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PORTRAIT AND
BIOGRAPHICAL

ALBUM

—OF—

LOUISA COUNTY, IOWA.

CONTAINING

Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent
and Representative Citizens of the County,

TOGETHER WITH

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATE, AND
OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO:
ACME PUBLISHING CO

1889



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PREFACE.



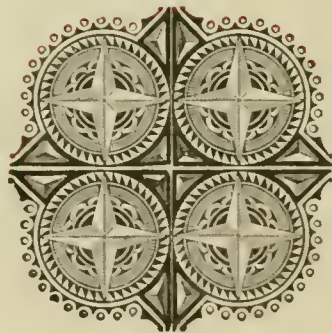
THE greatest of English historians, MACAULEY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the past century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea the PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM of this county has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"they have done what they could." It tells how that many in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

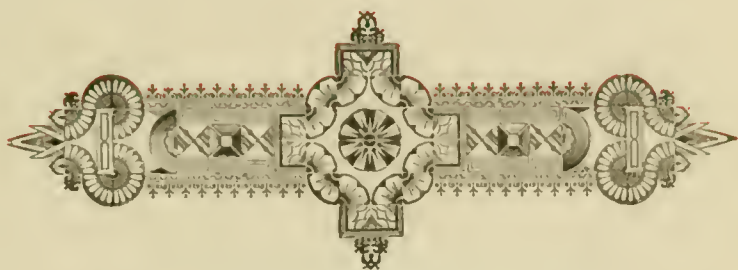
Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to the biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men could never be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

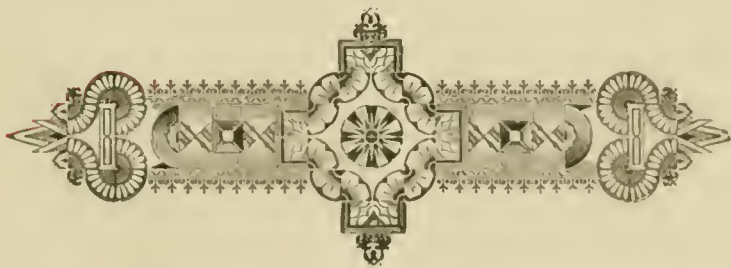
CHICAGO, January, 1889.

ACME PUBLISHING CO.

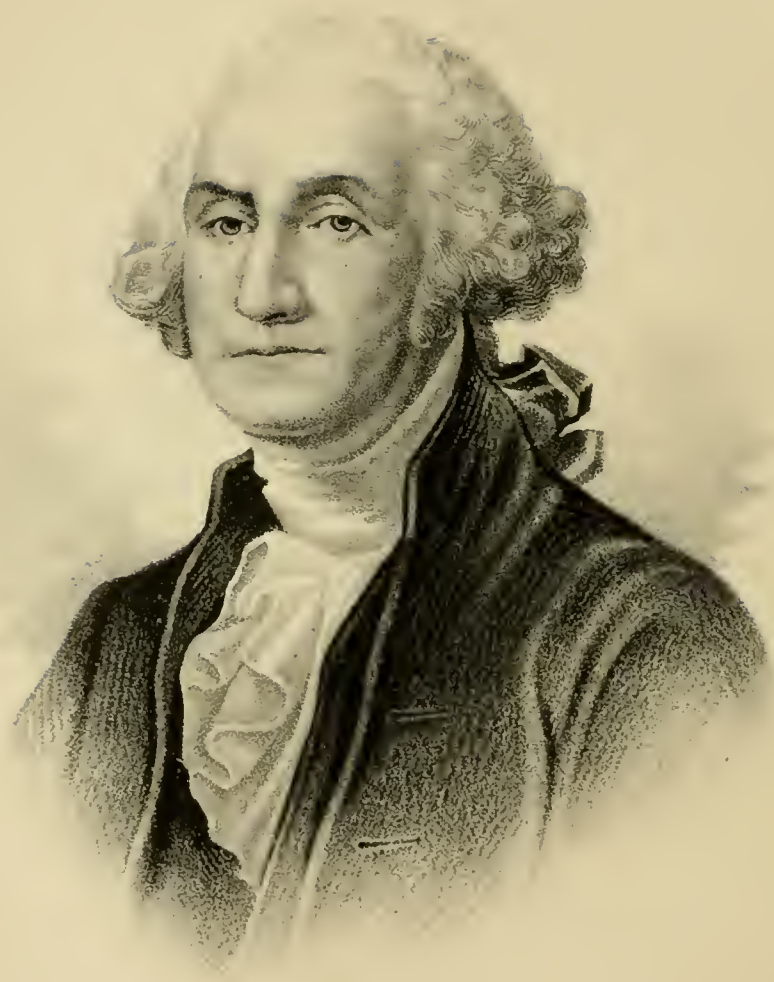





PRESIDENTS.








G. Washington



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



HE Father of our Country was born in Westmorland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Patomac, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective.

Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was 14 years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only 19 years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The

trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit him.

After having been five years in the military service, and vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On Dec. 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his

commission as commander-in-chief of the army to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mount Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials from want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife. He was no partisan. His clear judgment could discern the golden mean; and while perhaps this alone kept our government from sinking at the very outset, it left him exposed to attacks from both sides, which were often bitter and very annoying.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, at the expiration of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France. At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the fourteenth. On the eighteenth his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

The person of Washington was unusually tall, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.



John Adams



JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvinistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, (1765), the attempt of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolu-

tions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife, which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows,

games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France, and to co-operate with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britain, as soon as the British Cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposals. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed Jan. 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot, he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustrious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice President. Again at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President, though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years, he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was Vice President the great

French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhorred the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France.

The world has seldom seen a spectacle of more moral beauty and grandeur, than was presented by the old age of Mr. Adams. The violence of party feeling had died away, and he had begun to receive that just appreciation which, to most men, is not accorded till after death. No one could look upon his venerable form, and think of what he had done and suffered, and how he had given up all the prime and strength of his life to the public good, without the deepest emotion of gratitude and respect. It was his peculiar good fortune to witness the complete success of the institution which he had been so active in creating and supporting. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.

The fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes; it is the glorious fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests, was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson.



Th. Jefferson



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albermarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William

and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and

there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and acuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained, soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow.

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon, became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that

man—what the emotions that swelled his breast—who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, sovereign and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family, ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, Vice President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second administration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This has been generally supposed was a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bid farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

Mr. Jefferson was profuse in his hospitality. Whole families came in their coaches with their horses,—fathers and mothers, boys and girls, babies and nurses,—and remained three and even six months. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a fashionable watering-place.

