got lost in the woods, and after fruitless efforts to "find himself," he decided to camp for the night. He and the oxen slept together, and when the morning dawned Mr. Dutton had no difficulty in finding his way home, none the worse for his novel experience.

Lorenzo Dutton has owned the same Fayette county farm for more than sixty years, and during nearly all of that period has lived upon and cultivated it. He retired from the farm a few years ago and purchased a home with large grounds, in West Union, and upon this little farm he is able to work off during the summer season, any surplus of ambition and physical strength accumulated during the winter's idleness. Having recently passed his eighty-fourth birth-day (on which occasion he received a "shower" of one hundred and thirty-five post cards from admiring friends and relatives), he feels himself immune from the hard labor of earlier years, and is content to saw the

wood, attend to the cows, do the chores, and devote his spare time to the care of an invalid wife. (A more complete biography of this estimable old gentleman appears elsewhere in this work.)

It seems from some of Mr. Dutton's remarks that claims were made in advance of the entry at the government land office, and that these claims gave the occupant no legal right to occupancy, though of course there was a moral right involved in such a transaction.

On one occasion a neighbor came to Dutton's house, visited with the family and partook of the frontiersman's hospitality. The conversation drifted to the subject of claims, and the neighbor (?) remarked that no one would enter Dutton's claim, as he was recognized as the first settler in all that community! There were two forties adjoining Dutton's homestead which he designed to enter, and had commenced to improve, but was awaiting the time when he felt able to go to Dubuque for the purpose of making the entry. But this kind neighbor saved him the trouble by starting the next morning for the Dubuque land office. Another neighbor went with this "land seeker," and each entered one of the forties which they knew Mr. Dutton wanted. Through the kindness of a friend who furnished the money, Mr. Dutton was enabled to get back one of the forties, but never got the other one.

Mr. Dutton's recital of the manner in which corn planting, harvesting and threshing was done in those days is not only interesting, but unique as well. He says: "It is enough to make a man laugh now to think the way we planted corn then. We would drag a log chain across the field to make a mark to drop in—that's the way we did it then—and covered it with a hoe. In a year or so we took a pole and put some legs in it, a tongue and some handles, then hitched the oxen to it and made what we called a 'guess row,' which would be from one to six feet apart. A few years later we had different markers with a gauge.

"Then we thought we had achieved great things. But look at a man planting corn today, riding on a spring seat and planting as much as ten or fifteen men, besides the boys and girls to do the dropping! Talk about a 'snap' then! Yes, it was 'snap' and 'crack' and keep everlastingly at it, and then you did but little."

In the summer of 1853 Mr. Dutton says he "became a little aristocratic," and sold his oxen and bought a span of horses and a sucking colt. "Got them on time, except what the oxen brought, and felt as if I was somebody, for I never did like to drive oxen."

"When we wanted to take a ride and see the neighbors, we would yoke up the oxen, hitch them to the wagon, cut a little prairie hay, put it in the

wagon bed, and that was for a spring seat! Wasn't that a snap? Now almost every farmer has his surrey, a single buggy and a driving team, and a good many of them have automobiles.

"In the fall of 1850 Henry Jones and I dissolved partnership and I went it alone, Henry afterwards becoming county surveyor."

"The winter wheat which we sowed in '49 killed out badly. We harvested with cradles, and when we thrashed it we used a traveling machine. We made up a load and then put the machine in gear and drove around the field. We had a poor quality of wheat, and not much of it."

In the fall of 1853, having raised a crop of wheat and oats, Mr. Dutton engaged Howard & Pedrick to come from Fayette and do his threshing. The machine was constructed on the plan of all pioneer implements, and was as faulty as any. A thunder storm came up while they were threshing, a loud clap of thunder frightened the horses and they ran away. One of Mr. Dutton's recently purchased mares ran her leg under the tumbling-rod and broke it, which necessitated the killing of the animal. This was a severe blow to befall a man who was in debt for the dead horse and had no money to buy another one. But, Mr. Dutton says: "I stuck to the place, perhaps because I had to, and have become comparatively well-off, all done by sticking to the farm."

In the fall of 1849 Mr. Dutton returned to Cameron, Steuben county, New York, and there, on the 26th of January, 1850, he married Malinda A. Hawley, who returned with him to their Iowa home in May, 1850. For nearly nineteen years their sojourn together was a happy and prosperous one. Mrs. Dutton died October 1, 1868, leaving three daughters.

## CHAPTER V.

### PIONEER HOMES, AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION.

It may be interesting to the younger generations to learn something of the manner of living among those who paved the way to civilization in Fayette county, and especially so to the surviving pioneers whose early life is in part recorded.

On another page it is stated that most of the early settlers located in the timber along streams, regardless of the topography of their surroundings, just so they could get "timber" and "water." But as the settlers increased in numbers, such locations were not always obtainable, and some were driven to the prairie sections. The first duty after the land was properly secured, through a process known as "filing on it," was the building of a "house." These, when the urgency for their possession was great, were hastily built, and often were crude affairs, diminutive in size and as cheaply constructed as the ingenuity of the builders could devise. The material used was secured in the forest, and consisted of round logs, laid up in the form of a pen, usually of no greater dimensions than to barely accommodate the needs of the occupants. A single room was considered sufficient, though some of the larger families were provided with two rooms, and all had an attic room where two or more beds could be placed, usually on the floor. There were but few nails used for any purpose, strong wooden pins being used in their stead. There were but few boards before the advent of the pioneer saw-mills, which came almost as soon as their products were needed; but the first settlers devised the means of flooring their houses, either with "puncheons" split from straight-grained logs, or from hand-sawing the required number of boards for floors, window frames, doors, etc. But many of the earliest cabins were devoid of either doors or windows, and some had earth floors for some time after being occupied. The apertures for doors and windows were cut out when the cabin was built, and the severed logs were held to their places by means of puncheons or planks pinned in place, and quilts or old carpets closed the openings, at least for the time being. Sometimes the window openings were closed with greased paper, which shut out the cold, but admitted a faint, glimmering light, much better, however, than no light! The roof was made of "shakes," split from logs cut to the proper length, and "rived" to proper thickness with a "frow." In the use of this tool

some of the pioneers were quite expert, and their services were in demand among their less fortunate neighbors. In later years nearly all the shingles used in building quite pretentious houses and barns were covered with hand-made shingles. The material being of oak, the shingles were very durable and were much longer lived than the machine-made product of a still later period.

These "shakes" were not nailed on, but were held in place by means of heavy weight-poles, laid on top of them, and kept at proper distance by means of short props placed at each end. The chimney—the most useful feature about the house—was built of split sticks, an inch or more in diameter, laid up in such a manner as to form the proper size, and this was always on a liberal scale. The inside of this structure was carefully plastered with mud prepared from yellow clay, and it is said that few such chimneys ever caught fire. The fire-place was built of stones, the larger the better, so they could be handled. Of these the back wall, jambs and hearth were constructed, and all was carefully plastered with clay mortar. The dimensions of the fireplace were on the most liberal scale, since the fuel cost nothing but the labor of preparing it. The cooking was mostly done over the fire in the fireplace, for it must be remembered that we are speaking of a period which antedates the general introduction of cook stoves.

Baking was done in an iron kettle or oven, which was set on a bed of coals and the iron lid, with a flange to it, was covered with coals and by this means our ancestors were able to turn out a quality of "johnny cake" never surpassed by the most modern kitchen range. For baking "white bread," they used a "reflector," which was constructed of tin, and had a great flaring top and open sides which reached much closer to the fireplace than the portion containing the bread. This device absorbed the heat of the fire and, when properly adjusted, did an excellent job of baking. When the fireplace was constructed, heavy iron cranes were embedded in the rock and mortar, these being hinged at one end and loose at the other, and adjusted to the proper height from which to hang kettles from hooks placed on the horizontal bar. This was the manner of general cooking, the crane being pulled out and returned at pleasure. The "menu" of those days probably did not compare favorably with the Waldorf-Astoria or the Great Northern, at least as regards variety; but with the prospect of some time having a home of their own, in the enjoyment of that peace of mind and domestic tranquillity, more universal among those who are constantly and profitably employed than with others, it is doubtful if our Fayette county pioneers would have exchanged places with the frequenters of those now renowned institutions.

The forests abounded in wild game and wild honey, the streams were full of fish, and the prairie chickens were about the only inhabitants of the prairies (if we except the wolves), hence the opportunities for obtaining a livelihood were not then restricted by the "high cost of living!" Hogs and cattle were not plentiful among the pioneers, if we except the patient ox, of which each family usually had from one to half a dozen "yoke." These were the motive power of the times, and were used in the same manner that horses are used at present. They were used in breaking land, hauling timbers, going to mill and to market, and probably many a dashing young swain employed his father's oxen to take his future wife to places of amusement or recreation.

The settlers on the prairie were less fortunate in some respects than those who located in the timbered districts, though "timber," in this region, usually presupposes rough and hilly land, with rapidly flowing streams and clay soil. To the present-day citizen, it is a source of wonder why the first settlers of the county, who had choice of location, should choose some out-of-the-way place along the rivers and creeks, when perhaps the adjoining land, unoccupied at the time, was much better situated. The most rational explanation of this eccentricity is, that they sought such a location because of having left behind them in the east a location similar to the one chosen here. Many of the earliest settlers of the county located along the Turkey, the Volga, Otter creek, Mink creek and Brush creek, some of them hemmed in with hills high enough to exclude the sun during several hours of the day, while the few acres of bottom land was subject to overflow at every freshet. Of course these were exceptional cases, but sufficiently numerous to cause comment.

The prairie settlers hauled their house logs from the timber, and some of them even built temporary quarters from hay or green slough grass. After the saw-mills were established, rough boards were secured for the first course and the cracks were battened with slabs. Such cabins were not as warm as those built of logs and plastered with mud, but they were used until circumstances permitted building better ones. The usual dimensions of the pioneer cabin were sixteen by eighteen feet, though some were smaller and occasionally one was larger. It is surprising to learn how many people could be comfortably provided for in one of these cabins. The "taverns" of that day seldom were larger than eighteen by twenty-six feet, and yet they never had to turn anyone away for want of room! When the beds were all full the capacity of the house had not commenced to be taxed, since there remained the tables, floors, chairs, etc., and nobody complained if consigned to any one of these resting-places. A spirit of comradeship and good fellowship pervaded every community, and when one had done his best, even though he failed, public sentiment commended his efforts.

## AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

House raising "bees" were a source of profitable amusement among the pioneers, in that one individual at least was always benefited, and in time, the whole community enjoyed like benefits, for the raising of a house or barn was something which no one could accomplish single handed. A feast of good things, such as the pioneer mothers could make from the material at hand, was one of the pleasures intermingled with heavy and, sometimes, dangerous work. Often a dance followed the completion of the work, the new building, if far enough completed, affording the "dance hall," and if not that, then some other building or the open yard was dedicated. There was always a "fiddler" or two in every community who could play the popular airs of the day and "call" the various changes of the cotillion, Virginia reel, etc. There was always a disposition among the pioneers to help each other, and a neighbor afflicted with disease or other hindering cause was the subject of universal sympathy, of the tangible kind, and his crops were planted or harvested, his wood hauled and cut, his corn husked or any other necessary labor was performed by his neighbors without a thought of recompense, save as he, in turn, might have an opportunity of repaying in kind.

The old-time spelling school became a fixture with the building of the first school houses and the establishment of schools. Every school had from one to three or four spelling schools during the winter term, and the rivalry for the honors of "spelling down" became animated, and good oral spellers were thus produced in every community. A literary programme was also rendered, and this encouraged the pupils to lay aside natural timidity in appearing before the public. It was nothing unusual for a teacher to take a squad of his best spellers and declaimers and walk three or four miles to meet the pupils of another school in a spelling and speaking contest. And do any remember the method of lighting the school-room on such occasions? "Who can bring a candle for the spelling school next Friday night?" and hands went up by every pupil at this inquiry from the teacher, even though the candle was not always forthcoming, for every one wanted and enjoyed this little respite from the ordinary affairs of home life. The candles were cut in two, and by melting a small portion of tallow on the window sash, they could be made to stick fast by setting the candle in the melted grease and holding it until it cooled. The teacher usually held a greasy dripping candle in his hand while pronouncing the words which were to determine the question of championship. The "captains" (usually two of the best spellers in the school) having chosen everybody who would take part in the exercises, the "tug-of-war" commenced, and after



a little preliminary skirmishing over a few previously prepared lessons, the "spelling down" was commenced and continued until all had missed. The last to "fall" was the champion, without regard to whom he was or where he came from.

Singing schools were another source of recreation and profit at a little later period than the introduction of the spelling school, and were conducted in the school houses and sometimes in private homes. The teachers were usually able to read music, though some who came here from the Eastern states brought with them a system of musical notation based upon the shape of the notes, called the "buckwheat notes," by the use of which, if the proper tones were learned and maintained, it was claimed that the student did not need to bother his head about the key, or the location of a character on the staff! But we had some excellent singers and teachers in the pioneer singing schools. Besides the practical value of such forms of recreation, there were many who took advantage of this opportunity for an outing who did not take active part in the exercises. It afforded an excuse for an evening out, as did the dance and the spelling school, and the young people took advantage of it with a relish born of their necessities.

Hunting at the present day is called "sport," but it is doubtful if the pioneers considered it such when driven to the forest, in all kinds of weather, to replenish the depleted larder. However, it is probable that they enjoyed this kind of "labor" to a greater degree than any other requiring an equal amount of energy and self-sacrifice. With the earliest pioneers there was an element of danger in plunging into the forest alone and unsupported, in that the Indians were removed from the county under the terms of three different treaties, and some lawfully occupied portions of the county for several years after others had been removed. They were exceedingly sensitive over the question of trespass and resented any encroachment upon their rights. But a party of several well-armed white men were usually safe from molestation, while one or two were in danger.

There were some buffalo in Fayette county in an early day, and deer were plentiful, likewise the smaller game, wild fowls and fish in great abundance. It is believed that the extremely severe winter of 1857 killed off most of the deer, either from their inability to get food or from their helplessness in wading the deep and heavily crusted snow. The latter condition placed them at the mercy of the wolves and other flesh-eating animals, while even the human "animal" was not slow to take advantage of a helpless deer wherever found, even though he could use nothing but the hide!

The comparatively few buffaloes were soon slaughtered or driven across the Missouri, the deer were soon annihilated, and the hunters had to be content with the small game and fowls and the slaughtering of the prowlers that have infested the country from pioneer days to the present, though the wolves have not been a source of much damage in recent years. They afford the occasion for periodical hunting parties whereat the men engaged in this class of sport have opportunity to show their powers of endurance and the careful training of their dogs. Such events now-a-days usually wind up with some kind of a feast provided by the defeated parties. Prairie chicken hunting has been a fad for many years, and the proficiency of the "wing shots" has become a matter of comment. This species of fowl was very plentiful until within comparatively recent years, and even now some are found in the grain fields; but, like the quail and other game birds, they need the protection which the law has given them. But in the early days the prairie chicken was always a source of helpfulness to the hungry hunter, as it was, also, the harbinger of spring time, and the nearest neighbor to the occupants of the isolated cabin. Their crowing and cackling by day was a compensating offset to the howling of wolves by night.

## CHAPTER VI.

### COURT HOUSES, JAIL, POOR FARM.

A plat of ground, four hundred feet square, was donated to the use of Fayette county for public buildings, to be used for such purposes so long as the county-seat remained at West Union; but in case of removal, the "Square" was to revert to the village. The proprietors were William Wells, Jacob Lybrand and J. W. Rogers. The ground was surveyed and platted by John M. Gay, county surveyor of Clayton county, on the 29th of April, 1850. The construction of the first court house was commenced in the fall of 1856, and was completed and occupied the next year. Its ground dimensions were forty by sixty feet, two stories in height, built of brick, and cost eight thousand dollars. It was destroyed by fire September 15, 1872. The county realized five thousand nine hundred and one dollars and fifty-six cents from insurance on the burned building. Many of the county records were destroyed in the fire, as there was not a fire-proof vault in the building.

This is, in substance, the history of the first court house, and yet the details of this procedure would cover many times as much space and not be of any material interest. It seems that no less than three contracts had been let for the building of the court house, first, by acting-County Judge Burdick, with one Hutchinson, who was to erect the walls of a brick structure, but this project was abandoned in 1854. At the August election of that year Gabriel Long became county judge, and the effort to build a court house was renewed. The people subscribed liberally in money, and J. W. Rogers and William Wells had previously donated town lots and other lands in furtherance of the enterprise. In February, 1855, Judge Long entered into a contract with Samuel Hale to build a court house, this bid being accepted from among a number submitted. Mr. Hale gave a mortgage on four hundred and sixty acres of land as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the conditions imposed in the contract, this in lieu of personal security by bond. Mr. Hale at once made a contract for the brick with Mr. Eggleston, and proceeded to hew and prepare the building timbers, but did not deliver them on the ground. It appears that Mr. Hale was paid for this labor by Judge Long, on the 14th of March, 1855, when two hundred dollars was paid him on court house contract.

Judge Long was succeeded by C. A. Newcomb, as acting county judge, about the middle of April, 1855. The southern part of the county made determined opposition to the building of a court house at West Union, and such strong pressure was brought against the project that Judge Newcomb finally decided that he would not confirm the Hale contract. About this time the town of Fayette offered liberal inducements to have the county-seat removed to that place, among which was an offer to build a court house without expense to the people. The question of voting a tax to build a court house at West Union had previously been decided adversely by a very substantial majority; and this decision, rendered by the people on the first Monday in April, 1854, was taken as an indication that the voters were undecided as to where the county seat should be located, and this was made the ground work of the present opposition to building at West Union. On the other hand, the people in the northern part of the county felt that the building of a court house at West Union would serve as an "anchor" to hold the county-seat at that place.

It is probable that the action of acting-Judge M. V. Burdick was hasty and not authorized by the circumstances, in that he made the contract with Amos Hutchinson during the absence in St. Louis of his principal, Judge Woodle, and in face of the fact that the people had recently voted against the proposition to tax the county to build a court house.

When Judge Woodle returned he refused to ratify the contract made in his absence between his assistant, Burdick, and Amos Hutchinson, and it is said that the Judge was soundly abused by Hutchinson in consequence. Judge Woodle died of typhoid fever, May 12, 1854, and Burdick became acting judge until the August election, when court house contract number one became a thing of the past, and retired with its promoter.

Judge Long was the successor of Judge Woodle, and with his induction into office the court house matter was urged upon him, resulting in the contract with Samuel Hale, as previously mentioned. Then followed the rescinding of the Hale contract by Judge Newcomb, who succeeded Long by appointment and served as acting county judge until the general election in August, 1855. Newcomb was a candidate for the office which he was holding, and the question of building a court house at West Union became the paramount issue in a heated and animated campaign. Mr. Newcomb was unquestionably between two fires, and it is said that he adopted the policy of many other politicians in the matter of ante-election promises. But he was elected, and at once proposed to the people of West Union that if they would raise three thousand dollars by popular subscription to aid in the erection of a court house, he would proceed to pay the balance out of the county funds. The people, fully

aware of the importance of prompt action, soon raised the required amount, with the stipulation that if the county-seat should be removed from West Union within ten years, the amount subscribed should be returned to the subscribers, with ten per cent interest per annum. Late in the year 1855, Judge Newcomb made a contract with William Redfield and Dr. J. H. Stafford for the erection of a court house; and during the winter of 1855-6 the contractors got out the timbers (previously prepared by Mr. Hale), provided other necessary materials and made preparations for a vigorous effort when spring opened. Plans and specifications had been before all the county judges, who awarded contracts, and it is reasonable to suppose that this matter had been pretty thoroughly canvassed; but whether these were available in the present case does not appear. However, on March 12, 1856, William R. Montgomery was allowed three dollars for "making specifications on court house contract and draughts." On the same date, William Redfield and J. H. Stafford were allowed two thousand five hundred dollars, as first payment on court house contract.

Work was commenced in April, 1856, and on the 29th of May the first stone was laid in the foundation. The building was to be completed in September, 1857. Ezra Crosby made the brick and laid the stone work. Judge Newcomb went out of office in August, 1857, and the building was then so nearly completed that his successor, Judge Rogers, commenced his official term in the new building. Judge Newcomb had not settled with the contractors, and Judge Rogers objected to taking the responsibility of auditing accounts for work over which he had no jurisdiction. By mutual agreement three arbitrators were appointed, whose decision should be final, these being Samuel F. Shepard, William T. Perry and D. J. Marvin. They met on the 26th of August, 1857, and awarded to William Redfield and J. H. Stafford one thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars in full settlement of all their then existing claims against the county. County warrants were drawn in favor of these contractors for the net sum of seven thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars; but it is not definitely known whether this amount included the pay for the timber hewed by Hale, as an order was drawn in his favor by Judge Long, on "court house contract," March 14, 1855.

The question of taxation for county buildings had been decided unfavorably by a decisive vote of the people, and as the county had no jail or suitable place to confine criminals, it was decided to improvise one. The matter of voting a tax to build a jail had been three times decided adversely, first at the general election in 1859, when there were one thousand one hundred and fifty-one votes cast against the proposition to two hundred and seventy-six for it;

in 1863 the same question was before the people, and with like results as formerly, except that the majority against the proposition was somewhat reduced; in 1866 another vote was taken, and the jail matter was again decided adversely, by a majority of over one hundred votes. It was then decided by the board of supervisors that they would appropriate five hundred dollars to build a substitute, and this "substitute" proved an expensive luxury, as will appear later. The deciding vote of the people was cast on the second Tuesday in October, 1866, and on the 17th of that month the board appropriated the money and let the contract for building a "cell." This was located in the northwest corner of the court house, and the inner wall was constructed of oak boards laid flatwise upon each other and spiked together. The boards being six inches wide, they presented a rather formidable barrier to the liberties of those confined within, but it was not impervious to fire! On Sunday morning, September 15, 1872, one James Thompson, alias Benson, was confined in the single cell in this improvised bastille, and burned his way to liberty by setting fire with matches and enlarging the stove-pipe hole until he could crawl through. It was then an easy matter to knock a hole through the brick wall of the court house and make his escape. This he did, but he left the building on fire, and the court house and many valuable records were destroyed. R. D. Williams and C. C. Zeigler were sleeping in the treasurer's office, guarding the county's strong box, and were aroused by some noise in the direction of the "jail." An investigation found the prisoner escaped and the jail on fire. The alarm was given, and the two men commenced to throw out the books and records. When re-arrested, four or five days after his escape, Thompson denied any intention of burning the building, and said the fire crept beyond his sight and reach, but his "good intentions" did not restore the county's loss. Temporary quarters were soon found for the county offices, and after some delay in preparation of a building, they were installed in the "Stone block," opposite the northwest corner of the public square, where they remained, at an annual rental of four hundred dollars, until re-installed in the new court house.