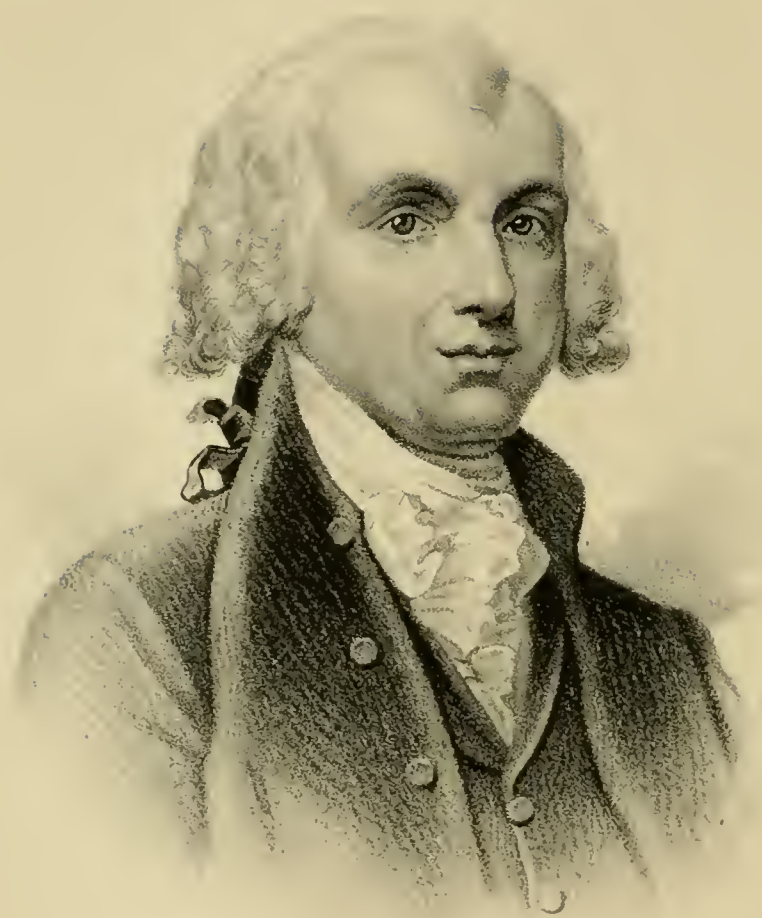
The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniver-

sary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

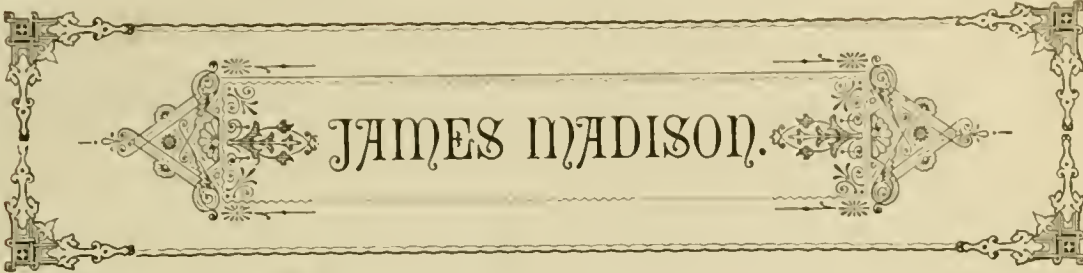
On the second of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants, entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told it was the third of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,—the birthday of a nation,—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country; and now hand in hand they depart. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

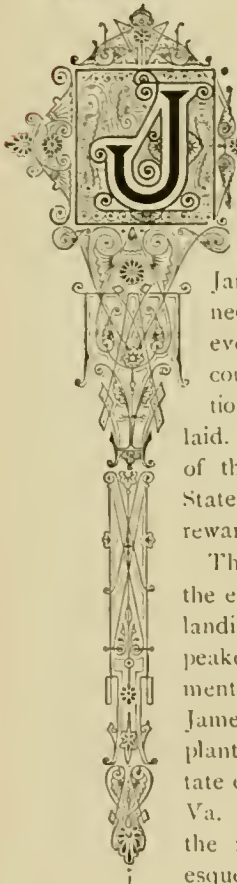
In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.



James Madison



JAMES MADISON.



JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but 15 years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange Co., Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of South-west Mountain, at the foot of Blue Ridge. It was but 25 miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men, from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most im-

prudent zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman. Being naturally of a religious turn of mind, and his frail health leading him to think that his life was not to be long, he directed especial attention to theological studies. Endowed with a mind singularly free from passion and prejudice, and with almost unequalled powers of reasoning, he weighed all the arguments for and against revealed religion, until his faith became so established as never to be shaken.

In the spring of 1776, when 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council; and their appreciation of his

intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

For three years Mr. Madison continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of that Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote 81 to 79, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war.

British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to, upon the ocean, by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into his boat; and places them on the gun-deck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.


The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on Feb. 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.



James Monroe



JAMES MONROE.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britain, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence.

Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife

for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harleam Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion, by becoming an officer in the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandy wine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued, with considerable ardor, the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag; but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer, during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county, a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens at 23 years of age; and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterwards employed with unremitting energy for the public good,

he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition secured its adoption. In 1789, he became a member of the United States Senate; which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant. The Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

The leading Federalists and Republicans were alike noble men, consecrating all their energies to the good of the nation. Two more honest men or more pure patriots than John Adams the Federalist, and James Monroe the Republican, never breathed. In building up this majestic nation, which is destined to eclipse all Grecian and Assyrian greatness, the combination of their antagonism was needed to create the right equilibrium. And yet each in his day was denounced as almost a demon.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

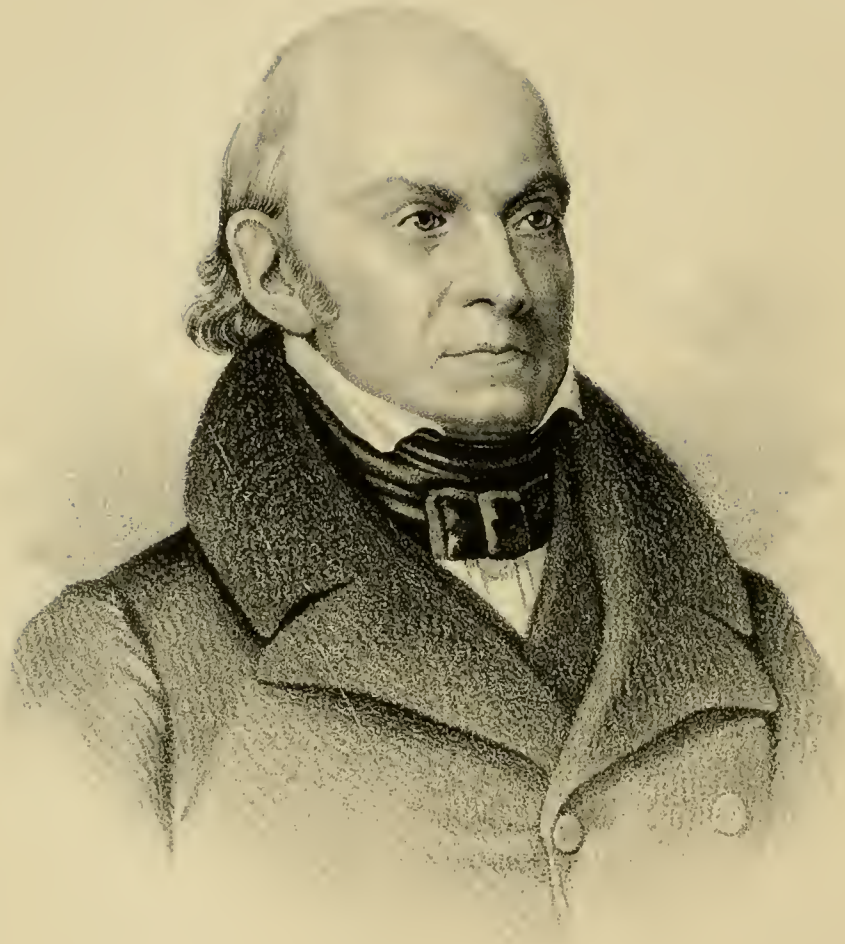
Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the Province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times, the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's administration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.


Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri Compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine."

This famous doctrine, since known as the "Monroe doctrine," was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempting to subdue portions of the American Continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830, when he went to New York to live with his son-in-law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831.



J. Q. Adams



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing on upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe,

through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of ennobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence,

in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent; examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings, and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, a residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive; but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

Upon leaving Harvard College, at the age of twenty, he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britain. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged,—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London; a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishment which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts, from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston, in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which

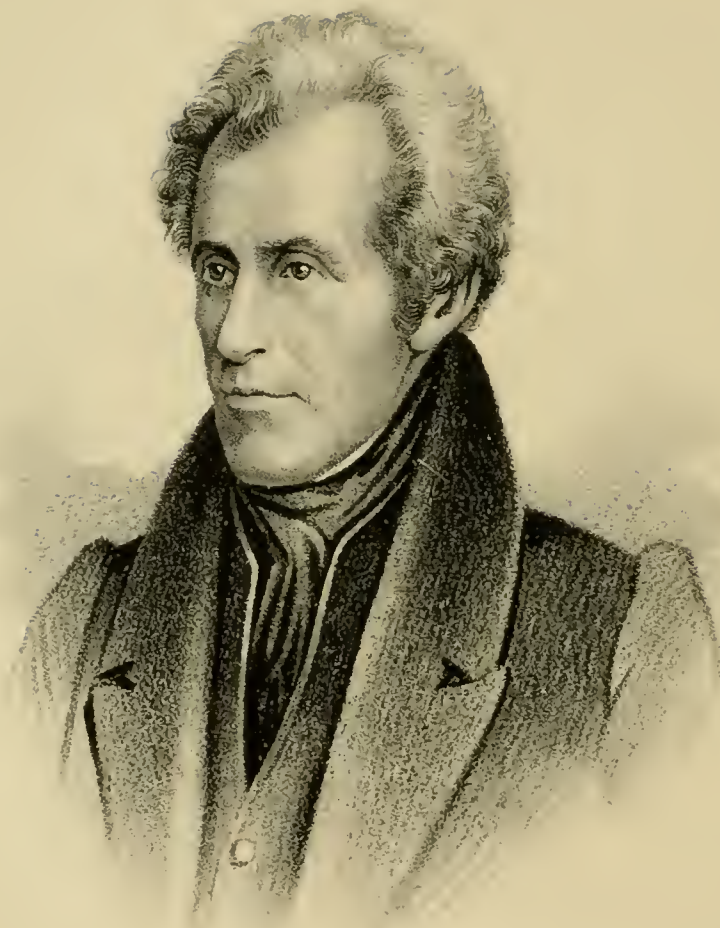
was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast, seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to Congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave 'battle' for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the proslavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

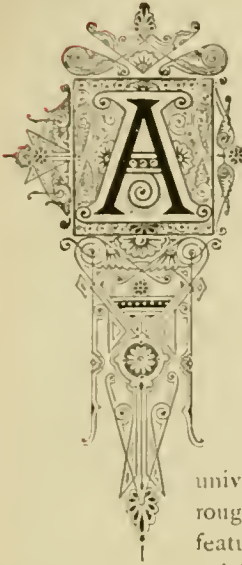
It has been said of President Adams, that when his body was bent and his hair silvered by the lapse of fourscore years, yielding to the simple faith of a little child, he was accustomed to repeat every night, before he slept, the prayer which his mother taught him in his infant years.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "*This is the end of earth;*" then after a moment's pause he added, "*I am content.*" These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.



ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very

little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-splattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes,—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange,

and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed solicitor for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with the Sharp Knife.

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he rode to Philadelphia, where Congress then held its

sessions,—a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's administration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britain commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez; and after a delay of several weeks there, without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinions; and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Favettesville, Alabama.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March, 1814. The bend

of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breast-work of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample supply of arms were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the nine hundred warriors were killed. A few probably, in the night, swam the river and escaped. This ended the war. The power of the Creeks was broken forever. This bold plunge into the wilderness, with its terrific slaughter, so appalled the savages, that the haggard remnants of the bands came to the camp, begging for peace.

This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians. No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue. Immediately he was appointed major-general.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson came to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans. And the battle of New Orleans which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was two thousand six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of the government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were that of a devoted Christian man.



Mr. Warburton



MARTIN VAN BUREN.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered

or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village,

he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican party was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights; though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing reputation led him after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's administration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had

the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; and in the same year, he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the Administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned

home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."


His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.


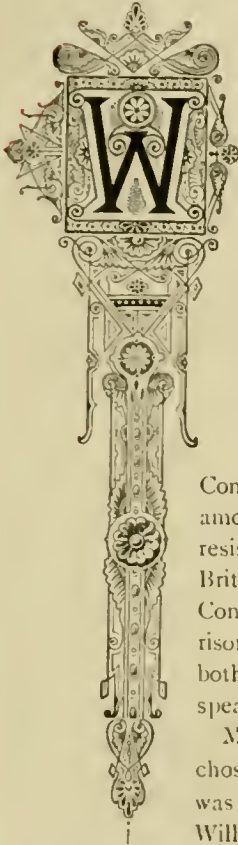
He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect of the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.



W. H. Harrison



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

Mr Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed

in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from Presi-

dent Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the North-western Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory north-west of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then 27 years of age, was appointed by John Adams, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after, also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his administration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. About

the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnese tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting-grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

But the Prophet was not merely an orator: he was, in the superstitious minds of the Indians, invested with the superhuman dignity of a medicine-man or a magician. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms.

The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accoutrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompanied by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and an entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned: they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept every thing before them, and completely routing the foe,

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm-house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. The war-whoop was resounding everywhere in the forest. The horizon was illuminated with the conflagration of the cabins of the settlers. Gen. Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-in-chief of the North-western army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage; but General Harrison was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

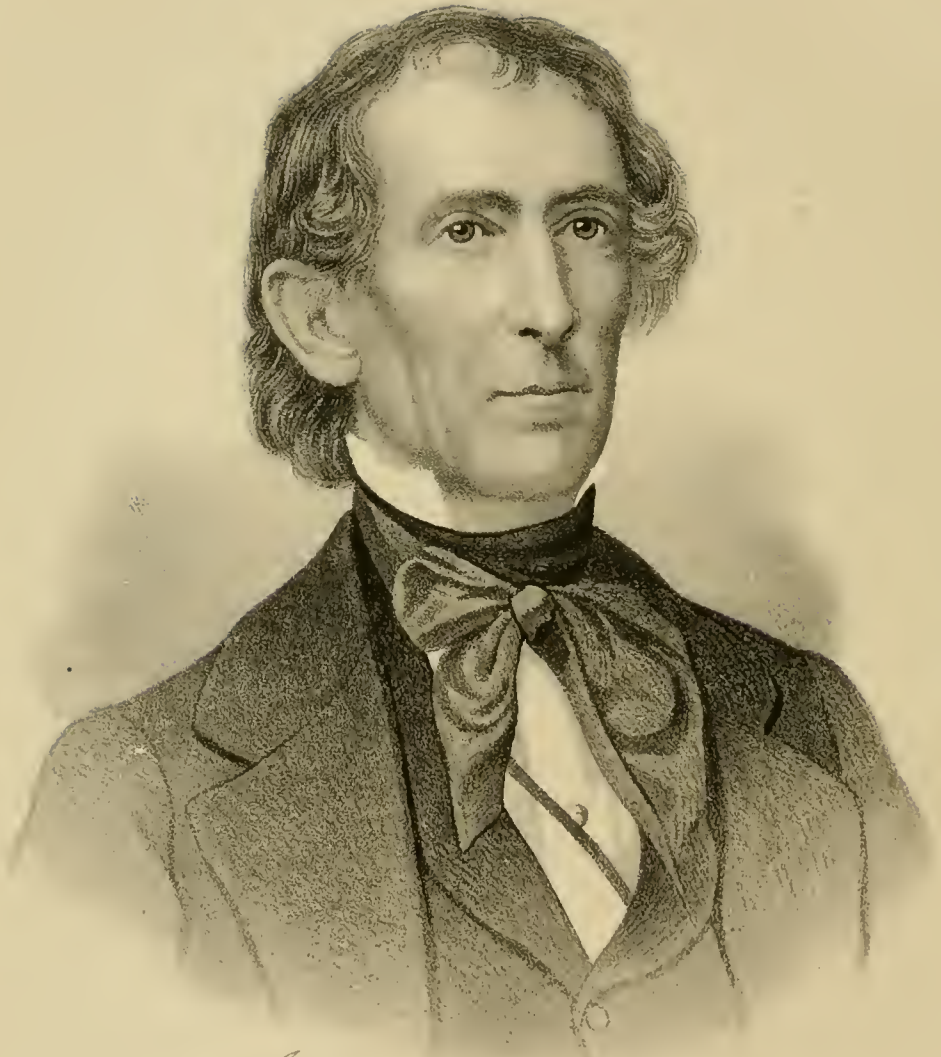
He won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member; and whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

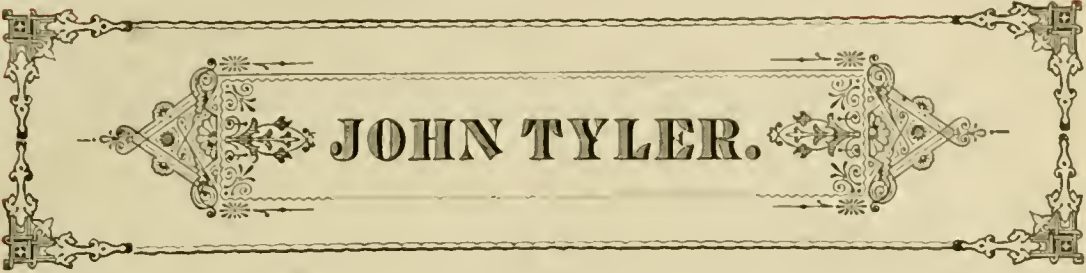
In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate.

In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen. Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.



John Tyler



JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Govern-

ment, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus constantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signally a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress,—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic

party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. His career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder; and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the culture of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the Southern Whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the Southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North: but the Vice President has but very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President, and, in reality, a Democratic Vice President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole Nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occurred. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of President Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counsellors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats. He recommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would

approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler were at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, President Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home,—Sherwood Forest, Charles-city Co., Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State-rights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.



James K. Polk

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury Co., they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth until

he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a

sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him, and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and

courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him,—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress, Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House. Strong passions were roused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr. Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on the 14th of October, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas, exerted its influence upon Congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent

with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.


The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. The day of judgement alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

'To the victors belong the spoils.' Mexico is prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right: there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war, we expended twenty thousand lives and more than a hundred million of dollars. Of this money fifteen millions were paid to Mexico.

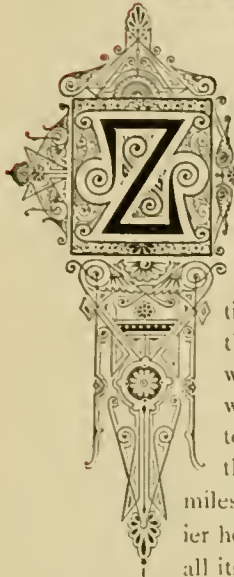
On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.



Zachary Taylor.



ZACHARY TAYLOR.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary

could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character. He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken

company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war-whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no imagination can conceive the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this gallant defence, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no in-

tellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on. Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col. Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty, had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of such wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased, near Baton Rouge. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the Nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops, the *sobriquet* of "Old Rough and Ready."

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name

had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy, expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.


In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people; and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character:—"With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like, and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket,—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.'

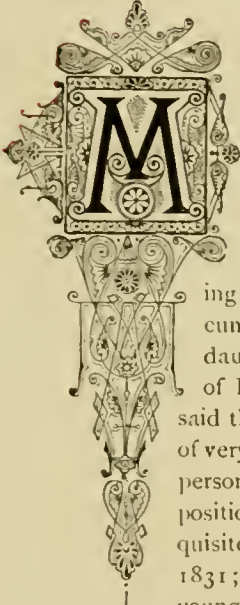
"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short, few men have ever had a more comfortable, labor-saving contempt for learning of every kind."



Millard Fillmore



MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a

young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small villiage, where some

enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate; and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory; and thus gradually there was enkindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed, educated man.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied, that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters through university halls and then enters a law office, who is by no means as

well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice of course was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly, of the State of New York, as a representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits, was then raging.

His term of two years closed; and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State, and in the year 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State.

Mr. Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-President. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.



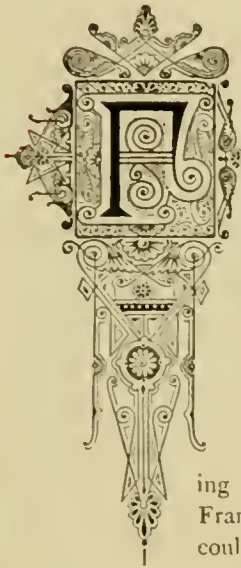
On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

Mr. Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan Expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874.



Franklin Pierce


FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian woman.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play-ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely-developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me. He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and

genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the fascinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty, and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associated.

In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States; taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the

three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined, in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce in the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, he embarked, with a portion of his troops, at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that this Nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did every thing he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years' term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world, without wife or child.

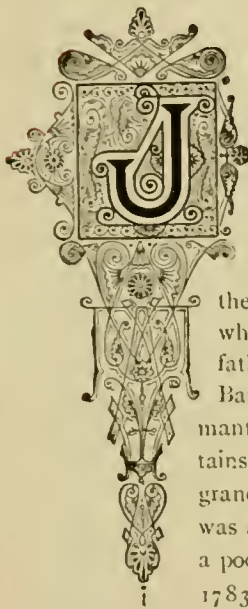
When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his town-people were often gladdened by his material bounty.