But the burning of the court house re-opened the county-seat controversy with renewed vigor, and precipitated the most animated campaign in the history of that long-continuing contest. The "North" and the "South" became fully alive, and though the capitulation at Appomattox had nominally obliterated "Mason and Dixie's line," its effect had not yet reached the northeast corner of Iowa! Petitions and remonstrances, and re-petitions and re-remonstrances, were filed with the board of supervisors with surprising rapidity, and apparently every able-bodied man was employed in arraying the people on

one side or the other. A legal controversy finally arose, and the determination of the vexed question went into the courts, where it remained in "statu quo" until the "time limit" placed an embargo on further proceedings, and the final vote on the removal of the county-seat was not taken. But it was an animated campaign of red-hot speeches, and the best talent of both sides had nightly engagements at the country school houses and in the towns. Rev. J. L. Paine, of Fayette, was an active speaker and worker for "removal," while Capt. C. H. Miller, then a promising young lawyer, usually met him in joint debate. Dr. Levi Fuller was one of the most active defenders of West Union's interests, and devoted much time to the work, though others were equally as zealous as he in other lines of "defense."

The county was now without either jail or court house; and since the legal tangle into which the county-seat question was precipitated was still operating to the detriment of those favoring removal; and realizing that "possession is nine points in law," the West Union end of the controversy took advantage of this and at once began to canvass the matter of rebuilding the court house. A proposition was submitted to the board of supervisors, signed by nineteen of the then leading business men of the town, in which they offered to rebuild the court house on the old site for an appropriation of five thousand dollars from the county funds, the contractors to have the old foundation, brick and debris free of cost. These petitioners also agreed to cause the title to the public square to be perfected in Fayette county, Iowa. Another proposition was filed at the same time (April 12, 1873) and signed by nine of the business men of West Union, eight of whom were signers on the document previously mentioned, in which they proposed to reimburse the county for the five thousand dollars expended, in case the county-seat should be removed from West Union at any time within five years; the stipulation was made in this proposition that Fayette county should relinquish to them its rights in and to the court house square and the building thereon. Here followed the remonstrance signed by about two thousand five hundred voters, protesting against any appropriation being made for the erection of a court house, or other public building, until the question of such appropriation has been submitted to the people of the county. On the 11th day of April, 1873, in furtherance of the conditions mentioned in the proposition first above written, the mayor and city clerk of West Union executed a deed conveying all the city's interests in the court house square to Fayette county, Iowa, its "heirs and assigns forever." This instrument was acknowledged before Levi Fuller, notary public, April 18, 1873, by J. J. Berkey, mayor, and William E. Welsh, recorder.

By reason of the formidable opposition to rebuilding the court house, and the legal tangle into which hasty and ill-advised action had precipitated the whole matter, nothing further was done for about a year, except to continue the "sparring" and await results.

The board of supervisors at this time was composed of Fielding Snedigar, Hiram Hoagland and Rev. H. S. Brunson. Of these Snedigar and Hoagland were favorable to continuing the county-seat at West Union, and consequently to rebuilding the court house, while Mr. Brunson ably represented the interests of those favoring removal.

After a heated contest, covering nearly two years, both in the board and outside of its deliberations, the appropriation of five thousand dollars asked by the committee of citizens was granted, and the contract let May 7, 1874, to Curtis R. Bent, J. S. Sampson, H. B. Hoyt, Levi Fuller and John Owens. This committee sub-let the contract to David Winrott and William H. Houck, for six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and work was commenced at once. The work was prosecuted with such vigor that by the 10th of September, following, the house was completed and ready for occupancy. The brick work and plastering was done by George Ogsbury, the wood work by Winrott and Huyck and the painting by A. Pauch.

The building being erected on the site of the old one, the ground dimensions of which were forty by sixty feet, two stories high, it is evident that there was no superfluous room, and the question of adding to the court house began to be agitated, almost as soon as it was rebuilt. The sheriff and county superintendent's offices, as well as jury rooms, had to be provided outside, at an annual expense of about five hundred dollars. This was considered an altogether useless expenditure of public money, to say nothing of the humiliation of being unable to properly "house" the county's business. But the "make-shift" jail had been destroyed, and the expense of transporting and feeding prisoners in the jails of other counties had been tested, even before the building of the pen in the corner of the court house, and now must be resumed.

A petition was presented to the board of supervisors on the 8th of June, 1881, asking that a special election be held to decide the question of bonding the county in a sum not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of building a jail, sheriff's office and residence, office for the county superintendent and jury rooms. The election was held on the 9th of August, 1881, and resulted in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven votes for the proposition and two thousand one hundred and seventy-three against it.

During a political campaign which followed the canvass of this vote one



of the three members of the board of supervisors was a candidate for re-election. It is well known that in an emergency the board has the discretionary power to vote to expend five thousand dollars from the county funds for building or improving county property, but cannot exceed that sum except as authorized to do so by a vote of the people. In this canvass it was stated, and generally believed, that the candidate seeking the suffrages of the people had promised that if re-elected, he would not vote to appropriate the five thousand dollars. This established the value of the proposed new jail at a lesser sum; and accordingly two members of the board voted to accept the proposition of Edward Easton, to build the jail for four thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars, payable in advance. The plans and specifications submitted by Mr. Easton provided for a county jail twenty-four by twenty-five feet, eleven feet high in the clear; and a jailor's residence attached, thirty-five feet one inch by forty feet six inches square, two stories high; both to be brick buildings with stone foundations, equipped with two of Pauley's steel-clad cells, and including the iron doors and iron window guards, together with a cistern and cess-pool. Mr. Easton filed a bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which was approved, and he immediately began the work. On the 29th of September, 1882, the buildings were completed and accepted by the county, all members of the board voting in the affirmative. The board of supervisors at this time were T. H. Whiting, J. A. Stevens and E. B. Stillman.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF COURT HOUSE.

On the 16th of September, 1891, the board of supervisors passed a resolution to submit to the people a proposition to build a fire-proof building to cost about twelve thousand dollars, for the better protection of the county's records and books. This proposition was decided adversely at the polls on the 3d of November, 1891, the vote standing nine hundred and twenty-four for erecting the building and levying a tax to pay for same, to three thousand and eight against it. Realizing the need of the proposed improvement, as a means of protecting the books and records from dust and fire, the board decided to again use its prerogative of appropriating five thousand dollars a year to make necessary improvements on the county property. June 23, 1893, they entered into a contract with William H. Houck to build two fire-proof vaults, and otherwise improve the west side of the court house. The cost of this enlargement, including the vaults, was four thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents. Members of the board were J. A. Thompson, W. L. Wells and H. M. Wing. A contract for the enlargement of offices and two fire-

proof vaults on the east side of the court house was entered into with William H. Houck, January 26, 1894, for a consideration of four thousand nine hundred forty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents. These two additions, being each two stories in height, provided suitable offices for the county superintendent of schools, council and jury rooms. On the 5th of June, 1905, a contract was made with Kiple and Watkins for improving the front of the building, the court room, and the building of a suitable tower. The consideration on this contract was four thousand nine hundred ninety-eight dollars and thirty-five cents. After the contract was let, plans and specifications approved and material ordered, the city of West Union proposed to furnish a tower clock, keep the same in repair, and purchase the old tower for the school building, in case the court house tower was built in such a manner as to admit of the use of a clock. The plans were slightly changed to meet this proposition, the county having an additional expense of one hundred dollars, which, however, is included in the cost stated above. The city furnished a tower clock for the court house at an expense of five hundred and fifty dollars. The increase in the size of the building necessitated enlargement of the heating plant, and a new system was installed at a cost of two thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars. Cement walks were laid across the square as needed, and guaranteed for two years by the builder, at a cost of six hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-one cents. Thus it will be seen that the total cost in improvements during the period of twelve or fifteen years, netted eighteen thousand five hundred ninety-four dollars and fifty-four cents.

#### NEW JAIL BUILDING.

The grand jury of 1908, after a careful investigation, condemned the old jail as insufficient, unfit and unsanitary, and recommended that a new jail be built consistent with the needs of the county. The board of supervisors, recognizing this need, and the wisdom of prompt action, proceeded to invite plans and specifications, and on the 19th of June, 1908, awarded the contract for supplying the structural iron to the Pauley Jail Building Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

On the 7th of July, 1908, the board awarded the contract to G. L. Smith to remove the old jail and erect a new two-story building, to be completed by the 1st of October, 1908, at a cost of two thousand eight hundred forty-five dollars and forty-five cents. On the 14th of October, following, they awarded the contract to Smith Brothers for heating and plumbing the jail and residence for a consideration of six hundred and twenty-five dollars. January 6, 1909,

a contract was entered into with the Adams Steel Wire Works, of Joliet, Illinois, to install six tool-proof cells, a juvenile cell, a female cell and twenty window screens, for three thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars. This work was completed in April, 1909, the entire building and all appurtenances costing the county the sum of seven thousand nine hundred fifty-three dollars and forty-five cents. This brings the total expenditure for the period mentioned above, to twenty-six thousand five hundred forty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents. It is not within the province of this work to decide the question of right or wrong in the methods employed to build a court house and jail in apparent defiance of the expressed will of the people. It appears that every effort made at any time in the history of the county to tax the people for public buildings was defeated at the polls, sometimes with very decided disapproval. This cannot be taken as an indication that the intelligent people of this county did not recognize the needs of the county in this respect, but that the question of a permanent location of the county-seat had not been fully decided. Ignoring a further discussion of this matter, we will close the subject by expressing the opinion that Fayette county is much better provided for in the matter of public buildings, and at much less expense, than most of the agricultural counties of the state. The public money seems to have been expended judiciously and with superior intelligence in recognizing the needs of the people. Fayette county may justly feel proud of her public buildings, and of the economical manner in which her servants have administered public affairs in the people's interests.

#### FAYETTE COUNTY'S POOR.

Liberal provision has always been made for the poor, first by boarding indigent persons in private homes (a policy which exists to some extent at present) and next by purchasing a farm and establishing a permanent home for all worthy poor residing in the county.

The first farm was purchased by the board of supervisors (then consisting of one member from each of the twenty townships) on the 7th of June, 1864, through their representatives, Hon. D. G. Goodrich and Hon. C. R. Bent. This committee purchased the William Morras farm in Illyria township, embracing one hundred forty-two and one-half acres in sections 9 and 16, for a consideration of two thousand dollars. In September of the same year, two thousand dollars was appropriated by the board to stock the farm and provide necessary grain, provisions, furniture, farming implements, etc. Something over one thousand dollars was expended for this purpose, the balance of the appropriation being returned to the county treasury.

Lewis M. Allen and wife were installed as the first steward and stewardess, and the poor of the county were gathered in and assigned quarters in an old log house on the premises convenient to the farm residence occupied by the steward and his family. The salary of the first steward and stewardess was fixed at five hundred dollars a year, which, of course, included house-rent and board. Mr. Allen died while serving the county in this capacity and his wife and hired help conducted the farm and looked after the poor until a successor to her husband was selected and installed. The successor was Rev. William Moore, a pioneer in Illyria township, who, with his wife, entered upon the duties of steward and stewardess in 1867. On June 11, 1868, the board of supervisors, realizing that much money must be expended in erecting proper buildings, and also realizing that the farm was too small to provide for present and prospective needs, took favorable action on the recommendation of the committee on poor farm and decided to sell the old farm and purchase a larger one. In accordance with this resolution, the old farm was sold to Major D. B. Herriman, then a member of the board from Illyria township, the county realizing the purchase price. It was at once transferred to Joseph Holsworth, and subsequently became the property of James and Rachel Wilson and Lewis Hunsberger.

#### PURCHASE OF THE SECOND FARM.

The committee on poor farm recommended the purchase of land in Westfield township, in which the board concurred, and three tracts of land were purchased from as many different owners, the whole aggregating two hundred eighty-three and twenty-seven hundredths acres, at a total cost of two thousand two hundred fourteen dollars and ninety-two cents. This land was unimproved, except that some of it had been fitted for cultivation, but there were no buildings which could be utilized for the purposes of a county poor farm. The erection of a barn thirty by forty feet was commenced soon after the purchase of the land, and Mr. Moore moved the inmates of the old quarters, together with his own family and the movable property of the county, into the unfinished barn, and all lived there together until the house (which soon followed) was inclosed and ready for occupancy. On June 11, 1869, the committee reported that they had built a barn of the dimensions above mentioned, and that the total cost was one thousand four hundred twenty-six dollars and thirty-six cents. The completion of the house was reported by the committee at the session in January, 1870; total cost of same, two thousand four hundred dollars.

These accommodations were considered sufficient for a great many years;

but as the population increased, the demands for caring for the poor were correspondingly increased; and besides this, it was determined that the incurable insane could be cared for within the bounds of our own county at less expense than in the asylums. Accordingly, on the 8th of April, 1898, the board of supervisors decided to submit the matter of building a new county poor house and insane ward to the people of the county at the general election of that year. The board estimated the cost at fifteen thousand dollars, and proposed that a tax of one mill be levied in the years 1899, 1900 and 1901, sufficient revenue being derived therefrom to liquidate the indebtedness. This proposition was voted on at the November election, 1898, and carried with a wholesome majority. A large and commodious brick building was at once commenced, it being two stories in height and suitably partitioned and arranged to meet the requirements with as little labor for the nurses and attendants as possible. It has the external appearance of a public institution of modern times, and is equipped with all necessary appliances for the comfort and protection of the unfortunates whose only home is provided by public charity. The insane ward is a characteristic feature of this institution, being modeled after the larger hospitals in the matter of multiplying conveniences and minimizing dangers. The large farm produces nearly everything consumed at the institution, and the luxury of fresh milk, butter, eggs and vegetables is something to be appreciated, even by mildly insane people who have been inmates of the state institutions in the larger cities.

The installation of a complete electric light and power plant is the latest investment in needed appliances around the home. This was completed and started on the 17th of February, 1910. The total cost was one thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-three cents. Five acres of land have been added to the original purchase, the total acreage being now two hundred and eighty-eight. This property, including buildings, is appraised, conservatively, at forty-five thousand dollars. The personal property at the institution was appraised at nine thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars and nine cents, which includes stock of all kinds, poultry, grain, hay, vegetables, farm machinery, harness and robes, household goods and furniture, kitchen utensils, beds and bedding, clothing and miscellaneous articles.

During the year 1908 (the period covered by the foregoing figures) there was realized from the sale of products of the farm, a total sum of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-two cents; and during the same period there was expended one thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and thirty-eight cents, which shows a small balance to the

credit of the farm. The average number of inmates, poor and insane, from January 1, 1908, to January 1, 1909, was forty-eight and one-third. During this period the total mortality was seven, of whom five were in the insane ward. The present steward and matron are Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, who are employed at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars.

In addition to the provisions of this institution, there are many persons in the county who receive partial support at their homes, on order of the township trustees of their respective home townships. The sum thus expended aggregates several thousand dollars annually. The largest expenditure for this purpose within the last twelve years was in 1904, when twelve thousand three hundred and eight dollars was so expended. The smallest within the same period was in 1906, when the cost was four thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, and the average expenditure on this account for the period mentioned above was seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum.

#### SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMISSION.

There is another class of indigent persons who are cared for in part, at their homes, or in the families of friends, and who are exempt from the humiliation of going to the poorhouse by reason of having been soldiers in the service of their country. An average of about one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars per year has been paid to the indigent soldiers or their widows during the last ten years. This sum has been distributed among thirty-five families during the year 1908.

## CHAPTER VII.

### GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP AND OTHER FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS.

By Rev. G. Blessin.

In the forties and fifties of the nineteenth century a fever, which may be called "The Teutonic Wanderlust," possessed the German nation and swept over it like a plague. Thousands of Germans, poor, honest and thrifty, were looking for a new place in which to "live, move and have their being." Naturally their hearts and eyes were set toward America, which in those days was eagerly waiting for just such settlers as these to develop its boundless resources, to people its endless plains; in a word, the country was waiting for some one to tickle its prairie flanks with the plough and the hoe so that it might laugh with fruitful harvests.

In these early years many of the Germans came out of political regard. Their dreams of a German nation, an empire feared and respected by the nations of the globe, did not materialize. High ideals, energy, toil and labor—all these seemed to them to be useless. The proper moment and method for their fulfilment had not yet arrived. In their disgust, consequently, and in their disappointment, they forsook the land they loved and sought one in which their ideals could, in a measure at least, be realized. Others, again, came to enjoy a greater freedom in religious things; others simply to improve their conditions financially and socially. With a population of nearly fifty millions living on an area hardly as large as the state of Texas, it was evident that some would fall short on acreage, and that in consequence their lot would be one of servitude in their home land. In order to secure their share of Mother Earth's indebtedness to them, they came to the New World, where all could be had for the asking and where the waving prairie land was waiting to be embraced by willing hearts and strong arms.

Thus they came to the West, of earthly possessions bringing little, if anything; of good will and determination to succeed, a great deal. Theirs were characters not easily turned from their course. They took hold of the acres acquired with an earnestness that meant results and by and by they became factors in the development of the country at large. Not that they

were especially anxious to be in the limelight. This is not a German characteristic. His character and his past, of which he is justly proud, do not make him especially fond of being in the political foreground. As a general thing he avoids publicity, but when time and necessity demand, whether in peace or in war, he never fails to stand unflinchingly on the side of the right, and many a sharp political battle has been decidedly influenced or decisively decided by the honest vote of the German and his direct descendant. There is no question about this, that of all immigration, the German has proven itself the most desirable, and, in conglomerate America, integrity and thrift and all that is good and desirable for right citizenship has been found to approach nearest the ideal in the German.

While the German has been careful to preserve his language, the language of Luther, of Schiller, Goethe, Kant and Lessing, the language of some of this world's greatest men, he is not prejudiced against the language of the land of his adoption. He takes kindly to its schools, its usages (if they be good), its government and its people.

By far the greater number of Germans enter the country to remain, a fact which, if the German had no other redeeming feature, were strong enough to prove him far more desirable than the Italian, the Japanese, the Chinese, or the Jew, who come for the purpose of making a fortune at all costs and by all means, honest or dishonest, and who then hasten back to their home land where they live like lords on money bled, one might say, out of the benefactor.

It is true that the German has his imperfections. There are some who neglect the great ideals of life and who have fallen victims to a miserable greed. There are Germans who are so immersed in the acquisition of worldly possessions, that justice, honesty and integrity are entirely forgotten. Such are, however, the exception. The German has never been an office seeker, endeavoring by hook or crook to make his point. Shrewdness and dishonest cunning are not in his vocabulary, and luckily so. When a German becomes an American citizen, he is seldom persuaded by flattering tongue, promises, or by bribe. He rarely forsakes a good cause.

As a workman, whether in the office or in the professions, a tiller of the soil or a sailor on the sea, as a skilled artisan or rough mechanic, he is found reliable and trustworthy. He gives a good pound for a good coin. Pass through the country in late spring or in summer, when the meadow lark sings and the pastures are green and alive with happy creatures. Wherever there are well-worked fields, wherever you see a fine, well-kept home,



a big red barn that looks as though it contained something worth while; where outbuildings have a clean, wholesome appearance, painted and in good repair; wherever you find—even if only in a modest way—a little flower garden of pansies and mignonettes before the door, you will usually find that the flower garden belongs to “Grossmutter,” and that a husky Deutscher fits into the jeans just washed and which swing to and fro in the wind and sunshine on the wash-line back of the house.

The Germans of this country are a saving people. Writers of our time have emphasized American waste. At present the great American word is “conservation.” It has been the word with the German nation and with Germans for centuries. Whether in a German business house or in a German kitchen, whether in a German purse or palace, “save” seems to be the key-note. Very often we find the German too saving. He sometimes likes to stint, denying himself many innocent pleasures and things which he needs, simply for the sake of hoarding his riches, and that for no other purpose than merely to possess, to have and to hold, and then—to die and leave his all to a job-lot of lazy, good-for-nothing heirs, who come smirking and smiling to the funeral, because of the old man’s foolishness. Very often he sees nothing, hears nothing of the artistic and the beautiful. But we must admit that even this so often misunderstood and much-criticised characteristic has its redeeming features. There can be no more powerful antidote to American fast life than this. Its workings are like those of a governor on a powerful Corliss engine. If that should break, what would become of our Americans with their instinctive and unquenchable desire for speed? Even so let it be—the German serves a good purpose even here in conserving what would otherwise be lost. In business matters, however great or small the enterprise, the German is always a man of integrity and of firm financial bottom. There would be no watered stock or high finance if it were a German Wall street. “Ein Mann, ein Wort” (a man, a word) is a well-known proverb among Germans, and a German’s simple word “I promise to pay” is usually considered just as good as a note. Ask the large men of our cities who employ by the hundreds and who know reliability and ability. Unanimously they say, “Give us a German any time and every time.”

In the great national family gathered under the stars and stripes, the German always will be a prominent member. Here in Fayette county and in its interesting history he has in his own modest way played an important part in its development, and, let us hope, will in future also play an important part in the further growth and development of our beautiful county.

## THE FOREIGN POPULATION.

Next to the Germans, the Irish people predominate among the foreign immigrants in Fayette county. Some of them came with the earliest pioneers, and have been thoroughly identified with the county's growth and prosperity from the first. They have always manifested an active interest in our schools and public institutions, and have generally been useful and reliable citizens whom any country is glad to welcome. They have been prosperous, as a race, and some of our most competent and trustworthy public officials have been selected from among the Irish population. They readily "Americanize," yet there is no nationality on the globe more loyal to their mother-country than the Irish. Millions of dollars have gone out of this country in aid of the oppressed in Ireland, and it was given as freely and willingly as the same contributors would provide for their own families.

A very large majority of the Irish in Fayette county are Roman Catholics, and there again is shown their devotion to a principle which they believe to be right, and even the third and fourth generations in America are as loyal to the mother church as the first and second. But this is an inborn principle which is shown in devotion to friends almost as strongly as in their religious affiliations.

The Scandinavians are next in numbers and importance. Most of them came at a later period than the Germans and the Irish, though a few were here in very early days. Many of them came here very poor, and endured many hardships and privations while establishing homes among us; but their economy and industry have placed many of them in affluent circumstances. Probably they are the most self-sacrificing people, when necessary, among us, as they are, also, the most inclined to centralize, though this feature is strongly emphasized in the German population. Some of our Norwegians and Swedes are among the most wealthy and prosperous farmers in the county. They are nearly all Republicans in political affiliations, and adhere to Lutheranism as their religious faith. They are not habitual office-seekers, but when one of their number is nominated for a public office, they are loyal to him to the last man. In the adjoining county of Winneshiek they are very aggressive, politically, and dominate most of the county offices. They have in Decorah a newspaper printed in their own language, and which has a weekly circulation of about forty thousand copies. They also have an institution of higher learning, known as Luther College, whereat the sons and daughters of those who can afford the expense, are educated in their native language and religion.

There are a few Bohemian families in the county, and many of them just over the line in Winneshiek county. They are an industrious and frugal people, with a tendency to incorporate the customs of their native country in their towns and communities thickly settled by them.

Of course we have the English people, but they are so nearly like our own that it would be an insult to them to classify them as "foreigners." As soon as an Englishman arrives in this country for a permanent residence, he becomes an American and adopts the laws and customs of the country as his own. We have many prosperous and intelligent English people whom we could not spare if we would, and would not spare if we could. This also includes the few Scotch and Welsh people among us.