James Buchanan



JAMES BUCHANAN.



JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghenies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers en-

abled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar; and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more lucrative practice.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making repri-

sals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received; and that the reply should be returned, that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such, took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered. He could not, with his long-avowed prin-

ciples, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared, that if he were elected, and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them, as they retired, the National Capitol at Washington, and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the South had professed to ask of the North was non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active co-operation of the Government to defend and extend the institution.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860; nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumpter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered; and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike marvelous. The Nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away, and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness. At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

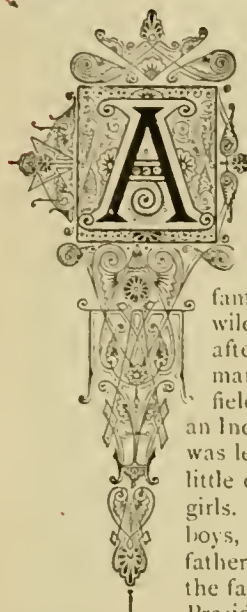
The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion. He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.



A. Lincoln

ABRAHAM

LINCOLN.



ABRAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States

whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

Of course no record has been kept of the life of one so lowly as Thomas Lincoln. He was among the poorest of the poor. His home was a wretched log-cabin; his food the coarsest and the meanest. Education he had none; he could never either read or write. As soon as he was able to do anything for himself, he was compelled to leave the cabin of his starving mother, and push out into the world, a friendless, wandering boy, seeking work. He hired himself out, and thus spent the whole of his youth as a laborer in the fields of others.

When twenty-eight years of age he built a log-cabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaims the grateful son "I owe to my angel-mother."

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his

cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana. Where two years later his mother died.

Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Mr. Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830, and emigrated to Macon Co., Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log-cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adven-

ture his employers were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem. His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected. Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the Convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the bloody death, to which that nomination doomed him: and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country, which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good

and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterwards brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged, upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

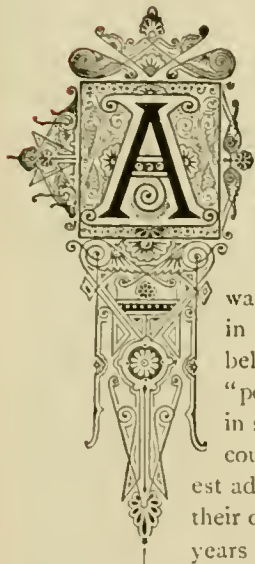
In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Ford's Theater. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater.



Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally

lost his life while heroically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner,

pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs; identifying himself with the working-classes, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished abil-

ity, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennessee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4th, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent

opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress; and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it, in everything possible, to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied, with enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On Jan. 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator in the forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was attended at Greenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.



G. S. Grant



ULYSSES S. GRANT.



ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown Co., O. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man of fair abilities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he past in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety.

From Monterey he was sent, with the fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was brevetted captain at Chapultepec.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,—“Uncle Sam has educated me for the army; though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too.”

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of

June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one-hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and technical measures put the Union Army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the Rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defence. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the Nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes.

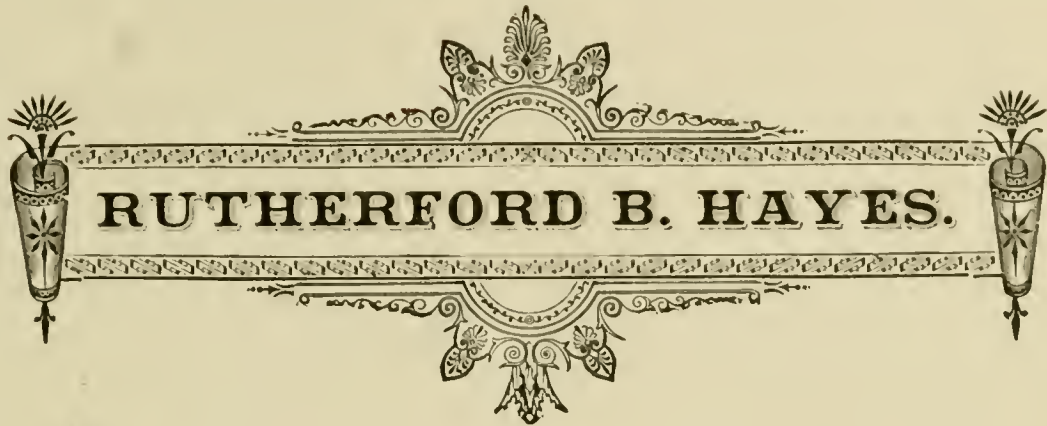
The National Convention of the Republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States.

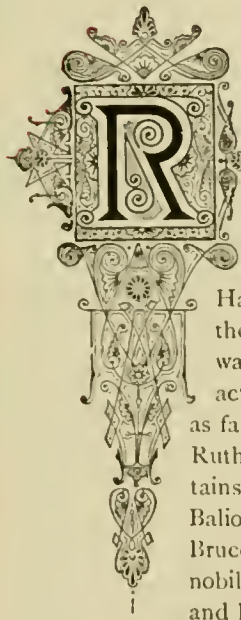
He was the most prominent candidate before the Republican National Convention in 1880 for a re-nomination for President. He went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant's fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The General was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated as General of the Army and retired by Congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious General.



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes the father of President Hayes, was

born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best families of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and opened-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he choose to undertake. He was a member of the Church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day, when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the

subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

"You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes. "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet." The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition, and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which are marked traits of his character.

His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marriage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase,

Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times.

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress, from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party, but his administration was an average one.



J. A. Garfield



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death, but undoubtedly very much. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, O., near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family to-

gether. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Leitcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way. He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Disciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, says of him in reference to his religion:

"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity.'"

Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, Nov. 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

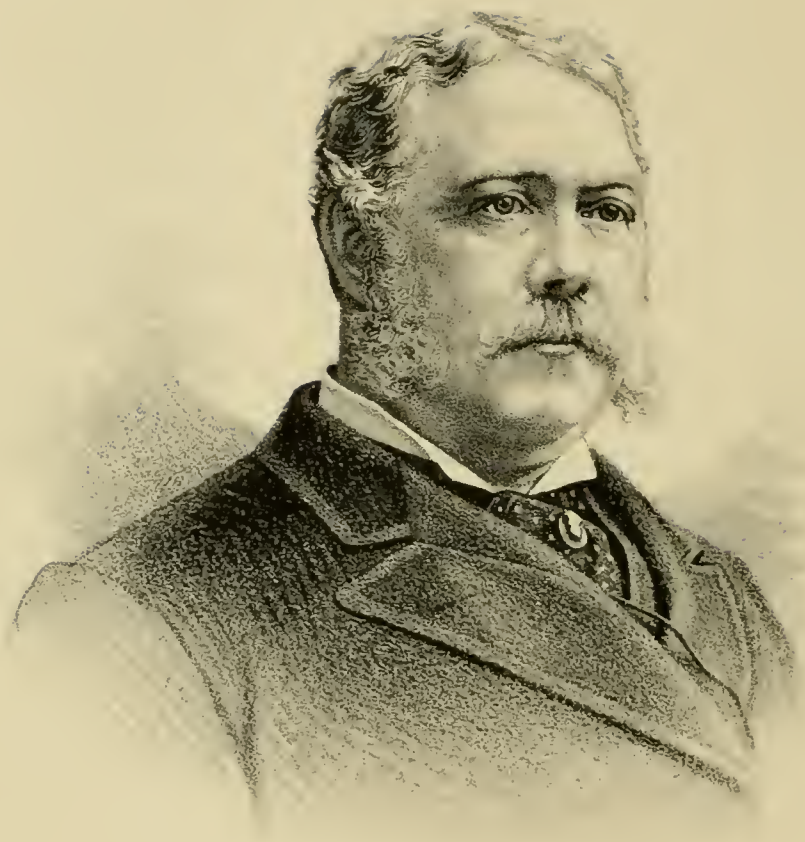
Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lincoln, on his success commissioned him Brigadier-General, Jan. 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff."

The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with

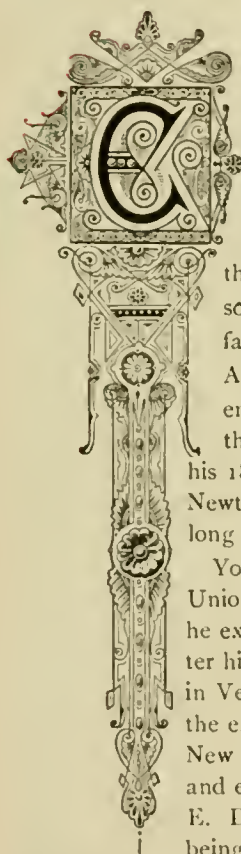
his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the Major-General.

Without an effort on his part Gen. Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President in 1880. Of his labors in Congress Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunal of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U. S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard round the world." Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 19, 1883, at Eltheron, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.



C. A. Astor



CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with \$500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant

Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in an appeal. Wm. M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the People, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slave-holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly

followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, each of the gentlemen composing it were able lawyers, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July, 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.


Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering,—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized na-

tions were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly God-like. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and be it said to his credit that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

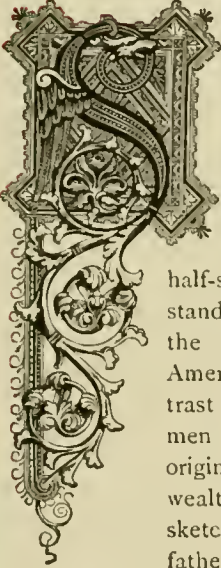
At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticised his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully, until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself.



Grover Cleveland



S. Grover Cleveland.



STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark the humble birth-place of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister,

with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good, old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys, in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of 14 years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most

emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid \$50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive \$100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time. Otherwise he did not exhibit as yet any particular "flashes of genius" or eccentricities of talent. He was simply a good boy.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of 500 or 600 people, 15 miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his

calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask the advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply. "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? What ever put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at \$50 a year, while he could "look around." One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, for the nominal sum of \$3 or \$4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and, although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair and his overcoat—he had none—yet he was nevertheless prompt and regular. On the first day of his service here, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms

in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions which were ferreted out and magnified during the last Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The *New York Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885. For his Cabinet officers he selected the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.



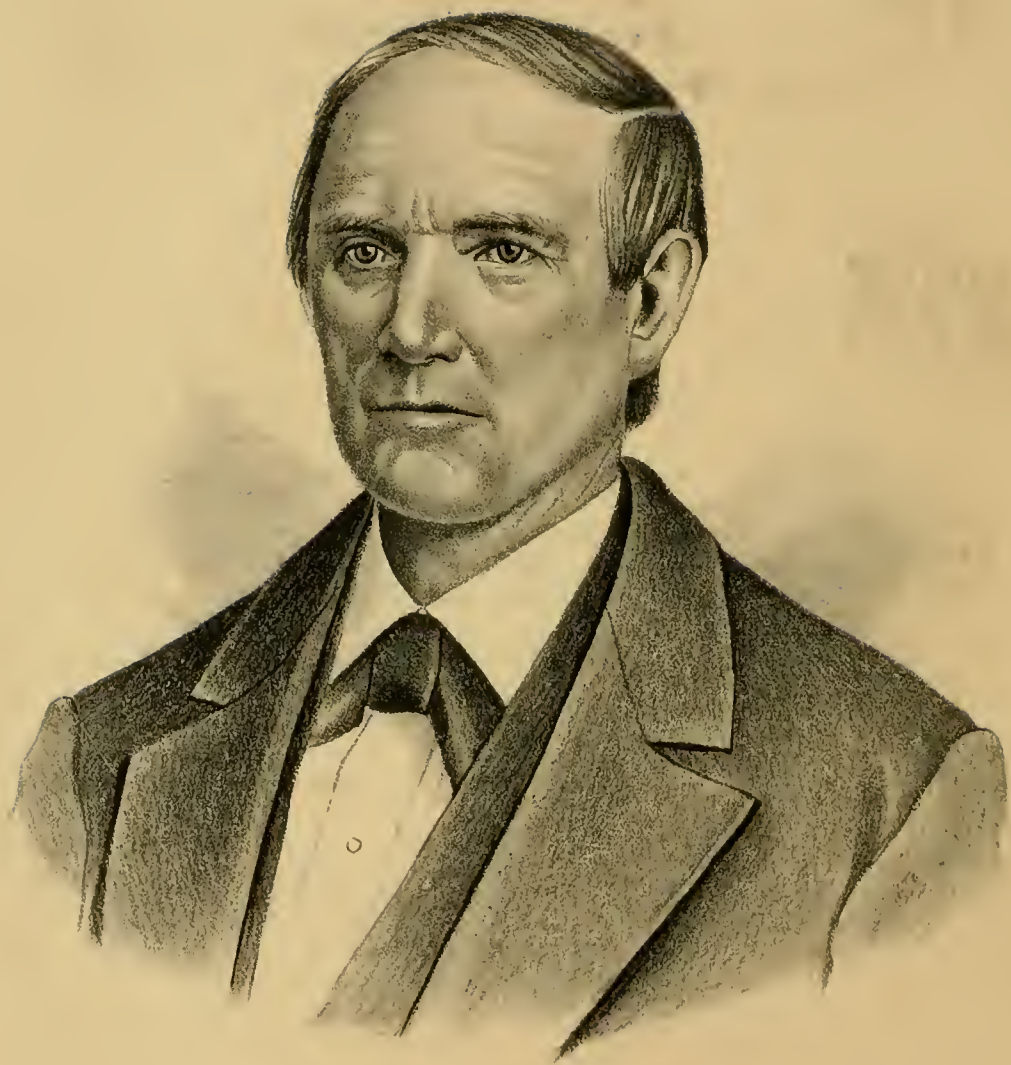




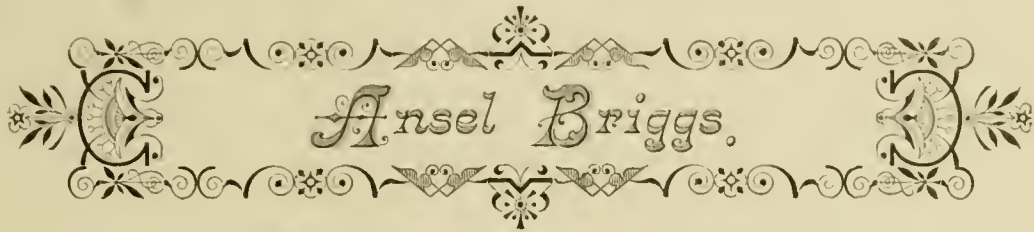
GOVERNORS.