Fayette county is proud of her foreign population, some of whom have filled many prominent places in the state and nation, and wield a potent influence in the management of public affairs. After all, they are only a few generations nearer to the mother-country than the typical American whose ancestors came here with the birth of the Nation.

#### THE NEGROES.

A settlement of colored people was made in Westfield township as early as 1852. Rev. George Watrous was most likely the person who induced a few colored families to seek their fortunes in a new country. Mr. Watrous was a very zealous pioneer minister of the United Brethren denomination, and having known some of these colored people near his earlier home in Kankakee, Illinois, and knowing them to be good and reliable people, he induced some of them to locate on government land then open to settlement in Fayette county. Others soon followed, and within a comparatively short time there was a considerable settlement, composed entirely of colored people, located in a neighborhood since known as the "Colored Settlement." These people were not of the pure African blood, but a mixture of various nationalities, among whom the African and Portuguese predominated. Their features are much more regular than the African with whom we are familiar, and they were more progressive, more intelligent, and much more industrious and frugal. They were law-abiding, and at once took a great interest in religious and educational development. Under the teachings of "Father Watrous" the early stock who were not already connected with the United Brethren church soon joined it, and when the school house was built in their neighborhood a preaching appointment was established, coincident with the

opening of the school, and has been continued to this day. A plat of ground on a commanding site was soon dedicated for burial purposes, and is still maintained, a credit to any district.

As the years passed, and the founders of this unique colony became able, their children were placed in the higher schools, a considerable number of them being graduated from the Upper Iowa University. Some of them have become excellent teachers, whose color was no bar to their success, even among white children.

It is not believed that any of these people were ever slaves, though such may have been the case in a few instances. They were not received with favor by the early pioneers, and some ineffectual efforts were made by a few of the more radical pro-slavery people to dissuade them from establishing homes among the white people; but the Civil war, and its effects, proved a panacea for this feeling, and for many years the colored people of that community have been regarded as among our most reliable and trustworthy people. They have been prosperous and generally inclined to not intermingle, but have kept to themselves. Some of them enlisted in the army and served with honor throughout the years of the Civil war when their services were acceptable.

Some of the earliest families among us were the Basses, Thomas and John Graham, J. J. Epps, Seymour Wilson (who was killed in digging a well), Benjamin Anderson, Jack Tann (who claimed to have been descended from the Hindoo, Indian and negro races), Samuel Maxfield, Isam Lewis (father of the Lewis boys of the present day), the Stepp and Collins families, "Aunt Sally Wilson," and perhaps others. The Bass family had three early representatives here, viz: T. R. Bass, Sion Bass and Sandy Bass. The old stock of most of these families are laid to rest in Pleasant Ridge cemetery, near the stone school house-church which they have occupied, uninterruptedly, for both educational and religious purposes for half a century.

No other negroes, except these, have ever located permanently, within the bounds of the county. With the development of Oelwein into a railroad center, some have been attracted there, in the prosecution of their labors, but they have not become permanent settlers.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The subject of railroads has been pretty thoroughly presented in a general way, in the article on state history, and a special article appears from the pen of Rev. J. L. Paine, on the history of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad in Fayette county. It therefore remains only to present a record of the early efforts of the people in this direction, and to present the history of the roads not included in Mr. Paine's article.

Unfortunately, Fayette county was outside of the routes chosen for the first trunk lines across the state, and this delayed the building of roads in this county until the through lines were established and "feeders" became a necessity. The people of the county were fully alive to the importance of this method of communication with the outside world, and meetings were held in the early fifties looking to the establishment of railroads, and were continued at short intervals from that time until the first road was finally built. Reference has been made to the building of the Iowa and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, as now owned and operated, and the various owners of that line, the tardiness in building, the willing contributions of the people in furtherance of its building, and the wasteful policy of handling the public domain when a railroad company was interested. But the Iowa and Dakota, though furnishing our first practical outlet to the eastern markets, did not touch Fayette county, though it passed near our northern boundary. Fayette county did not have a mile of railroad within its borders until the early seventies, notwithstanding the people were always ready and willing to encourage with their money and lands, any reasonable project which was presented to them.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific was the first railroad corporation to run a train in Iowa, this being the line which subsequently ran west from Davenport, via Des Moines, to Council Bluffs and Omaha. The Rock Island was thus the pioneer railroad in Iowa, and its patrons along the Cedar Rapids and Decorah branch are inclined to the opinion that it has not lost all of its "pioneer" proclivities!

The first road which promised anything tangible for Fayette county was a proposition to build a narrow gauge road up the Turkey river valley, and numerous meetings were held in 1871-2 in furtherance of this project. Another line of narrow gauge road was proposed, to run from Des Moines, via Marshalltown and Waterloo, thence to intersect the proposed Turkey river line. These routes were both surveyed in 1871-2, but nothing further was accomplished. About this time the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company surveyed the route from Cedar Rapids to Postville, and promised completion if properly sustained and aided by the people.

The threatened building of these narrow gauge roads stimulated the officials of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Company to prompt action, and a deputation of officers visited West Union and other points in Fayette county with a view to diverting attention from the other lines, though this was a difficult task, as many were already pledged to support the rival proposition, and such a thing as having two roads built at the same time was not then thought possible. And this was not strange, in that both roads were asking heavy bonuses. The first proposition was that Fayette county should contribute one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars to the building of the road through its boundaries. This sum was considered exorbitant, and the people through their committee, consisting of S. B. Zeigler, Milo McGlathery, William Larrabee, J. W. Rogers and William McClintock, made a counter proposition, agreeing to try to raise ninety thousand dollars. This was finally agreed to, and the committee above named went to Cedar Rapids and closed the contract with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. But while these conditions were under consideration at West Union, the rival narrow gauge company had representatives on the ground, they having completed their survey to that point, and the promoters of the rival roads met at West Union to decide the matter as to which of the two propositions should be the more acceptable to the people. The one offered a standard gauge road, with connections with other standard gauge roads both north and south; and having succeeded in reducing the bonus asked by forty-five thousand dollars, the preference was given to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, and energetic efforts were at once put forth to raise the money required in accordance with the contract, as before mentioned. By the terms of this instrument the railroad company agreed to build, equip and operate a railroad from their present line of road, to intersect the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at or near Postville, by way of West Union and Clermont; that such road shall be completed within one year from the time that the stipulated aid is secured along the line; that said road shall be

of a character similar to the one operated by said company, which will compare favorably with any road in Iowa; that depots or stations shall be established in the several townships, if the people along the line raise the required amount of aid and free right-of-way; that the citizens of Fayette county shall pay said railroad company ninety thousand dollars, in railroad taxes, legally voted, and in conditional notes of individuals, payable when the road is completed through the township where the notes are given; that the taxes of any township are not to be drawn from the treasury until the road is completed through said township; that the citizens shall give said company free right-of-way and depot grounds; that the taxes in West Union township are not to be drawn from the treasury nor the notes payable, until the road is completed and cars running into West Union, and one-half of the grading done between West Union and the point of intersection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. This contract was entered into on the 14th of July, 1871, and the people were to have sixty days after July 15th, in which to secure the amount of aid agreed upon, together with the right-of-way and depot grounds.

Railroad meetings were held in all the townships traversed by the proposed route, and all the townships except Harlan and Center voted a five per cent tax in aid of the proposition. Harlan defeated the five per cent tax, but afterward voted three per cent by a majority of six. With reference to Center township, it should be remembered that the Iowa & Pacific Railroad Company was asking similar aid at the same time, Center being the only township on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota which would be traversed by the Iowa & Pacific, as then proposed.

But the voting of this tax was not all clear sailing. The people rebelled at the idea of impoverishing themselves to aid a supposedly rich corporation, and the justice of this opposition was shown soon afterward when the law authorizing such a procedure was repealed. In some instances men of limited means subscribed more liberally under the excitement of the occasion, than they should have done in justice to themselves and their families, and had the balance of a lifetime to regret their hasty action. West Union raised about fifty thousand dollars of the sum agreed upon, a large proportion of which was secured through private contributions. But there were enthusiasts all along the line, and it is safe to say that at least one-third of the ninety thousand dollars was secured through private contributions.

The surveys were completed and work was commenced between Postville and Clermont on the 9th of November, 1871. The first iron rail in Fayette county was laid August 14, 1872, but the road was not completed through the county until the next year. The road was in operation at both ends of

the line for nearly a year before it was completed across the county. From the south trains were run between Cedar Rapids and Center Point, and from the north they were in operation between Postville and West Union. The first through train passed over the line September 7, 1873.

Though built by a construction company under contract with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company, the road passed into the possession of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company on the 20th of July, 1876. This company operated it successfully, and with a reasonable degree of satisfaction to the patrons, for about thirty years, when it became one of the feeders to the great Rock Island system, and is now owned and operated by the pioneer railroad company of the state. While the "Rock Island" has made some needed improvements, and apparently has spent considerable money in changing grades, etc., it has not materially improved the train service. It seems to ignore the fact that it is bad policy to require a boy to perform the labor expected of a man! The Decorah branch seems to be the dumping ground for all the defunct engines of the entire system, and a train on time is the exception rather than the rule.

This road enters the county in Jefferson township, Oelwein being the first station in Fayette county, entering from the south. It runs almost due north and south through Jefferson, Harlan and Center townships, but at Donnan Junction it assumes an easterly course through the southeast corner of Windsor township, entering Union township on section 19, and continuing an easterly course through Union and Pleasant Valley townships until it reaches Elgin, on section 14, when it assumes a northerly direction and passes out of the county at the northwest corner of section 1, Clermont township. For a number of years Postville was the northern terminus, but the road was finally extended to Decorah, in Winneshiek county. The stations on this line are: Oelwein, Maynard, Randalia, Donnan Junction, West Union, Brainard, Elgin, Clermont and Waukon Junction, the latter being the point at which the Postville branch now leaves the main line. There is but twenty-nine one hundredths of a mile of this branch in Fayette county. The entire mileage of the Rock Island in Fayette county is forty-four and six-tenths miles, valued for assessment purposes at four thousand two hundred dollars per mile, or a total valuation of one hundred eighty-six thousand one hundred and two dollars. Except Oelwein, Pleasant Valley township has the largest railroad mileage in the county, eight and three-tenths miles. Oelwein has, including Jefferson township, thirteen and four-tenths miles of the Chicago Great Western, and six and eighteen-hundredths miles on the line of the Rock Island.

Several other railroad enterprises have been brought to the attention of



Fayette county people, beginning as early as January, 1868, when it was proposed to build a road from Clinton, via Cascade and Delhi, to some point in Fayette county. A number of men in this county were interested in this road as stockholders and contractors. But this project was abandoned, and a part of the grading merged into the Davenport & St. Paul branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, which now traverses the county from the southeast to the northwest. (See history of this system in Fayette county, by Rev. J. L. Paine.) At the inception of this enterprise the work was promoted by the Iowa & Minnesota Grand Trunk Railway Company, a corporation organized for this purpose. Taxes were voted in many of the towns and townships along the proposed line, but before the work was commenced the supreme court decided the law unconstitutional under which such aid was given. This decision had the effect to reduce the available assets by fully one-half, and the work was discontinued, pending an amendment to the law. This was done at the succeeding session of the Legislature (1869-70), and continued in force until finally repealed through the agency of the Granger Legislature and its after-effects.

The Iowa & Pacific Railroad, a proposed outlet to the east, was graded to Wadena in 1872, but work in this county was then discontinued for about six years, during which time it became the property of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. The track was laid to Wadena in 1878, that being the western terminus until the line was extended to West Union in 1881. The original route as proposed, surveyed and partly graded west of Wadena, was a westerly course through Illyria, Westfield, Center and Banks townships; but the grading on this route west of Wadena was mostly abandoned, except that it was followed as far as Lima, in Westfield township.

#### THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

Unfortunately this trunk line does not traverse the county. The townships of Banks, Fremont, Oran, Jefferson and Scott in the southwest corner of the county comprise all the favored territory. The road traverses but little more than one section of land in the southwest corner of Scott township, touches three sections in Banks, and scarcely more in Oran; but it passes diagonally through Fremont and Jefferson townships, Oelwein, in the last named township, being the point from which radiate the three branches of the Great Western in this county. These are the eastern line, via Dubuque to Chicago; the northwestern line, from Oelwein to Minneapolis and St. Paul; the southwestern line, from Oelwein, via Waterloo, Marshalltown to Des

Moines, thence southwesterly passing out of the state at the southeast corner of Taylor county; another branch runs west from Oelwein to Waverly and New Hampton, connecting with the St. Paul and Omaha line at Clarion.

This road was built to Oelwein in 1886, and the radiating branches soon followed. Oelwein was soon designated as a division terminus, and immense shops were established for nearly all mechanical purposes connected with railroading. These give employment to a large number of skilled workmen, and this industry alone has been instrumental in promoting the growth of the town, while the regular railroad employes have contributed largely to the same end. With the increase in population came also the demand for more business houses, more professionals, greater church and school advantages, and in many other ways the little town of a few hundred inhabitants in the seventies was benefited by the coming of the Great Western. The reader is referred to the history of Oelwein for a further discussion of this subject.

There are fourteen and one-half miles of railroad track in Jefferson township and six miles in the corporation of Oelwein. The average assessed valuation is six thousand five hundred ninety-three dollars per mile.

#### ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

These, like the electric light and telephone, are the product of the inventive genius of the last half century, and neither were in general use at the date of the last history published in this county. Unfortunately, the electric railway has not yet made its appearance in Fayette county, though numerous propositions to invade the territory have been made, and are now under consideration.

Dr. Werner Siemens, of Berlin, was the first to discuss the question of propelling vehicles by electrical power. This was in 1867, but it was not until 1879 that the idea took shape. From that time until the present the crude systems of Siemens and Otto have undergone many changes, and new inventions introduced which have revolutionized the system.

The entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, is now overrun with electrical roads, which, in most instances, are a great convenience to the people along the routes. Iowa had at the date of latest reports, twenty-eight companies organized to build and operate electric roads, with a capitalization of thirty-six million six hundred fifty-three thousand two hundred dollars, with eight hundred and two miles of road in operation.

## TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS COMPANIES IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

Since the first mentioned in this topic is inseparable from the railroads, and the others are revenue producers to the county and state, it seems proper to mention all in this connection.

There are two telegraph companies operating in the county, the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, with thirty-five and thirty-four hundredths miles of line, valued at sixty-five dollars per mile for assessment purposes, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose lines reach every town and township in the county that is located on any railroad line. There are ninety-seven and eighty-four hundredths miles of line in the county, valued at seventy-five dollars per mile.

Since the introduction of the telephone into the county in 1878, this modern convenience has become almost a necessity in the permanent homes of the county. For a number of years following 1878, many of the farmers erected neighborhood lines for the accommodation of themselves and their friends and to test the virtues of the new invention. This was also true, to some extent, in the towns and villages. These crude appliances were without electrical power, the wire being stretched tightly and fastened inside of the bottom of a tin can. But however crude and imperfect, the lines so constructed served to demonstrate the practicability of the device and afforded a pleasant and instructive pastime for the children, while stimulating a desire on the part of their parents for more and better service.

The Bell Company was the first to invade the county, but soon local organizations of a rival nature were organized, and for a time there was hardly a town in the county that did not have a telephone company. There are now fourteen of these companies in existence whose lines reach every town and hamlet, besides fully one-half of the farm homes occupied by their owners. There are eight hundred and twelve miles of telephone lines in the county, with an assessment valuation of thirty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars.

There are two express companies operating through the county, the United States and Wells-Fargo. Of the former there are ninety-seven and eighty-two hundredths miles traversed, and of the latter thirty-five and thirty-four hundredths, each being listed for taxation at thirty-five dollars per mile.

## CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE &amp; ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

By Rev. J. L. Paine.

About January, 1868, two gentlemen from Maquoketa, Iowa, came through Fayette county, from southeast to northwest, urging the feasibility of

building a railroad along the line their course indicated. Their plan was to secure an old, partly graded road-bed from Clinton to Maquoketa, thence northwesterly toward St. Paul. They canvassed in that trip Delhi, Yankee settlement (now Edgewood), Strawberry Point, Brush Creek (now Arlington), Fayette and Waucoma. Local meetings were called and delegates were sent to a general gathering at Maquoketa. Among those who represented Fayette county were J. P. Webster, of Waucoma, H. S. Brunson, Ben. Burch and President William Brush of Fayette, and Z. Allen and Ben. Shambaugh of Arlington. No organization was effected at that time, but steps were taken toward further agitation and a preliminary examination of the line. At a later meeting a company was organized under the name of the Iowa & Minnesota Trunk Railroad Company and a corps of surveyors was put to work. Meantime Davenport became interested and, through its activity, influence and greater capital, succeeded in capturing the enterprise and re-organized as the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company. Work proceeded slowly at first, but after a time the project was satisfactorily financed and construction proceeded more rapidly. Early in June, 1870, contracts were let to B. & H. M. Burch for grading, piling, mason work and ties from Fayette to the north line of Delaware county. In the summer of 1872 contracts were let for that portion of the line between Fayette and the south line of Minnesota. Burch, Lakin & Company had the grading and ties, J. P. Webster the mason work and R. Ballantyne and J. L. Paine the piling. From that time till the panic of 1873 work was pressed with great energy as far north as Cresco. In the earlier stages of construction, the promoters were forced to rely on local capital. To secure this, recourse was had to three methods, first, the sale of stock; second, persuading the various townships through which the line passed to vote a five per cent tax on all the taxable property in the township, as was permitted by a law then in force; third, donations of money and right of way. The citizens of Fayette subscribed twenty thousand dollars for stock. Arlington and Waucoma subscribed proportionate amounts. Nearly every township along the line voted the tax, and a large amount of right of way was donated. With this money the first sections of the road were completed and served as a basis for the sale of bonds. Scores of other roads were being built by comparatively weak companies. September 18, 1873, the great banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. closed its doors. By four o'clock of the second day following, banking houses representing more than one-half of the moneyed capital of the United States had similarly closed. Zero weather fell in an instant on the luxuriant railroad growth of the country. Track-laying had reached Arlington July 8th, and the cars first reached Fayette September 16th

—two days before the crash. Large amounts were due the contractors and mechanic's liens were filed in Delaware and all the counties north. Suits in court were instituted and judgments obtained. An execution was issued and the entire road north of the Delaware county line was sold by sheriff to Hon. William Larrabee as trustee for the creditors, the possession of the property remaining with the company, which continued to operate it. Meantime, appeals had been taken from court to court, till, in the spring of 1879, the supreme court of the United States handed down a decision in favor of the contractors, thus sustaining the opinions of all the lower courts. The creditors proceeded at once to take possession of the portion of the road above mentioned, and for some weeks ran regular trains from Edgewood to Fayette.

During this time joint negotiations were held with the Clinton, Maquoketa & St. Paul interests, and the whole property from Davenport north passed into the hands of that company. In this settlement, the creditors received their full claim, principal and interest, and after paying their attorneys and certain other minor expenses realized three per cent interest on their claims from the date of filing. The Milwaukee Company completed the road to a connection at Jackson Junction, following the old line to a point about one mile north of Waucoma, thence swinging eastward. The station at Waucoma was opened for business May 4, 1882, by Mr. Webster, the first agent.

#### CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD, WEST UNION LINE.

What is known as the West Union Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was promoted from Dubuque about 1871, under the name of the Iowa & Pacific Railroad, having as its initial point the mouth of the Turkey river and its destination Omaha. Its chief active promoters through Fayette county were Hon. William Vandever and Platt Smith. Taxes were voted, subscriptions made, right of way secured, work commenced and actively prosecuted until September, 1873. Track was laid nearly across Clayton county, but, as everywhere, the financial crisis put an end to all building. It was resumed, however, in 1878 and track laid as far as Wadena, track reaching that point in May of that year. In 1881 or early in 1882 the road was purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and extended on the old road-bed as far as Lima, reaching there November 2, 1882; thence, diverging to the north on a new grade, it reached West Union in the winter of that year, and that is the present terminus.

## CHAPTER IX.

### FAYETTE COUNTY LAWYERS.

By Hon. William E. Fuller.

It is not intended in this chapter to publish a biography of all the lawyers who have practiced in Fayette county. Space will not permit, and therefore we shall only present a brief sketch of those who are deceased.

The first district court held in Fayette county, Iowa, was a special session which was convened in the West Union House, southeast corner of Vine and Elm streets, July 1, 1852, Thomas S. Wilson, judge of the second district, presiding. The first regular term of the district court was held in the old Methodist church in West Union, situated on a lot which was west of the present Universalist church. The court convened in the church or a hall until the court house was finished late in the year of 1857. The majority of the lawyers who practiced their profession in this county prior to 1875 were men of more than ordinary ability and legal attainments. Many of them became lawmakers in state and nation, judges of courts and officers in the war of the Rebellion. We recall as members of the bar prior to 1865 the names of William McClintock, M. V. Burdick, E. C. Byam, C. A. Newcomb, J. W. Rogers, L. L. Ainsworth, Milo McGlathery, S. S. Ainsworth, S. B. Zeigler, J. J. Berkey, Joseph Hobson, C. H. Millar, Henry Rickel, David P. Campbell, John P. Ellis, Fred A. Mitchell, W. B. Lakin, H. W. Harmon, Clark Newcomb, J. W. Towner. During the early years the best lawyers of northeastern Iowa followed the court and practiced in the different counties of the district. For many years Reuben Noble, Samuel Murdock and John T. Stoneman, of Clayton county, had a large practice in this county and other lawyers appeared in special cases.

William McClintock, a practicing attorney in Ohio, was admitted to practice in the courts of this state July 7, 1852. He was born August 13, 1821, and was descended from an old New Hampshire family. Judge McClintock was in practice until 1871. He established the *Fayette County Union*, and was its editor until 1878. He was postmaster at West Union in 1887-1890. He was one of the leading Democrats of the state, and was the nominee of his party for attorney-general and supreme judge. If the Democratic party had been in force during his active years, he would undoubtedly have had

much to do in shaping state affairs. Judge McClintock was a good lawyer, well read, and was especially strong in arguing a leading question to the court. He was very determined, and when he made up his mind that he was right he generally, when defeated, carried his case to the court of last resort. He died July 7, 1893.

Martin V. Burdick, at the July term, 1852, was admitted to practice after an examination. He became prosecuting attorney for the county. Prior to 1860 he removed from the county and located at Decorah, Iowa. Judge Burdick was a member of the state Senate. He was the first judge of the circuit court of the tenth judicial district. He was a very kindly man and had many friends. He passed away many years ago.

Eber C. Byam was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1853, after an examination. He was born in Canada in 1826. Soon after being admitted to the bar he became a Methodist minister, being at one time presiding elder. He was prominent in connection with the early years of the Upper Iowa University, and was its agent. He left the county prior to the war. He was colonel of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, but resigned in June, 1863. In 1871 he was appointed register of the United States land office at Ft. Dodge and was in the real estate business for several years. He moved to Rochester, New York, and died there many years ago. Colonel Byam had a quick mind, but lacked staying qualities.