Amel Briggs



Ansel Briggs.



ANSEL BRIGGS, the first gentleman chosen to fill the gubernatorial chair of Iowa after its organization as a State, was a native of Vermont, and was born Feb. 3, 1806. His parents, who likewise were New Englanders, were Benjamin and Electa Briggs. The boyhood of our subject was passed in his native State, and in attendance upon the common schools he received a fair education which was subsequently improved by a term at Norwich Academy. When a young man he removed with his parents to Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, where young Briggs engaged in the work of establishing stage lines. He also here embarked in political affairs and as a Whig ran for the office of County Auditor but was defeated by John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat.

After remaining in Ohio for six years, the glowing accounts of the fair fields and the fertile prairies of the Territory of Iowa, led him westward across the Father of Waters. He had previously united his fortunes in life with Nancy M. Dunlap, daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer in the War of 1812. Even prior to this marriage he had chosen a wife, a lady who was born on the same day and year as himself, but of whom he was soon bereft. He brought with him to Iowa his little family and located at Andrew, in Jackson County. Seeing the

opportunity here for resuming his former business, he began opening up stage lines, frequently driving the old stage coach himself. He made several contracts with the Postoffice Department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City and other routes, thus opening up and carrying on a very important enterprise. Politically, Gov. Briggs was a Democrat, and on coming to Iowa identified himself with that party. In 1812 he was chosen a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently was elected Sheriff of the same county. He had taken a leading part in public affairs, and upon the formation of the State Government in 1816, he became a prominent candidate for Governor, and though his competitors in his own party were distinguished and well-known citizens, Mr. Briggs received the nomination. The convention was held in Iowa City, on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1816, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two, and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Sheperd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The

election was held Oct. 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The principal question between the two leading parties, the Democratic and the Whig, at this period, was that of the banking system. It is related that a short time prior to the meeting of the convention which nominated Mr. Briggs, that in offering a toast at a banquet, he struck the key-note which made him the popular man of the hour. He said, "No banks but earth and they well tilled." This was at once caught up by his party and it did more to secure him the nomination than anything else. His administration was one void of any special interest. He labored in harmonious accord with his party, yet frequently exhibited an independence of principle, characteristic of his nature. The Missouri boundary question which caused a great deal of excited controversy at this period, and even a determination to resort to arms, was handled by him with great ability.

On his election as Executive of the State, Gov. Briggs sold out his mail contract, but after the expiration of his term of service he continued his residence in Jackson County. In 1870 he removed to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before the day of railroads in that section, making the trip by carriage. On the occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence on the Nebraska side of the river and six miles above Council Bluffs, and which for a time was a vigorous rival of Omaha. During the mining excitement, in 1860, he made a trip to Colorado, and three years later, in company with his son John and a large party, went to Montana, where he remained until the year

1865, when he returned to his home in Iowa.

As above stated, Gov. Briggs was twice married, his first wife being his companion for a brief time only. His second wife bore him eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter, Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the family, is editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died Dec. 30, 1847, while her husband was Governor of the State. She was a devoted Christian lady, a strict member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of strong domestic tastes. She was highly educated, and endowed by nature with that womanly tact and grace which enabled her to adorn the high position her husband had attained. She dispensed a bounteous hospitality, though her home was in a log house, and was highly esteemed and admired by all who met her.

Gov. Briggs went in and out among his people for many years after his retirement from the executive office, and even after his return from the Montana expedition. He was admired for his able services rendered so unselfishly during the pioneer period of the now great and populous State. His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was of brief duration, lasting only five weeks, indeed only three days before his death he was able to be out. His demise occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, Neb., at half-past three of the morning of May 5, 1881. His death was greatly mourned all over the State. Upon the following day, Gov. Gear issued a proclamation reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be put at half-mast during the day upon which the funeral was held, which was the following Sunday succeeding his death.





S. Hempstead



Stephen Hempstead.



STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, second Governor of Iowa, is a native of Connecticut, where, at New London, he was born Oct. 1, 1812. He resided in that State with his parents until 1828, when the family came West, locating upon a farm near Saint Louis. This was the home of young Stephen until 1830, when he went to Galena, Ill., where he served in the capacity of a clerk in a commission house for a time. He was there during the exciting period of the Black Hawk troubles, and was an officer in an artillery company which had been organized for the protection of Galena. After the defeat of Black Hawk and the consequent termination of Indian troubles, he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he remained for about two years. On account of difficulties which he got into about sectarianism and abolitionism, he left the college and returned to Missouri. He shortly afterward entered the office of Charles S. Hempstead, a prominent lawyer of Galena, and began the study of the profession in which he afterward became quite pro-

ficient. In 1836 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, which at the time embraced the Territory of Iowa, and the same year located at Dubuque, being the first lawyer who began the practice of his profession at that place.

As might be expected in a territory but thinly populated, but one which was rapidly settling up, the services of an able attorney would be in demand in order to draft the laws. Upon the organization of the Territorial Government of Iowa in 1838, he was, with Gen. Warner Lewis, elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, which assembled in Burlington that year. He was Chairman of the Committee Judiciary, and at the second session of that body was elected its President. He was again elected a member of the Council, in 1845, over which he also presided. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates of Dubuque County, for the first convention to frame a constitution for the State. In 1848, in company with Judge Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed by the Legislature Commissioner to revise the laws of the State, which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851.

In 1850 Mr. Hempstead was elected Governor of

the State, and served with ability for four years, that being the full term under the Constitution at the time. He received 13,186 votes against 11,403 cast for his opponent, James L. Thompson. After the vote had been canvassed a committee was appointed to inform the Governor-elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Gov. Hempstead, accompanied by the retiring Executive, Gov. Briggs, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House where the Governor-elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This was an important period in the history of the State, being at a time when the public affairs were assuming definite shape, and indeed it was what might be termed the formative period. The session of the Legislature passed many important acts which were approved by the Governor, and during his term there were fifty-two new counties formed. Gov. Hempstead in his message to the Fourth General Assembly in December, 1852, stated that among other things, the population of the State according to the Federal census was 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of funded debt which was payable at its option.

Among the numerous counties organized was one named Buncombe, which received its name in the following way: The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then being inaugurated, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby Legislature" and elected as Governor, Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to the self-constituted body a lengthy message in which he sharply criticized the regular General Assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useful speeches much to the hindrance of business. To

these he especially referred, charging them with speaking for "Buncombe," and recommended that as a lasting memorial a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized on by the Legislature, and the county of Buncombe was created with few dissenting voices. However, the General Assembly, in 1862, changed the name to Lyon, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon who was killed in the early part of the Civil War.