Carman A. Newcomb, at the June term, 1854, was admitted as a practicing attorney. He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1827. He was elected county attorney in 1854. For three years he was county judge, and during his term he made the contract to erect the first court house in the county. In 1861 he became a member of the first board of supervisors, which office he held until he enlisted in the army. He was commissioned captain, May 27, 1861, of Company F, Third Iowa Infantry. He resigned April 8, 1862, on account of poor health. He moved to St. Louis, Missouri. In 1864 he was a member of the Missouri Legislature. In the spring of 1866 he was appointed judge of the fifteenth judicial circuit of Missouri, and resigned to make the race for Congress in the fall of 1866. He was elected member of the fortieth Congress. Immediately after his term expired President Grant appointed him United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri, which office he held several years. He died in St. Louis in April, 1903. The firm of Newcomb & Ainsworth was the leading legal firm in the county prior to the spring of 1861. Judge Newcomb was a fine looking man; he had a musical and far-reaching voice and was a very eloquent advocate. The old settlers insist he was the most eloquent speaker who ever resided in the county.

He was always invited to address the people on public occasions during his residence in the county.

Jacob W. Rogers, at the May term, 1855, of the district court, after an examination, was admitted to practice. He was born in New Hampshire, August 15, 1820. He built the first house in the original town of West Union and was the first postmaster. He was appointed clerk of the district court, and was elected to the Legislature in 1854. From 1853 to 1875 he was in the real estate business. For two terms prior to 1861 he was elected county judge. He was captain of Company F, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry Volunteers. After his return from the war he resumed real estate business. In 1872-3 he was engaged in the real estate business in San Francisco, California. In 1875 he entered the practice of law at West Union with his son, Oscar W. Rogers, under the firm name of J. W. Rogers & Son. This firm had quite a practice for many years. Judge Rogers was a man of strong convictions and determined will. He was a forcible writer and a man of great industry. If he had spent the active period of his life at the law he undoubtedly would have gained more than ordinary success in his profession. He died February 8, 1900.

L. L. Ainsworth was born June 21, 1831, in the state of New York. He was admitted to the bar in Madison county, New York, in 1854. He presented his certificate at the October term of the district court, 1855, and was admitted to the Fayette county bar. He formed, in March, 1856, a law partnership with Judge C. A. Newcomb, which continued for several years. In 1860 the firm was Ainsworth & Millar. January 31, 1863, he became captain of Company C, Sixth Regiment Iowa Cavalry. On his return from the army, in the fall of 1865, he returned to the practice of law. In 1875 he formed a partnership with A. N. Hobson (now judge) and the firm of Ainsworth & Hobson was the leading law firm in the county for over twenty-five years. Mr. Ainsworth was a Democrat in politics. In 1859 he was elected to the state Senate. In 1872 he was representative. In 1874 he was elected a member of Congress for the third district. L. L. Ainsworth was a very successful lawyer. He had a bright intellect. He knew the strong points in his case, and the weak places in his adversary's armor. He was on the alert in the trial of a law suit. He had a remarkable memory that enabled him to recall the exact words of a witness. He excelled in cross examination. It is no reflection on any one to say that for forty-five years he was the leading trial lawyer in Fayette county. During that time he defended in most of the criminal cases and in fact was engaged on one side of nearly every contested case in the county. The Fayette county bar for fifty years enjoyed the repu-



tation of being able. Perhaps this is due largely to the fact that the lawyers, in order to compete with "L. L.," as he was always called, were obliged to study the law and carefully prepare their cases or be defeated by this alert lawyer. He was a genial and companionable man, and had many friends. Great was the sorrow when he passed away April 19, 1902.

Judge Milo McGlathery became a member of the Fayette county bar at the October term, 1856. He was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1834. On his arrival in this county he formed a partnership with S. B. Zeigler. In 1857 he was elected prosecuting attorney. In the fall of 1858 he was elected district attorney for the tenth judicial district, containing ten counties, and in 1862 was re-elected for four years. In 1866 he was elected district judge and in 1870 re-elected by a unanimous vote. Judge McGlathery made a very successful district judge. He was judicial in his temperament and quick to see a point in a case. He was a very popular judge. He died at the early age of forty-two years, July 3, 1876.

S. S. Ainsworth was admitted to practice at the October term of the district court, 1856. He was an uncle of L. L. Ainsworth and came from the state of New York. For many years he had been a Baptist minister in his native state. He was a man of fine education and was especially qualified in the English language, Latin and Greek. He entered the practice too late in life to reach great success. He taught a private school many years in West Union and died here April 28, 1898.

S. B. Zeigler was born in Pennsylvania, December 6, 1831. He came to West Union in June, 1856, and immediately commenced the practice of law with Milo McGlathery as partner. He continued the practice of law with real estate business until 1866, when he opened up a private bank, continuing until 1872, when he assisted in organizing the Fayette County National Bank. He was vice-president, and so continued until his death, April 19, 1909. He also was president of the Fayette County Savings Bank. During this time he continued in the practice of commercial law and engaged in buying and selling real estate. He was consul at Aix-La-Chappelle, Germany. Mr. Zeigler was mayor of West Union several terms. He was quite successful in business. When he came to West Union he was poor, but by energy and business thrift he acquired quite a competence. Mr. Zeigler, being a German, had an extensive German clientage and if he had continued in the general practice he would undoubtedly have been as successful as a lawyer as he was as a general business man.

Joseph Hobson was a native of Pennsylvania, born October 17, 1823. He came to Fayette county in April, 1855, and opened a law office at Fayette,

Iowa. In 1858 he was elected clerk of the district court, when he moved to West Union. He held this office for ten years and made a most capable officer. In 1870 he was a member of the Thirteenth General Assembly. For three years he was United States assessor of the third district of Iowa, his office being in Dubuque. Mr. Hobson practiced law in this county for several years, but devoted much time to real estate and business. He was a man of more than ordinary force, a ready speaker, and if he had given his entire time to the law would undoubtedly have made a strong lawyer. He was one of the founders of the Fayette County National Bank and was elected its first president, which office he held for fifteen years. He died December 14, 1893.

William B. Lakin was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and came to Fayette county about 1858. He commenced the practice of the law at Fayette. He had a good education, was well read, and if he had been in good health, and had made the law his one business, would have become one of the successful lawyers. For a time he was an editor of a paper at Fayette. He was a member of the ninth General Assembly and clerk of the courts, 1869-1874. He practiced law a few years at West Union and for several years was justice of the peace. He again moved to Fayette, where he was afflicted with rheumatism for many years and was obliged to use crutches. A few years ago he removed to Miles City, Montana, where his two sons were in business and where he died in January, 1910, nearly eighty years of age. Mr. Lakin was a man of fine character, a versatile writer and a clean and forcible speaker.

A large number prior to 1865, not mentioned, were admitted to the bar, but they either did not practice or sought other fields. In the early days admission to the bar was largely a matter of form and little, if any, examination was required. From 1865 to 1875 several of the lawyers above mentioned continued in active practice. Other lawyers entered the practice, either as juniors in established firms, or alone. During these years we recall the following, many of whom have had successful careers: W. A. Hoyt, William E. Fuller, A. N. Hobson, D. W. Clements, O. W. Rogers, W. V. Allen, G. H. Phillips, A. M. Childs, B. F. Emery, Z. D. Scobey, George E. Dibble, D. G. West, A. W. Callender, James Cooney, L. M. Whitney, A. W. Hager, George B. Edmonds.

Of the members of the bar in this county prior to the year 1875, several sought other fields. We mention the following:

Henry Rickel, born August 16, 1835, came with his parents to Iowa in 1849 and sometime afterward moved to Fayette county. Mr. Rickel read law with L. L. Ainsworth. He was a lieutenant in Company C, Sixth Iowa Cavalry. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Judge McClintock, continuing

until 1874, and from that time until 1878 with D. W. Clements, had a large practice. He was full of energy and expedients, and a hard worker. Mr. Rickel has been the architect of his own success for he had few early advantages. Through untiring efforts he has developed into a successful lawyer. In 1878 he removed to Cedar Rapids, where he has had a large practice, being engaged largely in the prosecution of personal injury cases against corporations.

C. H. Millar, born December 25, 1840, in Auburn, New York, came to West Union in 1855 and read law with L. L. Ainsworth, and became his partner. He was captain of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. After the war until 1873 he continued the practice with Mr. Ainsworth. Soon thereafter he left the state and has lived for many years at Denver, Colorado.

John P. Ellis, a very bright lawyer, entered practice in Fayette county about 1862. He was partner of Judge McGlathery about 1865. He moved prior to 1870, to Springfield, Missouri, where he had an extensive practice. Afterwards he became a member of a leading law firm in St. Louis. Mr. Ellis became an eminent lawyer in Missouri. He died in St. Louis several years ago.

O. W. Rogers, the first white child born in the town of West Union, October 2, 1850, entered the practice with his father in 1875 under the name of J. W. Rogers & Son. Oscar was full of energy and had a fine memory, and if he had continued giving the law his entire attention should have become a successful lawyer. In many respects he was a remarkable man. About twelve years ago he left West Union and devoted his time as an inventor, residing most of the time in New York City. He died August 16, 1905, and was buried in West Union cemetery.

William V. Allen was born in Madison county, Ohio, January 28, 1847. He came to Iowa in 1857. Read law with L. L. Ainsworth and was admitted May 31, 1869. He practiced for a time at Fayette, where he married. He moved from Iowa to Nebraska in 1884. In 1891 he was elected district judge in that state. He was elected United States senator, February 7, 1893, for six years. In 1889 he was appointed district judge to fill a vacancy and was elected for a full term. On December 13, 1899, he was appointed United States senator to fill a vacancy. Judge Allen is a man of strong mental force. Immediately on his advent into the United States Senate he took front rank as a debater and was able to hold his own against the most experienced senators. While a member he made the longest record speech ever made in the

United States Senate up to the time of its delivery. He still resides in Nebraska.

Several of the lawyers who commenced practice in Fayette county since 1865 and remained here have passed away. We mention the following:

W. A. Hoyt was born in Oswego county, New York, April 16, 1844. He had full legal training under the supervision of his uncle, Judge William Allen, a distinguished jurist of New York. Judge Hoyt graduated from Columbia Law School in 1866. He commenced practice in Iowa about 1871 at Fayette. He was elected judge of the district court in the fall of 1889. Judge Hoyt was a thorough gentleman and an excellent lawyer, and he made a successful judge. For several years he was the most active citizen at Fayette and for many years a trustee of the Upper Iowa University and secretary of the board. He died May 28, 1903.

C. H. Quigley was born in Highland, Clayton county, Iowa, December 22, 1853, and died June 2, 1903. He was educated in the common schools and at Upper Iowa University. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and practiced two years at Waukon, Iowa. He opened a law office in West Union in March, 1891, and successfully practiced in this county until his death. Mr. Quigley was an honorable and upright man, steadfast as a friend and a lawyer of fine legal mind.

L. M. Whitney was born in Canada over sixty years ago. He came to West Union with his parents prior to 1865. He read law in West Union and was admitted to practice in the courts of the state. He practiced in West Union several years, also for a time in Grand Island, Nebraska, but returned to Fayette county and for a number of years practiced law at Oelwein, Iowa. He died about two years ago and was buried at West Union. Mr. Whitney had a good legal mind and was a man of generous impulses.

In the early days the best lawyers in northeastern Iowa practiced in the different counties of the district. For many years Reuben Noble, Samuel Murdock and John T. Stoneman, all of Clayton county, had a large practice in this county, and other lawyers from outside of the county were engaged in important cases. As the above named lawyers were so well known some reference to each should be made in this history.

Judge Reuben Noble was born April 14, 1821, at Kingston, Mississippi. He came to Clayton county, Iowa, in October, 1843. He was prosecuting attorney of that county for two years. In 1855 he was a member of the Iowa Legislature and speaker of the House. In October, 1874, he was elected judge of the district court, which position he held for many years.

For at least thirty years of his most active life Judge Noble attended court every term in this county and was engaged in nearly all the important cases. He was a man of solid character, good legal mind and he excelled in the trial of cases before a jury. He possessed a magnetism in speech that was liable to carry a jury in favor of his client. There was an originality of manner and matter in Reuben Noble that was irresistible. He was the center when lawyers gathered together, and he was loved and respected by the entire bar. He was probably the most eloquent and successful trial lawyer in the district. He died more than a dozen years ago in Clayton county.

Judge Samuel Murdock was a native of Pennsylvania, born March 17, 1817. He came to Iowa in 1841, read law at Iowa City, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He immediately removed to Clayton county. In 1845 he represented that county in the Legislature. He was school commissioner in 1848, which position he held four years. In April, 1854, he was elected the first judge of the tenth judicial district. He was a member of the Legislature again in 1870. Judge Murdock's name will always be associated with the early history of the state. He was original in speech and manner. He had a taste for scientific pursuits and gave much time to the study of astronomy, geology and archeology. Many of his ideas were, to say the least, original. He had quite a power over juries and was regarded as a successful lawyer. He died several years ago in Clayton county.

Judge E. H. Williams was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, July 23, 1819. He was graduated from Yale and removed to Iowa in 1846, and located at Garnavillo. He served as county judge in Clayton county and was elected district judge in 1858 and served until 1866. In January, 1870, he was appointed supreme judge to fill a vacancy. Judge Williams for a number of years was engaged in the promotion of railroad enterprises. He was a positive character and a man of marked ability. He died August 20, 1891.

Judge Charles T. Granger was born October 9, 1835. He was admitted to the bar at Waukon in 1860. He entered the army as captain of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He became district attorney in 1869 and served until 1873. He then became circuit judge and held that office fourteen years. From January, 1887, to January, 1889, he was district judge. He was elevated to the position of judge of the supreme court, which office he held two terms. His home is at Waukon, Iowa. Judge Granger's name was inserted because he was so well known to the people of this county, he being at every term of court, either as district attorney or judge, for twenty years.

John T. Stoneman, of McGregor, and L. O. Hatch, of Waukon, were frequent practitioners in the district court in Fayette county. The latter was district attorney and judge of the district court.

These lawyers herein sketched have all passed away, except Judge Granger, or removed from the county. They were all eminent in their profession, good citizens and left state-wide reputations.

Our limits will not permit a sketch of the members of the bar who were admitted since 1875. The following names appear on the bar docket other than those heretofore mentioned: F. M. Aylesworth, A. J. Anders, C. H. Quigley, C. G. Graham, H. P. Hancock, John Hutchinson, B. F. Little, D. D. Palmer, T. D. Peterman, R. R. Pember, H. S. Sheldon, C. Seeber, I. M. Weed, J. F. Cornish, W. B. Clements, D. McDonald, Loven Risk, E. L. Elliott, W. H. Thompson, John R. Thompson, H. Hollingsworth, L. J. Palda.

The following judges have presided over the district and circuit courts in Fayette county: Thomas S. Wilson, Samuel Murdock, E. H. Williams, Milo McGlathery, Reuben Noble, E. E. Cooley, B. T. Hunt, C. T. Granger, L. O. Hatch, W. A. Hoyt.

For about sixteen years our present judges, L. E. Fellows, of Lansing, Allamakee county, and A. N. Hobson, West Union, Fayette county, have presided over our district courts. They are held in high esteem by the bar and people and are worthy successors to the able judges who have presided over our county in the past.

The last bar docket, April, 1910, gives the following names as members of the Fayette county bar. These lawyers are doing the legal business of the county and are capable successors to the eminent lawyers who preceded them in practice in the county and district: A. J. Anders, W. J. Ainsworth, H. L. Adams, J. J. Berkey, G. W. Backus, J. R. Bane, D. W. Clements, James Cooney, A. W. Callender, Jay Cook, C. W. Dykins, G. E. Dibble, E. H. Estey, William E. Fuller, H. P. Hancock, A. N. Hobson, C. B. Hughes, W. B. Ingersoll, A. E. Irvine, John Jamison, William Larrabee, Jr., W. C. Lewis, E. J. O'Connor, E. R. O'Brien, D. D. Palmer, G. H. Phillips, M. D. Porter, W. J. Rogers, C. H. Rohrig, O. W. Stevenson.

As an evidence of the prominence and ability of the foregoing list of present-day lawyers in the county, be it said that it includes the names of three ex-county attorneys and the present incumbent; a state senator and representative in the Legislature; one ex-congressman and ex-assistant attorney-general of the United States; one ex-judge of the superior court and the present incumbent in that office; a judge of the district court now serving

the sixteenth year in that office, and the grand master, jurisdiction of Iowa, Free and Accepted Masons.

They also figure prominently in the business and social affairs of the towns which they represent, and wield a commanding influence in the politics of the county. Every political party having an organization today has its representatives in the Fayette county bar, which is practically true of the churches and fraternal organizations.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE PRESS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

By D. H. Talmadge.

#### WEST UNION.

The history of the press of Fayette county begins with the establishment by John Gharkey and Charles McDowell\* of the *Fayette County Pioneer*, October 21, 1853, at West Union. The *Pioneer* was Democratic in politics, and a brief examination of its files is sufficient to convince one that its editor not only had decided opinions along that line, but had as well a faculty for expression that drove what he wrote well through the skins of those who entertained views in opposition. So much effect did his printed utterances have, in fact, that in May, 1863, his office was attacked and considerable of the material damaged by a party of heated partisans. It appears that Mr. Gharkey became convinced shortly after this that his ideas were not sufficiently in harmony with those of his community to warrant him in staying here and in 1864 he packed up and went to Missouri.

The *Pioneer* was a well-printed paper and was generously supported. It is to be stated, however, that any newspaper in Fayette county which managed to keep alive in those times was "generously" supported. The path trod by the pioneer newspaper man was far from being one of roses, and his share of the burden was greater than that of those in other departments of new town enterprise, for the process of printing was expensive and the problem of keeping cash on hand in sufficient quantity to meet absolutely necessary demands was fraught with worry.

It appears that Mr. Gharkey understood the game better, or perhaps was better adapted to it by temperament, than any of the others who essayed journalism in Fayette county prior to 1863, for the record shows that no less than three papers were started in West Union to combat with the political influence of the *Pioneer* and it shows also that each one died an earthly death.

\*Gharkey's attitude on the slavery question with which Mr. McDowell could not agree soon caused a dissolution of the partnership, and the latter removed from the county.



The *Free Press* was established in September of 1856 by Frank A. Badger and C. O. Meyers. It closed up early in 1857.

The *Public Review* was established in March of 1859 by John Hale and J. E. Cooke, and succumbed to fate in 1861.

The *Republican Era* was established by J. W. Rogers in 1861, using the material of the defunct *Public Review*. Mr. Rogers sold the paper shortly after its borning to Rev. S. D. Helms, who went to Bellevue in 1862, leaving the *Pioneer* in full possession of the field.

The *Public Record* was established by Andrew J. Felt in 1863. Mr. Felt bought the material of the *Republican Era* and for three years gave West Union a lively Republican weekly, but evidently thought that a better field was open to him elsewhere, for in the spring of 1866 he disposed of the property to a stock company at Fayette, and the following year founded the *Nashua Post*, which he sold in 1874 to buy a half interest in the *Waterloo Courier*. He remained at Waterloo for several years.

"Andy" Felt was in some respects the most interesting character in the early journalism of northeastern Iowa. Arriving in Iowa in 1855 from Ontario county, New York, with three dollars as his entire cash capital, he taught school in Clayton county, clerked in a store and worked in the office of the *North Iowa Times* at McGregor, thus filling in the time till 1857, when he established the *Cedar Valley News* at Bradford. In June of 1858 he was admitted to the bar (he had previously read law at add times), but after practicing law two years the itching for the editorial pen became so violent that he returned to newspaperdom, acting as associate editor of the *McGregor Times*. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Infantry, was captured at Belmont, Missouri, a few months later, remained a prisoner of the Confederacy for almost a year, was paroled and sent to the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, where he remained under medical care until the spring of 1863, when he returned to his regiment at Corinth, Mississippi, and was soon after discharged for disability.

From Waterloo he went to Kansas, and after a time the news came of his election to the lieutenant-governorship of that state on the Republican ticket. The last record the writer has of him is dated January, 1897, and states that the "*Atchison Daily Champion*, A. J. Felt's paper, is in the hands of a receiver."

The *Fayette County Union* was established as a Democratic paper in 1866 by William McClintock and Henry Rickel. It was sold in 1867 to I. Wood and Milo Lacy, who conducted it somewhat more than a year, when they went to Austin, Minnesota, and the property was again taken in hand

by its founders. Mr. Rickel retired in 1869, and Mr. McClintock conducted it until 1872, when his son Frank assumed control, continuing till 1877, when he retired. William McClintock was publisher till 1881. In that year he sold out to Walt. H. Butler, who directed the paper's course till 1885, when Mr. McClintock again took charge. From 1885 to 1891 the paper was edited at different times by William McClintock, Will H. McClintock and H. B. Blackman, but during this period, as during the greater part of the time from the day the paper was started, excepting when it was owned by Mr. Butler, William McClintock was its dominating spirit. His influence was never wholly absent from it, his was the personality that gave it force. But in 1891 the cord which had bound him for so many years—years of violent political turmoil, many of them—was completely severed. Mr. Butler again bought the *Union* and held it until 1894, when he sold to O. M. Smith; Smith, two or three years later, sold to George W. Van Atten, who, after a short time, sold a half interest to P. L. Ainsworth, and soon after his remaining interest to E. A. McIlree, of Riverside, Iowa. Mr. McIlree bought Mr. Ainsworth out after a few months and is at present sole owner and editor.

The West Union *Gazette* was started in 1867 under the heading *Republican Gazette and Clermont Leader*. Messrs. Talmadge and Shannon bought the material of the defunct *Leader* and carted it to West Union, which accounts for the Clermont feature in the name of the new paper. But it was soon dropped, although the word *Republican* was continued for twenty years.

Mr. Shannon retired from the firm in 1869, owing to ill health, but it was long before the impression made by his editorial personality during his brief association with the *Gazette* was obliterated. In fact it is noted that when his name is mentioned to an old settler a smile appears involuntarily upon the old settler's face. He was a humorist and a wag. Also he was a thinker and a writer and a good fellow. He later moved to Elkader where he conducted the *Journal*, going from there to a new field of journalistic endeavor at Huron, South Dakota. Finally he returned to Iowa, dying at Marshalltown several years ago.

In 1870 John W. Stewart bought an interest in the *Gazette*, retaining it for a month, when he sold to J. W. Rogers, who stayed with it for two years. In 1873 Mr. Talmadge sold an interest to Joseph A. Whittemore, of Providence, Rhode Island, the paper being published under the firm name of C. H. Talmadge & Company. In 1877, Mr. Whittemore having retired, his brother, David H., came from Providence and took over his interest, remaining for two years. From the time of Mr. Whittemore's withdrawal until May, 1907, the *Gazette* was owned and edited by C. H. Talmadge.

In 1880 the paper was burned out, and by a singular dispensation of fate its owner again went to Clermont for the material with which to resume its publication. He bought the plant of the *People's Paper*, the publication of which had been discontinued, and much of the furniture in the *Gazette* office today is that used in the *Clermont* office in the seventies. Since the death of Mr. Talmadge, in 1907, the *Gazette* has been published by his elder son, D. H. Talmadge.

The *Argo* had its inception in 1881, the Hobson brothers, Frank and Lee, being the founders. Lee was the typographical genius of the firm. He began his career when a small boy by carrying the *Gazette* each Friday morning to its West Union subscribers. In 1873, having picked up a handkerchief full of type and manufactured a press, he began the publication of the West Union *Weekly Times*, a diminutive sheet, selling by the year for ten cents. A few months later, having convinced his parents of the earnestness of his spirit and fitness of his talent, they bought him a Novelty press and sufficient material to enable him to do real printing. The *Weekly Times* was succeeded, if we remember correctly, by the *Locomotive* and the firm of Hobson Brothers was located on the main street of the town with an adequate equipment for general printing. In 1877 the firm began the publication of the *Trade Journal*, and in 1880 established *Hobson's Monthly Magazine*, both of which were short lived. In 1881 they joined with A. E. Winrott, a graduate of the *Gazette*, now a prosperous dealer in railway mail supplies in Chicago, in the publication of the *Fayette County Clarion*. This paper was a four-page sheet, two pages being "patent." Of the remaining two pages, one was devoted to the interests of West Union, the other to Fayette, and great was the joy it created, for a county-seat war arose and each page was in favor of its own town, which was only natural, and lambasted the other page fiercely each week. This, of course, could not long continue. Mr. Winrott took over both pages of the *Clarion* before its internal fires had quite consumed it, and the *Argo* was launched. Of all these ventures Frank Hobson was editor.

Hobson Brothers continued the publication of the *Argo* for about ten years, when the paper was sold to Shriver & Way, who retained Mr. Hobson as editor and manager until they sold out to George H. Nichols. Mr. Nichols remained about two years, disposing of the property to Frank J. Stillman, who sold to Frank H. Hobson & Company after a short interval. The "Company" in this firm was R. O. Woodard. After a time Mr. Hobson so arranged his affairs that he held the place alone, but not for long. F. J. Stillman, then in Washington, again bought it, putting his father, E. B.

Stillman, one of the pioneer newspaper makers of Iowa, in temporary charge. Within a short time F. J. sold out to Hughes and Fallows, who after a short stay returned it to him. He sold it finally in 1906 to Walter H. Beall, of Mt. Ayr, its present owner and editor.

In 1879, G. W. Fitch, then county superintendent of public schools, made a new departure in journalism by launching the *Educational Review*. This was a six-column folio, neatly printed at the *Argo* office. It was continued by Mr. Fitch throughout his term of office, which terminated in 1886, and was taken up and continued by three of his successors in office.

When the *Review* was started, there was not another similar publication in Iowa; but it was not many years afterward until fully half the county superintendents in the state had adopted this means of holding prompt and satisfactory communication with the teachers and school officers of their respective counties.

The *Review* was fostered and supported at public expense, one page being devoted to advertising as a means of partial self-support.

The primary object in launching this publication was to encourage the gradation of the country schools; to secure county uniformity of school text books; to promote a more general attendance in the schools, and to stimulate higher attainments in the teaching force, and correspondingly better pay for capable services.

All of these things were brought about through the agency of the *Review* and those who advocated its policies; hence it may be said that it accomplished the work for which it was designed before it was allowed to die from want of public support.

The last few years of its publication it appeared as *The Fayette County Teacher*, and was delivered free to all teachers and school officers in the county, to whom it was sent monthly for a period of eighteen years.

#### FAYETTE.

The *Fayette Journal* was established in the winter of 1857-8 by Charles O. Myers, who moved his *Free Press* outfit from West Union for the purpose. J. E. Cooke, who was later to be editor of the *Public Review* at West Union, was its first editor, and O. C. Cole, who was destined to be a prominent figure in Fayette county newspaper circles for many years, was its carrier boy. The few months during which the *Journal* existed were marked by many changes. Publisher followed publisher, and editor followed editor in rapid succession. In the list are the names of Byam, Norton, Robertson, Templeton, Halbert, Watts, Vines, and Mrs. D. Alexander.

Mrs. Alexander is entitled to more than a passing notice. For many years she wrote a weekly letter from Fayette to the *West Union Gazette*, only ceasing when, in March, 1894, her health broke down. She died in July of that year, aged sixty-nine years. In commenting on her death, a writer in the *Gazette* said: "In 1858 she came to Fayette and, although she had the cares of her little family to attend to, she found time to give to the world many hours of pleasure and profit from her literary work. Her reputation as a writer in the locality has been secured chiefly by her letters to the local papers and especially to the *Gazette*. They were never a mere rehearsal of the trivial happenings of the community. Her discriminating mind found material in the commonest affairs to bring forth keen, but kindly analysis and criticism. She hated sham and hypocrisy, and was unflinching in her attacks upon them. Her pen was never used to court public praise, but the truth was her aim, and her courage to tell it was unbounded." She was much loved in Fayette and the fame of her work was widespread.

The *North Iowa Observer*, owned by William Brush and edited by J. W. Shannon, later of the *Gazette* at West Union, was the successor to the *Journal*. Mr. Shannon left after a time and O. C. Cole took charge of the office, with Mr. Brush still owning the plant. The paper was discontinued in the spring of 1861, after an existence of about a year, the plant being used for occasional job printing, Mr. Cole going to Mason City.

The *Public Record* was started in 1866, a stock company being formed to buy the West Union paper of that name and move it to Fayette. O. C. Cole, who had returned to Fayette, was put in charge and the paper was issued from the Cole residence for a year. Then the plant was moved to Main street, and Bent Wood and W. B. Lakin, the last named of whom died in Montana in 1910, took charge and restored the *North Iowa Observer* heading, continuing the publication for six months. Mr. Lakin retired at the end of this period, and was succeeded by O. C. Cole, who with Mr. Wood issued the paper till the spring of 1867. Mr. Wood during this time had bought sufficient stock to give him one share majority in the control of the plant, and he purchased Mr. Cole's interest, expecting to continue alone. But the prospect was not to his liking, and he did not issue another number after making the purchase. Instead, he turned the material over to his brother, who moved it to Austin, Minnesota.

Soon after this Daniel Vines started the *Fayette Journal* and in a short time O. C. Cole bought into the business, some new material was added and the name was changed to the *Volga Valley Times*. Under this name and ownership the paper was published until 1874, when it was sold to J. C. Burch and J. O. B. Scobey, after a brief period of suspension.

Messrs. Burch & Scobey called the paper the *Fayette News*. They published it for a year and sold out to S. D. Helms, who presently sold out to A. E. Winrott, and Theodore Freer, who changed the name to the *Clarion*. Freer sold to Winrott and then the *Clarion* became a two-town organ, Hobson Brothers, of West Union, taking a half interest. The two-town arrangement soon played out. Mr. Winrott continued the paper until 1883, when he moved it to Calmar.

The *Iowa Postal Card* was established by O. C. Cole, in the fall of 1882. The *Postal Card* has continued since its founding without change in ownership, except that in 1907 L. L. Cole assumed an interest and the firm name became Cole & Son.

Since the advent of the *Postal Card* there have been several other ventures in the field most of them fleeting ones. The *New Leaf* was started by J. R. Orvis, of Fayette. The *News-Letter* was started by Gay Osborn, of Arlington. The *Mercury* was started by R. Hutchison, of Arlington. The *Reporter* was established by Ed. Alexander, of Fayette.

We have not been at the pains to get these in the order of their establishment. For the greater part of fourteen years the *Postal Card* held the field against all comers. Then, in 1896, C. F. Paine & Company re-established the *Reporter* and still continue its publication.

#### WAUCOMA.

The Waucoma *Sentinel* was, according to the directories, established in 1885 by Frank J. Stillman, but we believe it was preceded by the *Pioneer* and the *Free Press*, tentative ventures by Mr. Stillman, dating a year or two earlier. Prof. G. F. Webb was editor for a short time in 1886 and was succeeded by Fred Fallows, but Mr. Stillman's finger was on the pulse of the patient continuously. In 1889 the paper was enlarged and a page devoted to Hawkeye, headed the *Hawkeye Mail*, was added, this paper being edited by Jennie A. McCleery. In 1890 Mr. Stillman again took full control and continued for perhaps two or three years, when he sold to Fallows & Webster, who in time leased the plant to Norman A. Hurd, who became its owner in 1889. In 1909 he leased it for a year to Paul R. Stillman, son of the paper's founder, and during the year sold to J. N. Walker, who took possession January 1, 1910, as editor and owner.

#### ARLINGTON.

The Arlington *News* established as the *Brush Creek News*, had its inception in March, 1874, O. H. Osborn being its founder. In two years he sold to A. B. Vines. After continuing the publication about six months Mr. Vines

sold it to M. W. Bates, who changed the name of the paper, calling it the *Brush Creek Plaindealer and Advertiser*. Mr. Bates tired of the proposition within a year and Mr. Osborn again became its owner, and restored its original name. He was in control of it practically all the time until 1897, although it is recorded that in 1884 Theodore Freer, whose ambition seems to have been to experiment with every newspaper field in the county, bought it for perhaps a year. In 1897 W. F. Lake bought the property from Mr. Osborn and still has it, the only paper in Arlington.

The *Mercury* was established in 1892 by John Hutchison and was continued for about four years, Hutchison & Son being succeeded by Frank E. Hutchison, and he by Hutchison & Lickiss. The paper was removed in 1896 to Fayette, where it had a brief existence.

#### OELWEIN.

The *Oelwein Clipper* was established in August, 1876, by Arthur Stahl and was discontinued in February, 1877.

The *Oelwein Register* was established by Theodore Freer in August, 1881, Mr. Freer, after a brief editorial career, returned the proposition to Will Cauch, who, in 1885, leased the office to W. S. Beals, of Independence. In 1887 Messrs. Henry V. Hoyer and William Morgan came upon the scene. Mr. Morgan was succeeded in 1891 by A. E. Woodruff, and the paper was published until 1900 by Woodruff & Hoyer, when Mr. Woodruff sold out to F. S. Robinson and the firm name is now Hoyer & Robinson. The *Register* became a daily in 1906, and at this writing is in complete possession of the Oelwein field.

The *Oelwein Herald* was started by F. P. Donnelly in 1892 and stood the strain, if memory serves us rightly, about one year.

The *Oelwein Journal* was established in the late eighties, by C. P. Smith. Harry Walton appeared as publisher for a time. In 1890 Mr. Smith removed the paper to Sumner.

The *Oelwein Record* came into existence in 1892 under the guidance of Messrs. E. L. Bucher and William A. Reed. The former retired from the field after a few years and Mr. Reed continued the publication, changing it to a daily in 1906. He went to Waterloo in 1908 to take charge of a daily paper, leaving the *Record* to die, which it did in the early part of 1909.

The *Oelwein Daily*, started in 1906 by an over-zealous gentleman named Smith, we believe, had a brief life but a merry one. When its proprietor "blew up," the city of Oelwein, theretofore contented with two weeklies, had two dailies, one of which it retains.

## CLERMONT.

The Clermont *Leader*, Clermont's first paper, was established by George B. Edmunds in May, 1866. Mr. Edmunds was an able writer and the *Leader* attracted attention from its first number. But an unfortunate circumstance, the details of which are somewhat shrouded in mystery, caused Mr. Edmunds to depart from Clermont in the summer of 1867, and the *Leader* was continued till fall by H. D. Lindley, when it died peaceably.

The *People's Paper* (later called *People's Paper and Alliance*) was started by D. G. Goodrich in April, 1870, as an advertising medium for his farm machinery business. It was issued monthly and was printed at West Union. Mr. Goodrich's talent for the making of a newspaper, apparently unsuspected by even himself, became so manifest within a short time, and the demand for the publication so pronounced, that he bought a printing outfit and in April, 1871, the paper was made a weekly and was published simultaneously at Clermont, West Union and Oelwein. It was Greenback in politics.

During the first three years of the paper's existence, a Mr. Newell was associated with Mr. Goodrich in its publication. His interest was bought by Mr. Goodrich in 1873, and that same year Mr. Goodrich sold a half interest to the Clermont Printing Company, but remained as editor until 1879, when his connection with the press of Fayette county was severed. He was later connected with the *Republican* at Cedar Rapids. He represented this county in the General Assembly of 1866 and served three years as county supervisor. He died in Minneapolis in 1896. The name of the paper was changed in 1879 to *Iowa State Express*, and the end came in a few months, the plant being sold to C. H. Talmadge of the West Union *Gazette*.

The Clermont *Independent* was started by R. B. Hinkley in 1880 and was continued for several years.

The Clermont *Herald* was started in 1892 by George Grames, who sold to E. A. Fisk in 1894. The paper was discontinued eighteen months later.

The Clermont *Observer* was started in 1898 by Andrew Hanson. W. W. Loomis later became connected with the venture, which lasted three years.

The Clermont *Enterprise* was established by W. R. Blake in December, 1905, and it is still under his proprietary and editorial control.

## MAYNARD.

The Maynard *News* was established by Dr. G. W. Hanes in 1889 and was printed at Oelwein. In the early nineties L. D. Rawley bought the paper and put in a printing plant. He is still there.



The Maynard *Reporter*, started by E. D. Alexander in 1896, had a short life.

#### HAWKEYE.

The Hawkeye *Beacon* was started by F. J. Stillman in August, 1892, with W. N. Rogers as editor. Bopp Brothers bought the paper after a year or two and for a time Mr. Rogers was replaced as editor by Reuben Babcock. Soon thereafter Mr. Rogers returned and bought the paper and is still its editor and owner.

The Hawkeye *Mail*, with Guy Osborn as editor, ran ashore in the nineties.

The Hawkeye *Press*, by Al F. Hack, was published for a few weeks in the summer of 1907.

#### ELGIN.

The Elgin *Times* was established in July, 1875, by Henry C. Hammond, who sold it in 1878 to M. W. Blodgett. Mr. Blodgett continued its publication for about three months and returned it to Mr. Hammond, who discontinued it.

The Elgin *Reporter* was started by E. D. Alexander in the eighties and was succeeded by the Elgin *Echo* with E. L. Bucher, as editor and proprietor. Mr. Bucher was followed by P. L. Ainsworth, who gave place to the present owner and editor, F. W. Hughes, in 1901.

#### WESTGATE.

The Westgate *Times* was started in 1895 by R. B. Robinson, the paper being printed at Oelwein. It was soon discontinued.

The Westgate *Herald* was established in 1897 by Homer P. Branch. Mr. Branch, in association with his son, Julian P., conducted the paper until 1908, when he sold to the Herald Publishing Company. The paper is now edited by W. E. Snyder.

## CHAPTER XI.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The importance of the medical profession of today justifies mention of the growth and progress of the now well-established science in earlier times.

There are doctors now living who well remember the efforts of the student of medicine who tried to qualify himself for practice fifty or sixty years ago. But during the last century the facilities for acquiring a medical education have been on a par with educational advancement in other lines, and the young physician of 1910 knows but little of the labors and discouragements of the early pioneers in medical research. They began their studies under the personal supervision of a practicing physician. This relation was something akin to the apprenticeship system which prevailed in Great Britain and was transferred to the New World in colonial days. The student read his preceptor's text books, compounded medicines and kept accounts, picking up whatever useful information this desultory instruction permitted. He was allowed at times to witness operations, or to assist in them, and was taken to see patients when practicable. After serving his "apprenticeship" of two or three years, and other conditions and circumstances permitting, he was granted a certificate of proficiency from his preceptor and a new physician was launched. Those students who had the ambition, and necessary means to gratify it, went abroad and in the famous schools at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, London, Paris or elsewhere, obtained the knowledge and diploma denied them in the colonies. When they returned to practice in their homeland, they soon came to realize the necessity for regular and systematic medical education, and to such as these may be ascribed the agitation which ultimately brought about the establishment of professional schools in America.

The study of anatomy was introduced in 1647 by Giles Firman, who gave lectures and special instructions to small classes. The body of a criminal who had been executed in New York City in 1750, was dissected by Doctors Bard and Middleton, "for the instruction of the young men then engaged in the study of medicine." Doctor Hersey, of Hingham, Massachusetts, left a bequest of one thousand pounds to "establish a professorship of anatomy, and for that use only." In 1780 and 1781, Dr. John Warren, a practicing physician who had been a surgeon in the Continental army, delivered a series of

successful lectures on anatomy at Boston, Massachusetts. Doctors Asheton, Witt, Redman and Bond, well-known teachers in their day, gave instruction to many young men in the city of Philadelphia.

This leaven, working in the then geographical center of the country, moulded public opinion and goaded civic pride into organized efforts towards establishing permanent medical schools. King's College gave a course of lectures on anatomy in 1763, and its board voted to establish a regular medical school, August 14, 1767. This institution was created by letters patent issued by George II, King of England, October 31, 1754. It was afterwards known as Columbia College, and later as Columbia University, which title is familiar to all. This was the first college in America to confer the degree of Medical Doctor. The College of Philadelphia organized a medical faculty in 1765, and Harvard College took similar action in 1782.

King's College was closed during the war of the Revolution, for obvious reasons, and in 1784 an act was passed making Columbia College, in the city of New York, the successor of King's College, and instruction was resumed in the academical department. But in 1792 a complete reorganization was effected, and in 1814 it was absorbed by its rival, the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1860 the College of Physicians and Surgeons became the medical department of Columbia College, and in 1891 it was made a definite part of the university.

The medical department of the College of Philadelphia was largely the outgrowth of encouragement given the enterprise by Thomas Penn, son of the world-famous William Penn and a philanthropist whose benefactions greatly aided the City of Brotherly Love in the establishment of many of her early public institutions. Benjamin Franklin was also a moving spirit in this work, as he was in anything relating to the development of science, education and civic improvement. The charter of the College of Philadelphia was revoked in 1779 and given to the University of the State of Pennsylvania. This law was repealed four years later, and the charter of the old college was restored. In September, 1791, the two rival schools united under the title of the University of Pennsylvania, and so continues.

The charter for the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital was granted in 1751, and this seems to have been the first general hospital to be opened in the colonies. The first patient was admitted to this hospital February 10, 1752. New York Hospital was chartered in 1771.

The first medical journal in America for the publication of original articles, was the *Medical Repository*, founded in New York City in 1797.

Medical colleges and hospitals have been multiplying for the last hundred

and fifty years, and there is scarcely a city of any importance in the United States that does not sustain one or more of each. Many hospitals have been established by churches and philanthropic individuals, while the medical schools have been increased in numbers to meet the requirements of the population, and the divisions and sub-divisions of materia medica. In like manner, medical journals and medical literature in general has increased with the advance of the profession, until no class of professional men (and women) are better supplied with the needful helps, and assuredly none are more willing to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded.

Medical societies soon followed the establishment of the colleges, and these have increased in numbers and interest until there is not a state in the Union, and scarcely an organized county, that does not sustain its medical society. At the head of these, so far as prominence and popularity are concerned, is the American Medical Association, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., though the first national institution of the kind was established in New York City, which for many years was regarded as a medical educational center.

The pioneer physicians of Fayette county were above the average in point of intellectual attainments and professional qualifications. It is generally conceded that Dr. J. H. Stafford was the first doctor to engage in practice in this county. He located in West Union in 1851, and followed his profession, in connection with other lines of business, throughout a long and active lifetime. He was followed by Doctors Chase, Zeigler, Cruzan, Elliot, Lake, Fuller, Ecker, Hart, Armstrong, Robinson, Drake, Harbach, Zoller, all of whom practiced in West Union, and all are dead or removed from the county. There were also a few physicians here who did not remain long enough to become thoroughly identified with the profession, but soon removed to other fields. These were mostly young physicians seeking a location. Doctors G. D. Darnall and E. A. Ainsworth are the oldest physicians now in practice at West Union (see alphabetical list of present physicians of the county).

Dr. C. C. Parker was the first physician in Fayette, who located and continued there in active practice. He came in 1855, and died there in 1905. He was a native of Clermont county, Ohio, born September 12, 1823, and was reared and educated in his native county. He engaged in teaching for a few years in early manhood, and in 1845 began the study of medicine. Doctor Parker was graduated from Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1850, and in 1852 he was chosen demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater. The Doctor never possessed a rugged constitution, and the confinement in his

college work impaired his health to the extent that he was compelled to resign his professorship and seek another field of labor. He was married in Point Pleasant, Ohio, October 4, 1853, to Sarah M. Lakin, who died in Fayette, December 3, 1888. Soon after his marriage, Doctor Parker started for the West, making a leisurely trip on horseback, and arriving in the village of Fayette on his thirty-second birthday. At that time there were but eight houses in the village, and these were full to overflowing. The small tavern was kept by a family named Davis, and two or three children in this family being ill, the Doctor treated his first patient in Fayette while waiting for his dinner the day of his arrival. After deciding the matter as to whether he would remain in "Fayetteville" or look further for a location, he let the contract for the construction of a house of two rooms, made a few other preliminary arrangements, and returned to Ohio for his wife and little son. But he was shocked and pained beyond expression to learn that the little flower which had budded in their home so promisingly, had sickened and died two weeks before the father's return.

Returning to Fayette, Doctor Parker began a professional career covering half a century, during which time no man could say aught against him. He was an extremely busy man. He entered the army in 1861, as surgeon of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, and served until failing health compelled his resignation. After the close of the war he was appointed by the commissioner of pensions, as examining surgeon for a large territory, including Fayette county, and for a long series of years he was the only physician in the county acting in this capacity. But as the duties of that office multiplied, and a board of three examiners was constituted, he was retained for many years as a member, and his colleagues were always pleased to be associated with him in this capacity.

Doctor Parker was always a friend to struggling young men, and his kindly counsels and fatherly advice led more than one young man into the proper course to insure future usefulness. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the Upper Iowa University, and in 1870 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Independence. The Doctor was a zealous and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served it in many official ways. His three sons who are living are all graduates of the Upper Iowa University, and all are engaged in some honorable professional work. The eldest, Rev. D. M., is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church; Charles L. is in law, land and real estate business in Seattle, Washington, while James D. is a successful physician in Fayette, perpetuating the name so long honored by the people. The last years of his father's life were spent as a member of this son's family.

Doctor Dixon Alexander was another of the pioneer physicians in Fayette. He was born in De Kalb county, New York, March 24, 1822. He commenced the study of medicine in 1846, after taking the usual course in preliminary training in the office of a practicing physician, and was graduated from Castleton (Vermont) Medical College in 1848. He commenced practice at Benson, Vermont, in 1849, and was married the same year to Mary E. Wentworth, of Stonington, Vermont. She was born in Norwich, Connecticut, September 12, 1825. Mrs. Alexander acquired a liberal education in her native state and was a lady of high literary standing in this county for many years. She was quiet and unobtrusive, a most exemplary wife and mother, and a valued friend of all who knew her.

Doctor Alexander located with his family in Fayette in 1857, and began a successful career in practice which terminated only with his death. He was surgeon of the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry during the last year of the Civil war, serving until the close of hostilities. His was a disposition entirely different from that of his early colleague in practice, Dr. C. C. Parker, being gruff and outspoken, yet possessing a kindly heart and cheerful disposition. He served a number of years as a member of the pension examining board of this county, to which office he brought a wealth of successful experience in medicine and surgery, and was regarded as a fair and impartial guardian of both the public and private interests. Both the Doctor and his estimable wife lived to a ripe old age, and died in the town where their home had been for nearly half a century. Their only surviving child is Ed. D. Alexander, of Hastings, Nebraska, a journalist by occupation.

Dr. J. A. Aldrich was an early and prominent physician in Fayette, but removed to Mississippi in 1881. He died in Denver, Colorado, about 1905, and his widow still resides at Biloxi, Mississippi.

It is said that Dr. Aaron Brown (better known as Colonel Brown) was the first physician in Fayette, and that he resigned his practice when Dr. C. C. Parker located in the town and never afterward resumed professional practice. He entered the army early in 1861 with the Third Iowa Regiment and rose to the rank of colonel of that organization. Following the close of the war he turned his attention to farming and so continued until a few years before his death, in July, 1904. But the Colonel never lost his interest in the medical fraternity, and was an honorary member of the Fayette County Medical Society from its organization, and frequently attended its meetings.

Whether Colonel Brown is entitled to the honor of being the first medical practitioner in Fayette, or otherwise, is not surely known; but it is true that he located near that town site in 1852, and practiced medicine there until 1856,

when he was elected to the State Senate for four years. After the war he was twice elected to the State Legislature, and served from 1870 to 1874 as register of the state land office. He practiced medicine in the south from 1878 to 1882, but returned to Fayette county, and died at Mitchellville, Iowa.

Dr. J. B. Norris was the first physician in Waucoma. He came from Illinois to Chickasaw county, ten miles north of Waucoma, in the early fifties, and began practice in this county at that time. In 1860 he located in Waucoma, and continued in practice there until his death in 1865. Dr. Olmstead was the second physician in the town, but he soon removed to another field. Dr. O. B. Dodd was the third practitioner who located in Waucoma, and he is now the pioneer doctor in the county. For many years he had a very large practice, both in Fayette and Chickasaw counties, but with advancing years, and the preparation of his son, F. B., to take his place, he has relaxed some of his former energy, and now confines himself to office practice and special calls of old-time friends. Everybody in Fayette county knows Dr. O. B. Dodd, who is one of the honored early settlers of Waucoma. Dr. F. B. Dodd died in 1907.

In very early days a Doctor Boydsen was in practice in Eden and Windsor townships, and lived at a little hamlet then known as Port Washington. He has been dead many years. Doctors Bemis and Doctor Pence were in practice at Auburn in the palmy days of that ambitious town; and in later times Dr. J. P. Marsh was in practice there before he moved to Elgin, in the early seventies. He removed to New York, his native state, where he was in practice when last heard from.

The names of Drs. B. H. Hinkley and W. C. Lewis are inseparably connected with the medical history of Clermont. Both died there, after long years of successful practice, during which they endured many of the hardships and exposures of the pioneer physicians of early days. Dr. Frederick Becker was a later acquisition to the medical annals of Clermont, and, as a homeopathist, had a large and lucrative practice for more than a quarter of a century. He was a member of the state board of health from 1889 to 1896. Doctor Becker, a native of Germany, located in Clermont in 1875, and continues in active practice there. For many years he was a lecturer in a medical college, a place now ably filled by his son, Dr. Frederick Becker, Jr.

Dr. O. O. Ayer was the first physician to locate in Wadena. Previously the Fayette and Volga doctors had supplied that place, among whom were Doctors McLean, Parker and Alexander, and occasionally Doctor Cruzan was called. Doctor Ayer came to Wadena soon after his graduation in 1875, and continued in successful practice several years, when he removed to Brush

Creek (now Arlington), where he still remains. He was married, while living in Wadena, to Viola Stevens, of Minnesota.

Doctor H. S. Hadsel located in Maynard in 1875, though he did not graduate as a physician until 1882; but we think he was in practice a few years prior to this event. He was probably the first doctor to locate in Maynard. Dr. G. W. Hanes was an early physician in Maynard, and died there, his son, Dr. P. E. Hanes, continuing the practice there. Doctor Hadsel was a partner of Dr. G. D. Darnall, in West Union, for a year or two, after which he located in Elgin, where he is now in successful practice.

Dr. Israel Pattison, late of Oelwein, was the pioneer physician in the southern part of Fayette county. He was born in Welland county, Ontario, Canada, October 18, 1842. At the beginning of the Civil war he left school and entered the army for the preservation of the Federal Union. He received a wound at the battle of Culpeper Court House, which necessitated his discharge from the service. He re-entered the University of Toronto, and was graduated in the spring of 1864. Once more he offered his services to his country, and was accepted as brigade hospital steward, with the "Flying Hospital," an auxiliary to the regular field hospital. While in charge of this, he was present at the first and second battles at Hatcher's Run, Stony Point and Five Forks, and was with General Sheridan in front of Lee's army at Appomattox. Having participated in the first battle of Bull's Run, it was now his privilege to share in the honors of capturing the army of Northern Virginia, and in witnessing the closing agonies of the Confederacy.

Doctor Pattison was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, in 1867, and at once began practice in his native county. He was married there, June 1, 1870, to Alice Coleman, and on the day of their marriage he and his bride started for the West. Their objective point was Lincoln, Nebraska, but on reaching Otsego, Fayette county, Iowa, the Doctor was induced to stop there and engage in the practice of his profession. Fortune favored him, and in a short time he had established a good practice in the country adjacent to the little hamlet which he called home. A few months after his arrival, the Doctor was appointed postmaster of Otsego. In 1873, in response to his petition, he was authorized to remove the postoffice to Oelwein, which place, up to that time, had been only a broad expanse of prairie land; but with the building of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad through that place (and which missed Otsego), the possibilities of a town of some importance were apparent. Doctor Pattison was, therefore, the first postmaster in Oelwein, as well as the first physician. He resigned the office of postmaster to enable him the better to attend to his large and in-



creasing practice. Doctor Pattison was always prominent, both professionally and socially, and held a number of professional positions with railroad companies, and in the Iowa National Guards. He represented this county in the General Assembly, as a Republican, 1894 to 1896, and was prominent in the medical societies of the state and county. His death occurred at Oelwein and his office and practice are continued by his two sons, Drs. D. L. and John F. Pattison.

Doctor Joseph Hodgkinson was an early physician in Oelwein, locating there soon after Doctor Pattison, and retaining his residence there at present, though not in active practice.

Randalia has never had a resident physician except Dr. Oscar Gray, who practiced there for two or three years, and removed to another field.

The first physician in Hawkeye was Doctor McCormick, who was succeeded by Doctor McDonald, and he by Dr. J. W. McGregor, who transferred his business to Dr. F. A. Burroughs and went to Colorado, where he died. Drs. W. J. McCray and Dr. Spearman were in practice at Hawkeye for a time, but all of these have removed from the town and county. Dr. T. N. Walsh is the only physician in Hawkeye at present.

Owing to the laxity of restrictive laws in early days, there were a number of doctors practicing, within limited spheres in the county, who had not been graduated from any medical schools, but simply "picked up" a superficial knowledge of a few medicinal herbs, roots and drugs, and were called to attend their neighbors in emergencies. Some of these were quite successful, but undoubtedly would have been more so with better qualifications.

The present members of the board of United States pension examiners for Fayette county are: J. W. McLean, M. D., of Fayette; Hon. G. D. Darnall, M. D., of West Union, and H. S. Hadsel, M. D., of Elgin.

#### THE FAYETTE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In May, 1868, Doctors Parker, Alexander and Aldrich, of Fayette, and Doctors Armstrong and Robinson, of West Union, were called to Wadena to confer over the fate of a man who had accidentally shot himself. The accident occurred while the old man was standing leaning his arm over the muzzle of his gun. The event created considerable excitement in the little hamlet, and the presence of five physicians in the village was an event never before witnessed by the people there. Amputation at the shoulder joint was found to be necessary, and it was successfully performed by this quintette of recently returned army surgeons.

In discussing the matter around the dinner table, the question of organizing a county medical society was brought up, and as these were then the most influential physicians in the county, if not, indeed, about the only ones, their decision in the premises was final. They appointed a committee, consisting of Doctors Robinson and Parker, to prepare a code of by-laws and constitution and to issue a call to the physicians who would be interested in the organization, whether practicing in Fayette county or in the adjoining counties.

Responding to this call, the meeting for final organization was held at West Union, December 28, 1868, and Doctor Robinson was elected president *pro tem*. The permanent organization was effected in May, 1869, the officers elected at that time, being: President, Dr. C. C. Parker; vice-president, Dr. S. E. Robinson; secretary and treasurer, Dr. E. R. Zeigler; corresponding secretary, Dr. James Barr; censors, Drs. D. Alexander and W. A. Chase.

The society has had an existence for more than forty years, and it is needless to add that its proceedings and deliberations have been of great benefit to those who participated in the discussions of live subjects pertaining to the profession.

The officers for the year 1910 are as follows: President, Dr. W. H. Fox, of Waucoma; vice-president, Dr. P. E. Hanes, of Maynard; secretary-treasurer, Dr. T. N. Walsh, of Hawkeye. Meetings of the society are held at different places throughout the county, but usually at the county seat.

Following is a list of names and postoffice addresses of all physicians practicing in Fayette county at the beginning of the year 1910:

- Ainsworth, E. A., West Union, regular, graduated 1874.
- Ayer, O. O., Arlington, regular, graduated 1875.
- Baker, M. Y., Fayette, homeopathic, graduated 1879.
- Baker, Frank L., Fayette, homeopathic, graduated 1904.
- Baker, Richard C., Oelwein, homeopathic, graduated 1888.
- Becker, Fred, Sr., Clermont, homeopathic, graduated 1875.
- Becker, Fred, Jr., Clermont, homeopathic, graduated 1902.
- Berry, Richard P., Clermont, regular, graduated 1890.
- Bower, C. E., Arlington, homeopathic, graduated 1902.
- Brown, Gates M., Arlington, regular, graduated 1902.
- Cole, J. F., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1887.
- Conrad, A. E., Maynard, regular, graduated 1895.
- Convery, Patrick O., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1896.
- Cooney, C. J., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1895.
- Cranston, William Bruce, Hawkeye, eclectic, graduated 1904.
- Darnall, G. D., West Union, regular, graduated 1872.

Dodd, O. B., Waucoma, regular.  
Feige, E. W., West Union, homeopathic, graduated in 1895.  
Fordyce, W. E., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1900.  
Fothergill, Charles O., Elgin, eclectic, graduated 1890.  
Fox, W. H., Waucoma, regular, graduated 1905.  
Hadsell, H. S., Elgin, regular, graduated 1882.  
Hanes, P. E., Maynard, regular, graduated 1900.  
Harrington, J. F., Wadena, regular, graduated 1895.  
Kennedy, Elizabeth Smith, Oelwein, regular, graduated 1901.  
King, Thomas A., West Union, regular, graduated 1905.  
Krider, E. E., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1905.  
Leehey, F. P., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1902.  
McLean, J. W., Fayette, regular, graduated 1869.  
McLean, Ray A., Fayette, regular, graduated 1906.  
O'Connor, J. B., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1896.  
Parker, J. D., Fayette, graduated 1892.  
Parsons, C. D., Oelwein, homeopathic, graduated 1908.  
Pattison, D. L., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1897.  
Pattison, John F., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1900.  
Robinson, W. E., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1893.  
Smittle, Jacob M., Waucoma, regular, graduated 1897.  
Sparks, F. R., Westgate, regular, graduated 1904.  
Stuart, A. B., West Union, regular, graduated 1904.  
Tregloan, Charles B., Wadena, regular, graduated 1892.  
Walsh, Thomas N., Hawkeye, regular, graduated 1892.  
Ward, D. W., Oelwein, regular, graduated 1906.  
Will, P. S., Elgin, regular, graduated 1902.  
Williamson, C. H., West Union, regular, graduated 1903.

## CHAPTER XII.

### OFFICIAL HONORS, INCLUDING A ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The political parties seeking the suffrages of the people when Fayette county was organized were the Whigs and Democrats. At the first elections it has been shown that these parties were closely matched, and that a nomination by either party was not always equivalent to an election. The Republican party was organized in 1856 and carried with it a large proportion of the Whigs, though some of them allied themselves with the Democrats. Until the beginning of the Civil war the county was considered about equally divided, politically, but during and for a number of years following the war the Republicans were largely in the majority. But party lines have never been closely drawn in the vote for local offices. It has frequently occurred that men from both tickets have been elected to county offices.

The Greenback party came into existence in the seventies, and for a few years were quite strong in this county, they and the Democrats carrying the county in 1878 and electing all the county officers on the fusion ticket. The Grange movement also had its effect in the politics of the state, and is entitled to the honor of initiating some wholesome laws on the statute books which succeeding years of Republican rule have not obliterated.

The prohibition amendment to the state constitution, though declared invalid by the supreme court a year after its passage, had the effect of turning the reins of state government over to the Democratic party in 1889, and retaining control for the succeeding four years. This amendment was voted upon at a non-partisan special election, June 27, 1882, and carried by a majority of nearly forty thousand votes. A majority of the members of the supreme court decided that the bill as passed did not become a part of the state constitution, yet without any restrictive measures being introduced to prevent its enforcement, a considerable turmoil was precipitated over the temperance question. This has dominated state politics to a large degree for many years. The Legislature has tried to relieve the strain, but with only partial success. It is not within the province of a work of this character to discuss this matter at length, or to take sides on controverted questions, hence the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

In the distribution of public offices it is not too much to say that Fayette county has not been overburdened with state and national offices, when the

ability and high character of her prominent politicians are considered. We have never had but one state officer, if we except a few minor appointments. Hon. William Larrabee, Sr., after serving nine consecutive sessions in the State Senate, was elected to the office of governor, November 3, 1885, and served four years.

#### CONGRESSMEN.

Representatives in Congress from this county (fourth congressional district) have been as follows: Hon. L. L. Ainsworth, 1875 to 1877, anti-monopoly Democrat; Hon. William E. Fuller, 1885 to 1889, Republican; Hon. W. H. Butler, 1891 to 1893, Democrat. Hon. Gilbert N. Haugen, of Northwood, Worth county, Republican, has been the representative in Congress from the fourth district continuously since 1899.

The following lists of names represent the legislative and county officers from the organization of the county to the present time, as nearly correct as a careful examination of the records justifies:

#### MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In 1850, when Fayette county was organized, it was, as a legislative district, combined with other counties. In 1850-51 it was represented in the Senate by John G. Shields and Warner Lewis, of Dubuque, and in the House by Eliphalet Price, of Clayton county. In 1852 it was part of the territory represented in the Senate by John G. Shields, Warner Lewis and Maturin L. Fisher, and in the House by Edwin Montgomery and John Garber. In 1854-5 it was one of fifteen counties represented in the Senate by William W. Hamilton, Maturin L. Fisher, and John G. Shields, and was one of the twelve counties represented in the House by Jacob W. Rogers, of West Union. The following are the members of the Legislature for Fayette county:

Senate—Aaron Brown, 1856-57, 1858-59, two terms; Lucien L. Ainsworth, 1860-63, two terms; Harvey S. Brunson, 1864-65; William B. Lakin, 1866-67; William Larrabee, 1868-86 (forty-third district); W. C. Earle (fortieth district), 1886-8; L. B. Mattoon, 1888-96; James H. Trewin, 1896-1904; A. C. Wilson, 1904-8; Henry L. Adams, 1909—present incumbent.

House—Edwin Montgomery, 1852-53; Jacob W. Rogers, 1854-55; Robert A. Richardson, 1856-59; Leander C. Noble, 1860-61; W. B. Lakin, 1862-63; Levi Fuller, 1862-63; Phineas F. Sturgis, 1864-65; Alonzo Abernathy, 1866-67; D. G. Goodrich, 1866-67; Aaron Brown, 1868-71; Curtis R. Bent,

1868-69; Joseph Hobson, 1870-71; L. L. Ainsworth, 1872-73; William R. Morley, 1874-75; William E. Fuller, 1876-77; Henry Rickel, 1878-80; Dr. Abner Lewis, 1880-82; William Taylor, 1882-84; Ed. Rice, 1884-6; (sixty-third district) J. K. Montgomery, 1886-8; (seventy-first district) Dr. G. D. Darnall, 1888-90; Andrew Addie, 1890-4; Dr. I. Pattison, 1894-6; John A. Thompson, 1896-8; Christian Miller, 1898-1902; William Larrabee, Jr., 1902-4; John D. Shaffer, 1904; William Larrabee, Jr., 1909—present incumbent.

#### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

It would seem that these were "experimental" offices, in that there was never but one set of incumbents elected. The office of county commissioner was abolished in 1851, and that of school fund commissioner in 1858.

William Wells, Jared Taylor and Charles Sawyer were the first and only county commissioners. They were elected in 1850, with Charles M. Jones as their clerk. Their term expired with the abolition of the office in 1851.

School Fund Commissioner Joseph W. Foster was elected in 1850, and served until 1858, when the office of superintendent of schools was created, and the duties of this office were divided between the superintendent of schools and other officers, and the office of school fund commissioner was abolished. (For a more complete history of these offices, see chapter on County Organization.)

#### COUNTY JUDGES.

The office of county judge was created with the organization of the county, and abolished in 1860, the office of county supervisor being then established, and the duties of county judge were merged into those of the newly created office.

The names of the county judges follow: Thomas Woodle, 1851, died in office May 12, 1854; M. V. Burdick, acting, May to August, 1854; Gabriel Long, 1854, ceased to act April, 1855; C. A. Newcomb, April 1855-7; Jacob W. Rogers, 1857, resigned January, 1861 (confined to probate powers when the county board of supervisors was created); H. N. Hawkins, 1861-6; John Ecker, 1866-7; H. N. Hawkins, 1868, resigned January 8, 1869; Jason L. Paine, January to October, 1869; Hiram Hoagland, 1869, the last county judge and the first county auditor.

## COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

In 1860 the county judge system of county government was abolished, and a board consisting of one supervisor from each civil township was constituted. One-half of the first board served one year, and the other half two years, after which ten members were elected annually.

For 1861, Samuel Crawford, chairman; H. W. Earll, Matthew Armstrong, Charles Sawyer, H. B. Hoyt, George Burnside, C. D. Shambaugh, H. W. Zimmerman, J. B. Kingsbury, William Morras, Henry Gibson, O. C. Kent, J. B. Stephenson, J. L. Bruce, Ira Burbank, S. C. Crosby. E. DeMott, C. A. Newcomb (resigned, L. Fuller appointed to fill vacancy), Clark Newcomb, William Holliday.

For 1862, Thomas Douglas, chairman; Matthew Armstrong, George Burnside, Samuel Crawford, E. DeMott, William Holliday, O. C. Kent, William Morras, C. D. Shambaugh, H. W. Zimmerman, A. H. Fox, H. W. Earll, H. B. Hoyt, J. B. Stephenson, Ira Burbank, William Blackett, S. C. Crosby, J. B. Kingsbury, Thomas Douglas, W. F. Lackey, Henry Gibson.

For 1863, Thomas Douglas, chairman; Hiram Hoagland, H. B. Hoyt, J. B. Kingsbury, Henry Gibson, W. F. Lackey, Ira Burbank, S. C. Crosby, (resigned, vacancy filled by E. R. Miller), William Holliday, Andrew Ainsworth, H. S. Brunson, Philander Davis, Philip Dowse, A. B. Dickey, D. G. Goodrich, D. B. Herriman, John W. Hobson, Daniel Perrin, J. H. Ross, E. Z. Stowe.

For 1864, Thomas Douglas, chairman; A. Ainsworth, H. Augir, F. H. Chapman, M. D. Clark, P. Davis, E. Elwell, P. M. Freeman, D. G. Goodrich, H. Hoagland, J. W. Hobson, William Holliday, William C. Marr, James Mettlin, D. Perrin, J. H. Ross, E. T. Stowe, William Taylor, Orson Ward, A. B. Dickey.

For 1865, Aaron Brown, chairman; H. Augir, J. E. Budd, C. R. Bent, M. D. Clark, William Colby, L. P. Finch, P. M. Freeman, D. B. Herriman, Daniel Hills, Hiram Hoagland, Asahel Hancock, B. Hough, Ruel Parker, C. D. Shambaugh, N. W. Spears, E. Stedman, J. W. Sidman, William Taylor, Orson Ward.

For 1866, N. W. Spears, chairman; Harrison Augir, C. R. Bent, J. E. Budd, T. J. Butcher, William Colby, G. E. Champlin, R. Earle, L. P. Finch, A. J. Felt, C. B. Gardinier, D. B. Herriman, B. Hough, B. F. Little, H. Maynard, W. S. Phillips, B. H. Ropes, J. W. Sidman, E. Stedman, Orson Ward.

For 1867, N. W. Spears, chairman; J. C. Williams, J. W. Sidman,

John Webb, G. A. Appelman, B. H. Ropes, L. P. Finch, Adam Becker, Henry Maynard, D. B. Herriman, G. E. Champlin, B. E. Hough, T. J. Butcher, William S. Phillips, Orson Ward, C. B. Gardinier, Charles Hoyt, Richard Earle, William Ash, G. W. McCreery.

For 1868, N. W. Spears, chairman; H. Hoagland, J. W. Sidman, John Webb, G. A. Appelman, B. H. Ropes, L. P. Finch, A. Becker,, D. B. Herriman, A. Spear, L. D. Wellman, T. J. Butcher, W. S. Phillips, R. F. Rogers, C. B. Gardinier, Charles Hoyt, G. W. McCreery, R. Earle, William Taylor, S. B. Zeigler.

For 1869, N. W. Spears, chairman; H. Hoagland, William F. Wade, John Webb, D. G. Goodrich, B. H. Ropes, L. P. Finch, A. Becker, William Taylor, Ed Elwell, A. Spear, B. E. Hough, T. J. Butcher, F. Kidder, Ira Utter, C. B. Gardinier, J. E. Budd, William Colby, R. Earle, S. B. Zeigler.

For 1870, N. W. Spears, chairman; I. S. Lane, W. T. Wade, S. Crawford, D. G. Goodrich, B. H. Ropes, E. H. Gray, A. Becker, William Taylor, E. Elwell, A. Spear, B. E. Hough, J. Patterson, W. S. Phillips, G. W. Chamberlain, C. B. Gardinier, J. E. Budd, William Colby, H. S. Brunson, C. R. Bent.

The township system was abolished April 4, 1870, and was succeeded by a board of three elected by the county. The successive boards have been constituted as follows:

For 1871, H. S. Brunson, chairman; Alden Spear, Edwin Stedman.

For 1872, same.

For 1873, H. S. Brunson, chairman; Edwin Stedman, F. Snedigar.

For 1874, H. S. Brunson, chairman; F. Snedigar, Hiram Hoagland.

For 1875, F. Snedigar, chairman; Hiram Hoagland, P. L. Champlin.

For 1876, Hiram Hoagland, chairman; P. L. Champlin, A. Probasco.

For 1877, P. L. Champlin, chairman; A. Probasco, Samuel Johnson.

For 1878, A. Probasco, chairman; Samuel Johnson, J. A. Stevens.

For 1879, J. A. Stevens, chairman; O. B. Dodd, T. H. Whiting.

For 1880, J. A. Stevens, chairman; O. B. Dodd, T. H. Whiting.

For 1881, T. H. Whiting, chairman; O. B. Dodd, J. A. Stevens.

For 1882, J. A. Stevens, chairman; T. H. Whiting, V. W. Johnson.

For 1883, J. A. Stevens, chairman; V. W. Johnson, T. H. Whiting.

For 1884, V. W. Johnson, chairman; J. A. Stevens, T. H. Whiting.

For 1885, V. W. Johnson, chairman; J. A. Stevens, J. A. Thompson.

For 1886, J. A. Thompson, chairman; J. A. Stevens, A. E. Gunderson.

For 1887, J. A. Thompson, chairman; A. E. Gunderson, John D. Dooley.

For 1888, A. E. Gunderson, chairman; J. A. Thompson, John D. Dooley.



For 1889, J. D. Dooley, chairman; J. A. Thompson, W. L. Wells.  
 For 1890, J. D. Dooley, chairman; J. A. Thompson, W. L. Wells.  
 For 1891, W. L. Wells, chairman; J. D. Dooley, J. A. Thompson.  
 For 1892, J. D. Dooley, chairman; J. A. Thompson, W. L. Wells.  
 For 1893, J. A. Thompson, chairman; W. L. Wells, H. M. Wing.  
 For 1894, H. M. Wing, chairman; J. M. Burnside, J. D. Shaffer.  
 For 1895, J. B. Burnside, chairman; H. M. Wing, J. D. Shaffer.  
 For 1896, J. D. Shaffer, chairman; H. M. Wing, J. M. Burnside.  
 For 1897, H. M. Wing, chairman; J. M. Burnside, J. D. Shaffer.  
 For 1898, J. M. Burnside, chairman; J. D. Shaffer, H. M. Wing.  
 For 1899, J. D. Shaffer, chairman; J. M. Burnside, M. C. Lawrence.  
 For 1900, M. C. Lawrence, chairman; J. M. Burnside, J. W. Dwyer.  
 For 1901, M. C. Lawrence, chairman; J. W. Dwyer, C. H. Bruihler.  
 For 1902, J. W. Dwyer, chairman; C. H. Bruihler, J. K. Montgomery.  
 For 1903, C. H. Bruihler, chairman; J. K. Montgomery, W. H. Walrath.  
 For 1904, J. K. Montgomery, chairman; C. H. Bruihler, W. H. Walrath.  
 For 1905, W. H. Walrath, chairman; C. H. Bruihler, J. W. Dwyer.  
 For 1906, W. H. Walrath, chairman; C. H. Bruihler, J. W. Dwyer.  
 For 1907, J. W. Dwyer, chairman; W. H. Walrath, S. G. Wayman.  
 For 1908, W. H. Walrath, chairman; S. G. Wayman, Gus Gunderson.  
 For 1909, S. G. Wayman, chairman; Gus Gunderson, W. H. Walrath.  
 For 1910, Gus Gunderson, chairman; W. H. Walrath, S. G. Wayman.

## CLERKS OF COURT.

Jacob W. Rogers, 1850-2; John Webb, 1852-4; S. S. Seeley, 1854-8; Joseph Hobson, 1858-68; W. B. Lakin, 1869-74; Benjamin Morse, 1875-81; J. D. Neff, 1881-4 (died in 1884; July 11, 1884, H. M. Neff appointed to fill vacancy); Homer M. Neff, 1885-9; Z. D. Scobey, 1889-91; R. R. Pember, 1891-3; H. R. Palmer, 1893-9; W. G. Walrath, 1899-1905; J. W. Winston, 1905—present incumbent.

For judges of the district court, see chapter on Fayette County Lawyers.

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

For several years, beginning in 1851, there was an officer designated a prosecuting attorney elected by the county; this was followed by prosecuting

attorney for the district, and this in 1886 by the present system. The first prosecuting attorney for Fayette county was William McClintock (1851), who was succeeded by Francis Skelton (1852), M. V. Burdick, C. A. Newcomb, Milo McGlathery. These served until the district attorney law became operative. Milo McGlathery was the only district attorney elected from this county during the continuance of that office.

#### COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

This office was created by the twenty-first General Assembly, the county attorney to be elected at the general election in 1886, and commence his duties the first Monday in January following. The office has been filled as follows: W. A. Hoyt, 1887-9; D. W. Clements, 1889-95; H. P. Hancock, 1895-1901; W. B. Clements, 1901-1905; R. G. Anderson, 1905-7; James Cooney, 1907-9; W. C. Lewis, 1909—present incumbent.

#### AUDITORS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

H. H. Hawkins, county judge and ex-officio county auditor from January 1, 1869, to January 8, 1869, when he resigned.

J. L. Paign, appointed county judge and ex-officio county auditor January 8, 1869. Served to October 12, 1870.

Hiram Hoagland elected first county auditor, served from October 12, 1870, to January 5, 1871, when he resigned.

Albert Sutherland, his deputy, appointed January 5, 1871, and was twice elected, serving to January 1, 1876.

James H. Lakin, from January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1882.

F. M. Spears, from January 1, 1882, to January 13, 1886. Resigned January 13, 1886.

James H. Lakin, appointed January 13, 1886. Served to November 23, 1886.

D. Schoonmaker served from November 23, 1886, to December 1, 1890, when he resigned.

Ed. A. Kreamer, appointed December 1, 1890, and was three times elected to the office, serving to January 1, 1897.

J. E. Dempster, from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1901.

J. L. Scallan, from January 1, 1901, to present time.

## RECORDERS AND TREASURERS.

Until 1865 but one officer was elected to discharge the duties of treasurer and recorder, but in that year a new law became operative, creating the office of county recorder, and separating his duties from those of the county treasurer.

*Recorder and Treasurer*—George A. Cook, 1850, resigned in March, 1853; H. C. Lacy, March 21, to August, 1853; E. C. Byam, 1853, resigned in October, 1853; P. L. Hinkley, October, 1854-7; Jacob Conkey, 1857-9; F. G. Walbridge, 1860-65.

*County Recorders*—E. H. Kinyon, 1865-74; Robert W. McFarland, 1875-7; R. W. McFarland, 1877-9; John Hutchison (contest), 1879-81; Frank Gates, 1881-89; Henry J. Grannis, 1889-91; J. G. McMasters, 1891-5; C. F. Chambers, 1895-1901; W. M. Peek, 1901—present incumbent.

*Treasurers*—H. B. Fox, 1865; James Stewart, 1866-75; Frank Y. Whitmore, 1876-82; E. R. Carpenter, 1882-4; Elisha R. Carpenter, 1884-6; James S. Wright, 1886-8; J. S. Wright, 1888-90; J. W. Guin, 1890-6; Frank Camp, 1896 to January 6, 1903, resigned; O. C. Nuss, appointed January 6, 1903; O. C. Nuss, 1904-7; A. B. Blunt, 1907—present incumbent.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

S. W. Cole, 1858-65; A. M. Felts, 1866-8; M. M. House, 1869-73; W. W. Quivey, 1874-5; G. A. Matthews, 1876-7; J. C. Burch served from October, 1877, until January, 1878, being appointed on resignation of G. A. Matthews; G. W. Fitch, 1878-86; F. D. Merritt, 1886-8; A. L. Colgrove, 1888-92; F. D. Merritt, 1892-4; F. H. Bloodgood, 1894, to September 6, 1899, when he resigned; Henry L. Adams was appointed September 6, 1899; Henry L. Adams elected in 1900 and served to October 1, 1905, when he resigned; R. H. Belknap was appointed September 8, 1905, to take office October 1, 1895, and served under this appointment until elected at the succeeding general election, and has been continued in the office until the present.

## COUNTY SHERIFFS.

George W. Neff, 1850-52; Henry C. Lacy, 1852, resigned in March, 1853; Hiram W. Earll, 1853-5; Jerome Boswell, 1855-9; J. J. Welsh, 1860-61; Charles Sawyer, 1862-3; James F. Babcock, 1864-7; Jacob Swank, 1868-71; C. A. Dorland, 1872-3; Hiram B. Capwell, 1874-5; J. J. Welsh,

1876-7; L. L. Farr, 1878-84; Orric E. Taylor, 1884-8; Henry O'Neil, 1888-90; H. R. O'Neil, 1890-6; A. L. Hockings, 1896-1900; J. D. Finch, 1900-4; C. L. Culver, 1904-9; Ed. R. Clark, 1909, present incumbent.

#### SURVEYORS.

Ebenezer Piper, 1850-1; M. V. Burdick, 1851-2; Winslow Stearns, 1852-4; Henry Jones, 1854-8; F. S. Palmer, 1859; Winslow Stearns, 1862-3; Luke Camp, 1864; Winslow Stearns, 1864; E. D. Garley, 1864-7; H. J. Ingersoll, 1868-70; Charles Hoyt, 1871-5; F. S. Palmer, 1876-7; Charles Hoyt, 1878-80; F. S. Palmer, January 1, 1880, to September 6, 1880, resigned, and Charles Hoyt appointed September 6, 1880; P. S. Brown, appointed November 2, 1880, to fill vacancy; P. S. Brown, 1881-2; Charles Hoyt, 1882, failed to qualify; Frank McClintock appointed January 17, 1882, and resigned January 2, 1883 (no appointment); B. F. Little, 1884-6; Charles Hoyt, 1886-1887, died; B. F. Little appointed September 6, 1887, and elected to fill vacancy November 14, 1887; J. W. Dickman, 1888-90; B. F. Little, 1890-4; H. M. Neff, 1894-6; W. A. Montgomery, 1896-8; J. R. Gardner, 1898-1900; J. R. Gardner, elected 1900, failed to qualify; H. M. Neff appointed to fill vacancy November 12, 1900; H. M. Neff, elected 1902, died in office; R. H. Belknap appointed April 7, 1902; R. H. Belknap elected November 10, 1902-4; R. H. Belknap, 1904-October 1, 1905, resigned; B. F. Little appointed November 16, 1905, and served to November 12, 1906; B. F. Simonson elected November 12, 1906, present incumbent.

#### COUNTY CORONER.

C. B. Lake, 1862-6; S. E. Robinson, 1866-70; Lewis Armstrong, 1870-72; J. P. Marsh, 1872-4; Lewis Armstrong, 1874-6; L. Armstrong, 1876-8; C. C. Parker, elected October, 1877, failed to qualify; S. H. Drake, appointed January 17, 1878; L. Armstrong, 1880-82; S. E. Robinson, 1882-4; G. D. Darnall, 1884-6; J. W. McLean, 1886-8; J. W. McLean, 1888-90; I. Pattison, 1890-2; William Jones, 1892-4; R. P. Berry, 1894-6; Frank B. Dodd, 1896-8; W. E. Robinson, 1898-1900; R. C. Baker, 1900-1902; H. C. Woods, 1902, failed to qualify; appointed April 11, 1902; J. F. Cole, November 10, 1902, present incumbent.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### WAR OF THE REBELLION—INTRODUCTORY.

The mutterings of internal strife, which had engaged the attention of statesmen for some years prior to 1860, in that year began to take tangible shape, and the people came to realize that the questions of state rights, slavery extension, and the secession of the slave-holding states portended national disaster. In exactly what form the trouble should come, was not realized, even by national leaders, nor was the enormity of the civil strife fully comprehended until the national defeat at Bull's Run. But the public press began to take sides in the controversy, and to educate the people in the doctrines of non-coercion or war for the union, according to the views of editors and writers. All were not of one mind. Certain prominent dailies in the North (and surviving at the present day) were opponents of the war, and to that extent gave aid and encouragement to the seceding states. Such publications were smuggled through the lines to the Confederate army, and were there welcomed with all the enthusiasm aroused by the *Richmond Enquirer*! The only paper published in Fayette county at the beginning of the Civil war threw its influence very decidedly against the preservation of the Union, obstructed the enlistments, and discouraged the weaklings in every way possible. But this was no half-way proposition. Popular sentiment was keyed to the highest pitch, and deeds of violence and bloodshed often accompanied animated discussions of the all-absorbing theme. The coming war overshadowed everything else. In this frame of mind the people came down to the period of the Baltimore riot and the firing on Fort Sumter. The national treasury had been robbed by the friends of secession; the government arsenals had been plundered and arms and equipments seized, with the double purpose of weakening the strength of their prospective opponents and equipping the Confederate army. Men highly schooled in the arts of war, at government expense, turned their backs upon "Old Glory" and chose the "Stars and Bars" as their country's emblem. These things fanned the flame of patriotism among loyal people of the North, until it burst into an unquenchable sea of patriotic fire and every man was required to declare himself. Secession sentiments would not be tolerated, and violence or banishment followed such a declaration.

The news of the firing on Fort Sumter was followed in a few days by the announcement of the President's call for seventy-five thousand men for three months' service. The isolation of this section of Iowa from telegraph lines interfered with the distribution of the startling news, and the Eastern states superseded us in the matter of hurrying men to the front, but not in the matter of patriotic response. The last word had scarcely been taken from the electric wires when President Lincoln's call was filled, and many more men than asked in the first call were offered. The purse of the nation was opened, and men and money were tendered with unstinted hand. Patriotism thrilled and pulsated through every heart. Political party lines were for the time ignored and national unity seemed assured. The few representatives of secession interests working clandestinely through the North met with a cool reception, even among those who secretly espoused the cause; but aggressions of this sort grew more flagrant as the war progressed and there appeared a possibility of Confederate success.

But the best blood of the nation—the young men of that day—was offered in defense of the government's honor and unity, and the farm, the shop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the school houses and the colleges—all contributed at once and with surprising liberality to the needs of the common cause.

Fayette county was not behind, but rather in the lead of other localities so situated, and "war meetings" were called and spontaneously attended in every town and in most of the school houses throughout the county. The first of these, of which we have record, was held at the village of Eldorado, a little hamlet in Dover township. This meeting was held on the 23d of April, 1861, with Benjamin Iliff in the chair and William C. Marr was chosen secretary. Patriotic resolutions were adopted sustaining the administration; commending the efforts then being put forth for the suppression of treasonable acts; declaring it the duty of every good citizen to stand by the government and to defend the American flag, wherever it waved. The raising of the flag was provided for by resolution, and the act was declared to be a "mark of devotion to our country, and our determination to stand by it through every emergency." The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the flag, three for Major Anderson, three cheers for the administration and three for the Union.

#### FIRST MEETING FOR ENLISTMENTS.

On Wednesday evening, April 24th, was held the first meeting for the enlistment of volunteers in Fayette county. This was convened at University Chapel, in Fayette, with Leroy Templeton as chairman. Hon. W. B. Lakin

was the first speaker, and he was followed by Professor Brush (then president of the Upper Iowa University), Rev. J. Webb, Leroy Templeton, J. McKenzie, D. B. Henderson (late speaker of the United States House of Representatives), G. E. Dibble, Rev. J. L. Paine and M. P. Mills. With such an array of talent, it may readily be inferred that this was an inspiring and enthusiastic meeting.

When enlistments were called for, there were eighteen volunteers eager to enroll their names, and each anxious to be the first on the list. It was therefore decided that the names should be enrolled in alphabetical order, against which arrangement there could be no reasonable objection. In this manner Jacob Abernathy became the first volunteer from Fayette county, though there were seventeen others in the same meeting equally entitled to this honor. (Col. Jacob Abernathy lost his life in the service.) According to this alphabetical arrangement, he was followed by Aaron Brown (later colonel of the regiment), S. T. Betts, Charles L. Clark, M. W. Chapman, J. R. Davis, J. A. Downing, J. J. Earle, D. D. Finch, J. W. Hawn, P. S. Hulbert, E. H. Kinyon, James H. Lakin, H. D. Norton, J. P. Patrick, Jacob Swank, Leroy Templeton, Frederick Whiteley. It is said that one or two names were enrolled for which there was no appearance afterwards.

The men here enlisted became the nucleus of Company F of the Third Iowa Regiment, though all did not join that organization. H. D. Norton, one of the first to enlist, was also the first from Fayette county to surrender his life in the cause of the Union. He was killed at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri. E. H. Kinyon, whose name appears in the enlistments above recorded, did not enlist at the critical moment, but added his name soon afterward, as did D. B. Henderson and others of the college boys, nearly all of whom served in the Third, Ninth and Twelfth Iowa regiments.

When the first Fayette company was called to the front, the patriotic ladies of the county made a beautiful flag which they presented to the company on the Public Square at West Union, amid imposing, if solemn, ceremonies. The presentation address was made by Miss Mellie Washburn, of the Upper Iowa University. The response was made by Capt. C. A. Newcomb. Both addresses portrayed the interest of the speakers and of those whom they represented, with the feeling which only such an occasion could inspire. It was an affecting scene, participated in by the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, who had come from every section of the county to bid adieu to friends and relatives, among whom were only sons and only brothers. Ninety-four names were on the list when the company left West Union in

farm wagons provided for the occasion, and started for McGregor, the nearest point to a public thoroughfare. The departure was made on Thursday morning, May 29, 1861, after attending religious services conducted by Reverends Williams and Ricker.

#### WAR MEETING AT WEST UNION.

On the 26th of April an enthusiastic meeting was held at the county seat and people poured into the town from every direction, to the beating of drums and flying banners. Representatives were present from every town in the county, including some localities already engaged in raising companies. This was in furtherance of the efforts commenced at Fayette two days previously, and, among other things, resulted in completing the organization of Company F, Third Iowa Infantry, whose departure is announced in the preceding paragraphs. But the meeting had also another purpose; and after the election of officers for the organized company, received reports from other localities, listened to patriotic speeches and music, proceeded to organize a County Relief Association, whose duties were to look after the financial needs of the dependents soon to be left by their natural protectors and providers.

This committee consisted of Doctor Hart, Clark Newcomb, P. L. Hinkley, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. W. W. Barnard and Mrs. W. R. Morley. C. A. Newcomb was elected treasurer of the committee. It may be added here, incidentally, that this Relief Committee, enlarged, and its work systematized, was continued throughout the war. As supplementary to this general committee on the relief of soldiers' families and enlistments, a committee of one from each township in the county was constituted to co-operate with the central committee and was designated as follows: Auburn township, E. E. Edwards; Banks township, O. T. Fox; Center township, L. Templeton; Clermont township, E. Button; Dover township, Thomas Kinkaid; Eden township, J. N. House; Fairfield township, M. C. Sperry; Fremont township, H. W. Zimmerman; Harlan township, Harvey Sessions; Illyria township, R. A. Richardson; Jefferson township, Thomas C. Barclay; Oran township, J. T. Babcock; Pleasant Valley township, Benjamin Dimond; Putnam township, William J. Rowland; Richfield (now Bethel township), E. Ober; Scott township, J. C. Crosby; Smithfield township, Lyman E. Mitchell; Windsor township, William Holliday; West Union township, Charles Chadwick; Westfield township, H. D. Gray.

Nearly all of the able-bodied men included in the foregoing list went into the army at later periods, and their places were supplied on this committee



by other appointments. Additions were made to the central committee at this time, and the following names were added: L. C. Noble, Mrs. B. H. Hinkley, H. B. Budlong, Mrs. H. D. Gray, Hon. William Larrabee and Mrs. Edwin Stedman, and their duties were enlarged to cover solicitations in the entire county. It will thus be seen that early efforts were put forth to provide for the families of absent soldiers.

Before the adjournment of this meeting some rousing speeches were made, and Col. Aaron Brown passed up an enlistment roll containing the eighteen names of volunteers at the Fayette meeting of two days before. Joseph Hobson, L. L. Ainsworth, William Larrabee, Aaron Brown and J. P. Webster were constituted a committee to superintend the organization of a military company; an enlistment roll was prepared, and nineteen names were enrolled by the next night.

Meeting followed meeting in quick succession, and even the smaller towns vied with each other in the enthusiasm displayed and in the enlistments recorded. Elgin was especially active, and soon organized a company, which was designated as the Elgin Home Guards. Clermont was equally zealous, and these two little towns of ante-bellum days—near neighbors, but with very modest pretensions—sent as many men into the army, and as valiant soldiers, as any other places of like population and circumstances.

It must be remembered that some of our prosperous towns of today did not have an existence forty-nine years ago, and that West Union was the nucleus around which seemed to center all public enterprises and was the radius from which emanated nearly every project of public interest. This was necessarily so because of its being the seat of county government and the largest town in the county. The people of that town were no more patriotic, nor were they any more zealous in promoting the welfare of soldiers' families than those localities of lesser pretensions, but all worked together in harmony for the common good. And there were no more patriotic and self-sacrificing helpers than the women of that time, and the surviving soldiers of today would, to a man, utter a fervent "Amen" to that sentiment. Not only did the ladies care for the loved ones left behind, but they organized "working societies," whereat provisions were prepared with lavish hand and sent to the hospitals, and even to the regiments at the front, as quiet reminders that the boys in blue were remembered at home. Many of the women volunteered as nurses in hospitals, even without the thought of recompense, as appears more fully in the chapter on State History.

Every company that went into service as a Fayette county organiza-

tion was presented by the ladies with a flag, and in one or two instances those companies that left prematurely were followed to McGregor by a committee of ladies who presented the flags as the soldiers were about to embark on the boats.

#### SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Provision was made for the payment of a bounty of sixty dollars to each volunteer who should enlist under the call for six hundred thousand men, on or before the 23d of August, 1862. The discrimination shown in this action was not received with entire kindness by the earlier volunteers and became a subject of much discussion subsequent to the close of the war. Then it was charged that much "juggling" with bounty claims was resorted to by speculators at home, during the absence of the men at the front, and that the depreciation of county warrants, due to the failure to provide for them adequately, rendered it necessary for men in need of money to accept much less than par value for their claims against the county.

It is authoritatively stated that one member of the Relief Committee supplied with flour all soldiers' families applying to him as such, with the distinct understanding that it was not to be paid for until the soldier husband should return from the army. (This, of course, was at the option of the buyers.)

It is hardly to be expected that after the lapse of nearly half a century any are living who can give the minutiae of military movements, descriptions of battles, skirmishes, sieges, picket duties and the ordinary hardships of the march with the accuracy and completeness of detail which they once could have done. But the historian's troubles are multiplied when it is found that no two persons agree in all details pertaining to any particular event, and yet all seem sure as to the accuracy of occurrences described, and no doubt all are honest and truthful in their statements, or intend to be so. But memory is treacherous, and even the facts pertaining to a life and death struggle occurring forty-five years ago may become perverted in the hurly-burly of life's struggles. The writer of this article spent four years at the front, and participated in thirty-eight general engagements, and yet, though possessing a reasonably retentive memory, it would be an utter impossibility for him to describe one of these battles without "treading on another's toes" in doing so. The minutiae regarding individual heroism and special military honors, while interesting reading and gratifying to the friends of the ones so honored, has no place in a general history, but more properly belongs in the field of biography. In the preparation of the following records

great pains have been taken to give the salient features with reference to Fayette county soldiers, with accuracy and completeness. The list of names, and histories of company and regimental organizations, are taken, largely, from the adjutant-general's reports, supplemented by additional matter when circumstances seemed to demand fuller mention. But this leaves out of the consideration the record of the thousands of soldiers who enlisted from other states, and who became citizens of Iowa following the close of the war. For a record of these we must consult the reports of the various states represented, though the grand total is given in our census report as three hundred and sixty-four surviving soldiers in Fayette county. Of these survivors, according to the same authority, but one hundred and forty-five enlisted from this county. Of the three hundred and sixty-four soldiers living in the county, two hundred and one own unincumbered homes, valued at five hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars; and forty-five own homes incumbered to the amount of forty-four thousand five hundred and ninety dollars, or about one-fourth of the estimated value of the property.

There are but thirteen counties in the state having a greater number of unincumbered soldiers' homes than Fayette, while all of these, save one, have a greater number of incumbered homes. Comparatively few among our soldier population are on the list of indigents provided for at public expense; but, as shown in the chapter on State History, some of our soldier population receive aid through the Soldiers' Relief Commission, the number of such during the year ending January 1, 1910, being thirty-nine. Fully two-thirds of the beneficiaries under this benevolent provision are soldiers' widows and children.

We consider the foregoing a very complimentary showing for the veterans of the Civil war, since many of them returned with wounds and impaired health, while the average age of all would not be far short of seventy years.

About ten per cent. of the population of Fayette county, according to the census of 1860, which was twelve thousand and seventy-three, entered resented, though the grand total is given in our census report as three hundred and ninety-six enlistments; and while some names may be duplicated by re-enlistments and transfers, it is probable that the enlistments in organizations in other counties, or outside of the state, will compensate for this discrepancy.

At the joyous home-coming of the boys in 1865, a royal banquet was served to them by the grateful citizens and the occasion was enlivened with

music and stirring speeches. The exercises were held on the fair grounds at West Union, and the people of the entire county attended this occasion of general rejoicing. They came in wagons, some of which were drawn by oxen, for the day of carriages and automobiles had not reached the West—but all came! Many came with sorrow in their hearts for the loved ones who did not return, but felt that a reunited and prospectively happy country was a partial atonement for their great losses.

The Fayette County Reunion Association was organized in 1881, and an annual reunion has been held since, at first, for a few years, in different towns in the county, but latterly it has been a permanent fixture at West Union. Reunions have been held at Fayette, Maynard, Oelwein, Arlington and Hawkeye, and wherever the meetings of the veterans have been held the citizens have rendered every possible assistance in making them a success. For these courtesies the old "vets" are always grateful, though they fully realize that nobody gets more real enjoyment out of such occasions than they do themselves!

But the ranks are rapidly thinning, as every one will observe among their own soldier acquaintances, relatives and friends. And we are thankful, comrades, for the consideration given us in the various avenues of life, simply because we were soldiers. We hope we merit the generous impulses which have given us the preference in many ways, and in the liberality of the government and the state. In the generous distribution of pensions, few indeed have any cause for complaint, and these are often induced by a morbid desire to "get something for nothing!" The purpose of the government is to mete out equal and exact justice to all, and the isolated cases where men do not receive this consideration are such as do not fall within the sphere of existing laws. No government in the world has ever been more liberal with its defenders than the United States! As the "saviors of our country," comrades, it is not within the sphere of reason and consistency for us to be fault-finding and critical, or to unduly extol our achievements, for we did no more than the past and present generations would have done, or would do, under similar circumstances.

With these introductory remarks, we herewith submit the names of all soldiers who enlisted in Fayette county, with a brief history of the various organizations in which they served, and results of such service. It is not claimed that this record is absolutely correct, for it is impossible to make it so at this late date; but the salient features are here, and we offer apologies to all those whose history is incomplete, and assure them that our best efforts have been put forth to produce an impartial and correct military history.

## THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The Third Regiment was raised, drilled and sent to the front about August 1, 1861. Its first engagement was at Blue Mills, Missouri, September 18, 1861. It fought gallantly at Shiloh two days, the second day under command of Lieutenant Cusley, the regimental officers being off duty or wounded. At Metamora, October 5, 1862, the regiment suffered heavily. On its way to join General Grant, before Vicksburg, the Third was attacked by guerrillas and had fourteen men wounded. It participated in the operations at Vicksburg. On July 12, 1863, it went into battle at Johnson, Mississippi, with two hundred forty-one men, and lost one hundred fourteen killed, wounded and missing. It participated in the Meridian expedition, arriving there February 3, 1864, and next day tore up fifteen miles of railroad. Near Atlanta, it did good service, July 28th. Greatly reduced in numbers, the survivors re-enlisted, forming three companies, and consolidated with the Second Infantry.

Company F was organized in Fayette county and was received into the state service May 20, 1861. It left West Union May 29th, numbering ninety-four men, and arrived at Keokuk June 6th. Was in Camp Kirkwood at Keokuk until the 29th, when it embarked with the regiment for Hannibal, Missouri, arriving the same evening; and during the remainder of 1861, and in 1862, did duty in Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi, participating in four engagements, two sieges and seven skirmishes, namely: Battle of Blue Mills, where the company lost one killed and seventeen wounded; battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, where it lost four killed, ten wounded and one taken prisoner; battle of Metamora, Tennessee, October 5, 1862, where it had one man mortally, and six severely wounded; and the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, where it lost eight wounded and three missing; the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, during the month of May, 1862, and the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, during the months of May, June and July, 1863, where it lost one man; skirmish at Hagerwoods, Missouri, July 9, 1863; at Monroe, Missouri, July 10 and 11, 1861; Shelbina, Missouri, September 9, 1861; near La Grange, Tennessee, July 15, 1862; at Moscow, Tennessee, February, 1862, where it lost one man (taken prisoner); en route for Vicksburg on steamer "Crescent City," near Greenville, Mississippi, May 18, 1863, when it had one man mortally wounded and two others severely. The company marched in all five thousand three hundred miles, the longest day's march being from Lagrange to Somerville, Tennessee, and back—thirty-four miles. It accompanied the famous march of General Grant through central Missis-

issippi, and lost one man (taken prisoner) in Van Dorn's raid on Holly Springs, December 30, 1862. The company, after taking the field, had fifteen recruits, making a total of one hundred and fifteen men, rank and file.

It should be added that in Colonel Scott's report of the battle of Blue Mills Landing, Missouri, on the 17th of September, 1861, especial mention was made of Sergt. James H. Lakin, of Company F, "who bore the colors and carried them through the fight with all the coolness of a veteran." In this battle Colonel Scott's horse was hit several times, and several balls went through his clothes. Eight bullets went through the flag in the hands of Sergeant Lakin, and another struck the staff.

[NOTE.—The non-veterans of this regiment were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, in June and July, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into the Third Veteran Infantry, which was consolidated with the Second Veteran Infantry. See Second Veteran Consolidated Infantry, Second and Third.]

Col. Aaron Brown, commissioned second lieutenant Company F, May 2, 1861; wounded Blue Mills, September 17, 1861; promoted captain April 8, 1862; commissioned major October 15, 1862; promoted colonel November 27, 1862; wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863; resigned July 13, 1864. Commissary Sergeant P. S. Hurlburt, enlisted as corporal May 21, 1861; promoted commissary sergeant Company F. Fife Major John Ecker, enlisted May 20, 1861, transferred to Company K, Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

#### COMPANY A.

E. G. Staples, enlisted May 18, 1861; discharged November 22, 1861. disabled.

#### COMPANY C.

Musician George W. Ecker, enlisted May 22, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

#### COMPANY F.

Capt. Carman A. Newcomb, commissioned May 2, 1861; resigned April 8, 1862.

Capt. Jacob Swank, enlisted as private May 20, 1861; wounded at Blue Mills September 17, 1861, and at Shiloh April 6, 1862; promoted first ser-

geant, then first lieutenant April 9, 1862; promoted captain September 1, 1862; mustered out June 18, 1864.

First Lieutenant Leroy Templeton, commissioned May 2, 1861; resigned April 8, 1862.

First Lieutenant James H. Lakin, enlisted as sergeant May 20, 1861; promoted second lieutenant April 9, 1862; promoted first lieutenant September 1, 1862; mustered out June 17, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Jacob Abernathy, enlisted as first sergeant May 20, 1861; promoted second lieutenant September 1, 1862; wounded and captured July, 1863; promoted lieutenant-colonel Third Veteran Infantry; killed at Atlanta.

First Sergeant S. D. Thompson, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Sergt. David P. Campbell, enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged 1862, disabled.

Sergt. Darius F. Crane, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Sergt. James P. Patrick, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded May 18, 1863; transferred November 29, 1863, for promotion to second lieutenant First Regiment Tennessee Heavy Artillery.

Sergt. Stephen E. Robinson, enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged April 30, 1862.

Sergt. George S. Botsford, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded July 12, 1863, at Jackson, Mississippi; transferred to Second Infantry consolidated.

Corp. James A. Downing, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Corp. Collins H. Foster, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Corp. Jos. Hawn, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Corp. Irem A. Sawyer, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Corp. William F. Crawford, enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to gunboat service, February 7, 1862.

Corp. A. Longacre, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Corp. Samuel J. Fenton, enlisted May 20, 1861; killed at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Corp. Daniel McCall, enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged February 19, 1862, disability.

Corp. E. W. G. Follet, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded July 12, 1863, at Jackson, Mississippi; died of wounds.

Corp. Leonidas Davis, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded September 17, 1861, at Blue Mills, and discharged April 1, 1862, disability.

Corp. E. H. Kenyon, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded July 12, 1863, at Jackson, Mississippi.

Corp. George Botsford, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded at Jackson.

Corp. Isaiah Woods, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Corp. Allen Mulinix, Jr., promoted corporal December 7, 1862.

Fifer A. B. Ecker, enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged May 17, 1863, disability.

Wagoner John W. Hawn, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded September 17, 1861, at Blue Mills; captured at Moscow.

Antwine, Joseph, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Arnold, M. V. B., enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged for disability.

Arnold, James, enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged for disability October 23, 1861.

Babcock, W. G., enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged September 5, 1862, disability.

Betts, Samuel T., enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged July 16, 1862, disability.

Brooks, John, enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged February 19, 1862.

Brown, David M., enlisted May 20, 1861; killed April 6, 1862, at battle of Shiloh.

Crowell, James M., enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to gunboat service February 15, 1862.

Chapman, M. W., enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged February 10, 1863.

Crow, C., enlisted May 20, 1861; died February 25, 1862, at Mexico, Missouri.

Cox, William M., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Cruzan, John A., enlisted May 20, 1861.

Connor, James, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded and captured July 12, 1863, at Jackson, Mississippi.

Davis, James R., enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged February 16, 1862, disability.

Davis, W., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, at Shiloh; discharged December 17, 1862, disability.

Delano, John S., enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Downs, F. S., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, and July 12, 1863, at Jackson.

Davis, A. D., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded at Metamora October 5, 1862; discharged February 18, 1863.

Earle, Joseph J., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.



Finch, Duane, enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Garrison, F. M., enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

German, Hiram, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Grant, Charles, enlisted May 20, 1861.

Grant, F. M., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded June 16, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Hartsough, William D., enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Hendrickson, A. J., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Holliday, Thomas E., enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged February 19, 1862, disability.

Ishman, David, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded at Blue Mills, September 17, 1861; discharged July 3, 1862, disability.

Johnson, H. B., enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to Madison's Artillery August 24, 1861.

Johnson, Joseph N., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded at Blue Mills September 17, 1861.

Jones, Henry, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, at Shiloh; discharged for disability July 30, 1862.

Lyon, Charles A., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded at Blue Mills, September 17, 1861; discharged February 16, 1862, disability.

McClellan, Robert, enlisted May 20, 1861; died June 3, 1862, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Marsh, William, enlisted May 20, 1861; killed April 6, 1862, at battle of Shiloh.

Mills, R., enlisted May 20, 1861.

McCumber, E., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Noble, Charles, enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged November 23, 1861, disability.

Norton, H. D., enlisted May 20, 1861; killed at battle of Blue Mills September 17, 1861.

Orr, William, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded on steamer near Island No. 82, May 18, 1863.

Payne, Minor, enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged December 11, 1861, disability.

Perkins, George H., enlisted May 20, 1861; missing at Jackson, Mississippi July 12, 1863.

Pendelton, Thomas H., enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded October 5, 1862; died October 10, 1862, at Matamora.

Rogers, Newell C., enlisted May 20, 1861; died January 2, 1862, at St. Louis.

Romey, A., enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to gunboat February 15, 1862.

Smith, M., enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged for disability August 12, 1862.

Staples, Stephen, enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged February 19, 1862, disability.

Staples, Robert, enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Sawyer, James L., enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Savage, Marcus, enlisted May 20, 1861; died at Corinth, Mississippi, June 26, 1862.

Stirk, Cornelius, enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Sanders, Thomas, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded at Blue Mills, September 16, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Smier, D. G., enlisted May 20, 1861; died September 14, 1862, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Townsend, George, enlisted May 20, 1861; died October 21, 1861, at Quincy, Illinois.

Williams, M., enlisted May 20, 1861; died January 13, 1862, at Wells-ville, Missouri.

Willard, Alonzo, enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged October 23, 1861, disability.

Whitely, F. M., enlisted May 20, 1861; transferred to gunboat February 15, 1862.

Washburn, Charles E., enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged February 19, 1861, disability.

Winchell, Charles, enlisted May 20, 1861; wounded September 17, 1861, at Blue Mills; discharged September 4, 1862, disability.

Wells, I. A., enlisted May 20, 1861; discharged October 23, 1861, disability.

## RECRUITS IN COMPANY F.

Andreas, R. R., enlisted December 20, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Boswell, William H., enlisted April 8, 1862; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Bunton, George, enlisted March 29, 1862; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Collins, M. J., enlisted December 20, 1861.

Crow, A., enlisted December 20, 1861; discharged February 19, 1862, disability.

Conrad, Frank, enlisted March 25, 1862; wounded October 5, 1862, at Hatchie River; died January 4, 1863.

Dooley, John D., enlisted September 25, 1861.

Foster, David P., enlisted December 20, 1861.

Griffith, Levi L., enlisted September 25, 1861; died June 19, 1863, near Vicksburg, of wounds received June 3, in siege.

Gurdy, S. G., enlisted December 20, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Iliff, Jasper N., enlisted December 20, 1861, transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Johnson, John G., enlisted December 20, 1861; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Millar, George H., enlisted July 27, 1861; died June 10, 1863, at Memphis, of wounds received at Greenville, Mississippi.

Parrott, Joseph D., enlisted April 8, 1862; wounded July 12, 1862, at Jackson, Mississippi; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Watrous, A. C., enlisted April 5, 1862; transferred to Second and Third Veteran Infantry consolidated.

Bent, Nathan, enlisted September 15, 1862.

Dewey, Franklin, enlisted September 15, 1862.

Fish, John, enlisted September 10, 1862; died February 14, 1863, at Moscow, Tennessee.

## THIRD VETERAN INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. Jacob Abernathy, commissioned July 8, 1864; killed in action (while captain), near Atlanta, Georgia, July 21, 1864.

## SECOND CONSOLIDATED VETERAN INFANTRY (SECOND AND THIRD).

Regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865. Lieut.-Col. George S. Botsford, enlisted as sergeant major Company B, Third Infantry; promoted captain Company B, Third Veteran Infantry; transferred captain Company F, this regiment, July 8, 1864; commissioned lieutenant-colonel November 8, 1864, not mustered, commission revoked.

## COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenant Duane D. Finch, enlisted private Company F, Third Infantry, May 20, 1861; promoted sergeant June 6, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant January 21, 1865, from sergeant.

Corp. William D. Hartsough, from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized January 1, 1864; discharged July 3, 1865.

Musician James D. Parrott, from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Andress, R. R., from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Boswell, William H., from Company F, Third Infantry.

Bunton, George, from Company F, Third Infantry.

Delano, John S., from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Ecker, George W., from Company C, Third Infantry; veteranized December 17, 1863.

Ecker, Erastus, enlisted February 29, 1864.

Garrison, F. M., from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Gurdy, S. G., from Company F, Third Infantry.

Iloff, Jasper N., Company F, Third Infantry.

Johnson, J. G., from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Sawyer, James D., from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Sadders, Thomas, from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Staples, R. H., from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized December 17, 1863.

Stirk, Cornelius; from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized January 4, 1864.

Watrous, C. A., from Company F, Third Infantry; veteranized January 4, 1864.

## COMPANY I.

Thompson, Andrew, enlisted February 6, 1864.

## COMPANY K.

Second Lieut. Jno. Ecker, enlisted as fife major Third Infantry; promoted principal musician; commissioned second lieutenant in this regiment, January 4, 1865.

## NINTH INFANTRY.

In July, 1861, the day after the battle of Bull Run, Hon. William Vandever tendered to the secretary of war a regiment of volunteers, to be recruited in this district. His offer was accepted, and he at once resigned, returned to Iowa and went energetically to work. The first company went into rendezvous at Dubuque, early in August, and the regiment was raised and mustered into service September 24, 1861. Company F, Capt. J. W. Towner, was recruited in Fayette county. Immediately after being mustered in, the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, where it went into camp of instruction at Benton Barracks. In October it was assigned to railroad guard duty. January 22, 1862, the Ninth joined the Army of the Southwest at Rolla, under Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, and was made a portion of the Second Brigade, which was placed under the command of Colonel Vandever. The army marched in pursuit of the rebel General Price, and on February 15th entered Springfield; but Price was gone, and Curtis pursued. At a skirmish at Sugar Creek, near the line between Missouri and Arkansas, the Ninth was first under fire, and behaved like veterans, charging and driving a force three times their number. March 4th, Colonel Vandever, with a portion of his brigade, went to Huntsville, fifteen miles, and while here received dispatches from General Curtis that Price had been heavily reinforced, that forty thousand rebels under Van Dorn were advancing northward, and ordering him to rejoin the army at Pea Ridge at once. To avoid the rebel army, Colonel Vandever marched forty-one miles on the 6th, fording White river and several other streams on

the way, arriving at headquarters at six P. M., and participated in the two days' battle of Pea Ridge. The brigades commanded by Colonel Vandever and Colonel Dodge stood the brunt of the battle. They were handled with remarkable skill and coolness, and fought with a valor never surpassed in the war history of the world. "The Fourth and Ninth Iowa," said General Curtis, "won imperishable honors." In his report of the battle, Colonel Vandever makes special mention of Lieutenant-Colonel Herron, Major Coyle, Adjutant William Scott, Captains Drips (who was killed), Turner, Bull, Carpenter, Bevins (killed), Washburn, Moore and Cankadden, and Lieutenants Kelsey, Riley, Jones, Neff, Tindale, Rice (killed), Baker, Beebe, Leverich, Crane, McGee, McKenzie, Fellows, Claffin and Inman, and Sergeant-Major Foster, of the Ninth. The regiment went into camp at Helena, Arkansas, about the middle of July, and remained five months. December 28th and 29th, the regiment was under fire in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. The year 1864 was brilliantly commenced by the Ninth in the campaign of Arkansas Post. After destroying the works there, the regiment encamped near Young's Point, Louisiana, for many weary weeks. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg; was a part of Sherman's army in pursuit of Joe Johnson; was in the battle above the clouds at Lookout Mountain. On the 1st of May, 1864, the regiment entered upon the Atlanta campaign, and for four months participated in all the labors, battles and skirmishes of the famous march through the Carolinas, and was a portion of the Iowa brigades which captured Columbia. The gallant Ninth always fought with bravery when there was any fighting to do.

This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 18, 1865. Lieut.-Col. Alonzo Abernathy, enlisted as sergeant in Company F, September 5, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge; promoted second lieutenant March 11, 1862; promoted first lieutenant February 6, 1863; promoted captain July 24, 1864; promoted major January 1, 1865; promoted lieutenant-colonel June 19, 1865.

Chaplain Alanson Barbour, enlisted as corporal; promoted chaplain April 16, 1862; resigned February 27, 1863.

#### COMPANY C.

Hobert, C. A., enlisted August 13, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862; re-enlisted February 15, 1864.

Platt, Enoch, enlisted August 13, 1861; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain July 2, 1864.

## COMPANY D.

Tate, Daniel H., enlisted February 26, 1864.

## COMPANY E.

Sergt. Charles Herriman, enlisted November 4, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Corp. James M. Barnhouse, enlisted September 26, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; killed May 27, 1864, at Dallas, Georgia, in action.

Barnes, H. M., died at Young's Point, Louisiana, March 7, 1862.

Brooks, John.

Cline, William, enlisted September, 1861; died July 14, 1862, at Big Creek, Arkansas.

Desart, Wesley.

Dorland, James, re-enlisted veteran January 1, 1864; wounded May 15, 1864, at Resaca; killed March 6, 1865, at Cheraw, North Carolina, by explosion of ammunition.

Doty, Thomas.

Ewing, Joseph.

Ford, George W., wounded May 22, 1863, at Vicksburg; transferred to invalid corps February 15, 1864.

Fuller, E.

Towsler, C. H., died November 18, 1863, at Memphis.

McCaffery, John, enlisted September 4, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862; discharged October 22, 1862, disability.

Dorland, George, enlisted November 24, 1861.

Eller, Daniel, died November 22, 1861, at Pacific, Missouri.

Barnhouse, H. M., September 27, 1861; transferred to Company F October 1, 1861.

Carpenter, George E., enlisted November 19, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Corbin, Levi M., enlisted December 2, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; killed July 22, 1864, at Atlanta.

Dorland, Clement, enlisted December 2, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Dorland, George, enlisted November 24, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; promoted to wagoner.

Gragg, Thomas J., enlisted November 20, 1861; wounded March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge; re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Howard, John L., enlisted November 24, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran February 28, 1864.

Hurd, William H., enlisted 1861; re-enlisted as veteran February 22, 1864.

Cline, William, enlisted February 27, 1864.

Herriman, S. K., enlisted February 22, 1864.

McAlavey, William E., enlisted February 22, 1864.

Musley, Charles, enlisted February 22, 1864; died July 27, 1864, at Marietta, Georgia.

#### COMPANY F.

Capt. James W. Towner, commissioned September 14, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge; resigned January 30, 1863.

Capt. Edgar Tisdal, commissioned second lieutenant September 14, 1861; promoted first lieutenant March 11, 1862; promoted captain January 31, 1863; resigned July 23, 1863.

Capt. James W. Gwin, enlisted as sergeant September 5, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge; promoted first lieutenant January 1, 1865; promoted captain March 31, 1865.

First Lieut. Abner G. M. Neff, commissioned September 12, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7th, and died of wounds March 12, 1862.

First Lieut. John Hawthorne, enlisted as sergeant September 5, 1861; promoted second lieutenant February 6, 1863; commissioned first lieutenant July 24, 1863, commission declined; mustered out December 31, 1864, term expired.

First Lieut. William B. Parker, enlisted as sergeant August 26, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge; promoted second lieutenant July 24, 1863; promoted first lieutenant July 24, 1863; mustered out October 26, 1864, term expired.

First Lieut. Miles Holton, enlisted as corporal; promoted second lieutenant January 3, 1865; promoted first lieutenant March 31, 1865, by commission.

Sergt. Daniel W. Tyrrell, enlisted September 24, 1861.

Sergt. Marshall House, wounded at Pea Ridge, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865, wounded.

Corp. S. M. Hancock, died April 4, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

Corp. William R. Sherman, enlisted September 5, 1861; discharged May 20, 1862, disability.