The season of 1851 was one of great disappointment to the pioneers of Iowa, and much suffering was the result of the bad season of that year. By the year 1854, the State had fully recovered from the depression thus produced, and that year as well as the following, the emigration from the East was unprecedented. The prairies of Illinois were lined day after day with a continuous caravan of emigrants pushing on toward Iowa. During a single month 1743 wagons bound for Iowa passed through Peoria. So remarkable had been the influx of people into the State, that in an issue of the *Burlington Telegraph* appeared the following statement: "Twenty thousand emigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

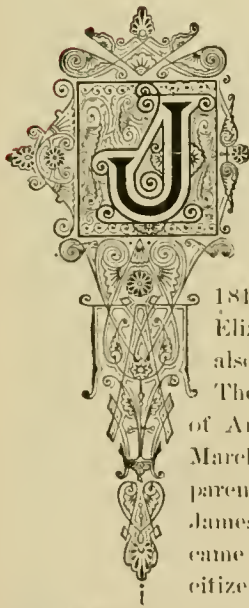
At the expiration of his term of service, which occurred in the latter part of the year 1854, Gov. Hempstead returned to his old home at Dubuque. In 1855 he was elected County Judge of Dubuque County, and so acceptably did he serve the people that for twelve years he was chosen to fill that position. Under his administration the principal county building, including the jail, poorhouse, as well as some valuable bridges, were erected. Owing to ill-health he was compelled to retire from public life, passing the remainder of his days in quietude and repose at Dubuque. There he lived until Feb. 16, 1883, when, at his home, the light of his long and eventful life went out. The record he has made, which was an honorable and distinguished one, was closed, and Iowa was called upon to mourn the loss of one of her most distinguished pioneer citizens. He had been an unusually useful man of the State and his services, which were able and wise, were rendered in that unselfish spirit which distinguished so many of the early residents of this now prosperous State.



James Buchanan



James W. Grimes.



AMES W. GRIMES, the third gentleman to fill the Executive Chair of the State of Iowa, was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough Co., N. H., Oct. 20, 1816. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Grimes, were also natives of the same town. The former was born on the 11th of August, 1772, and the mother March 19, 1773. They became the parents of eight children, of whom James was the youngest and became one of the most distinguished citizens of Iowa. He attended the district schools, and in early childhood evinced an unusual taste for learning. Besides attending the district schools, the village pastor instructed him in Greek and Latin. After completing his preparations for college, which he did at Hampton Academy, he entered Dartmouth College, in August, 1832, which was in the sixteenth year of his age. He was a hard student, advanced rapidly, and in February, 1835, bid adieu to the college halls, and with James Walker, of Peterborough, N. H., he began the study of his chosen profession.

Feeling that his native State afforded too limited advantages, and, in fact, being of a rather adventurous disposition, as well as ambitious, he desired broader fields in which to carve for himself a fortune. He accordingly left the home that had sheltered him during his boyhood days, and turning his face Westward proceeded until he had crossed the great Father of Waters. It was in 1836, and young Grimes was indeed young to thus take upon himself such responsibilities; but possessing business tact, determination and tenacity, as well as an excellent professional training, he determined to open an office in the then new town of Burlington, Iowa. Here he hung out his shingle, and ere long had established a reputation which extended far beyond the confines of the little city.

In April, 1837, he was appointed City Solicitor, and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1844 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor with

superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the Representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, Dec. 1, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

Mr. Grimes had become prominently identified with the Whig party, and being distinguished as an able lawyer, as well as a fair-minded, conscientious man, he was a prominent candidate for Governor before the convention which met in February, 1854. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa and the last. He was chosen as a nominee for Governor, was duly elected, and in December, 1854, assumed the duties of the office. Shortly after his election it was proposed that he should go to the United States Senate, but he gave his admirers to understand that he was determined to fill the term of office for which he had been chosen. This he did, serving the full term to the entire satisfaction of all parties. He was a faithful party leader, and so able were his services that, while at the time of his election as Governor Democracy reigned supreme in the State and its representatives in Congress were allied to the slave power, he turned the State over to the Republican party.

His term of office expired Jan. 14, 1858, when he retired from the Executive Chair, only, however, to assume the responsibilities of a United States Senator. Upon the 4th of March of the following year he took his seat in the Senate and was placed upon the Committee on Naval Affairs, upon which he remained during his Senatorial career, serving as Chairman of that important committee from December, 1861. Jan. 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen to represent Iowa in the Senate of the United States, receiving all but six of the votes of the General Assembly in joint convention.

His counsel was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Al-

ways ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth \$6,000 to the Congregational College, at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes, and assumed July 20, 1865, by the Trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating \$5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of \$5,000 to Dartmouth College, and \$1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe, April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home Sept. 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election, Feb. 5, 1872, and was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.

Senator Grimes was united in marriage at Burlington, Ia., Nov. 9, 1846, with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Neally. Mr. Grimes stood in the foremost ranks among the men of his time, not only in the State but of the nation. The young attorney who left the granite hills of New Hampshire for the fertile prairies of the West, distinguished himself both as an attorney and a statesman. His personal history is so inseparably interwoven in that of the history of the State that a sketch of his life is indeed but a record of the history of his adopted State during the years of his manhood and vigor.



R. P. Lowe



Ralph P. Lowe.



RALPH P. LOWE, the fourth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born in Ohio in the year 1808, and like many others of the distinguished men of Iowa, came within her borders in early pioneer times. He was a young man but a little over thirty years of age when he crossed the great Father of Waters, settling upon its western bank at the then small village of Muscatine. He at once identified himself with the interests of the growing city, and ere long became quite prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. He was shortly afterward chosen as a representative from Muscatine County to the Constitutional Convention of 1844, which framed the Constitution which was rejected by the people.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became District Judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was District Judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in

the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspv for Lieutenant-Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know-Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Gov. Lowe was inaugurated Jan. 11, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind, and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Gov. Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of Jan. 10, 1860, reviewing the preceeding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow-citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857, did

not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, were there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved Feb. 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Capt. Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the 1st of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River, the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great

alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Gov. Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Gov. Lowe was appointed one of the three Judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Gov. Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.





Samuel O. Smith



Samuel J. Kirkwood.



HE fifth Governor of Iowa was Samuel J. Kirkwood. He was born in Hartford County, Md., on his father's farm, Dec. 20, 1813. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, who became the mother of two sons. After the death of this companion, the elder Kirkwood was united in marriage with Mary Alexander, who bore him three children, all of whom were sons. Of this little family Samuel was the youngest, and when ten

years of age was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by John McLeod, a relative of the family. Here he remained for four years, giving diligent attention to his studies, at the close of which time he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk. In this capacity he continued with the exception of eighteen months, until he reached his majority. During the interval referred to, young Kirkwood was living the life of a pedagogue in York County, Pa.

In the year 1835, Samuel quit Washington and came westward to Richland County, Ohio. His father and brother had preceded him from Maryland, locating upon a timbered farm in the Buckeye State. Here Samuel lent them valuable assistance in clearing the farm. He was ambitious to enter the legal profession, and in the year 1841, an oppor-

tunity was afforded him to enter the office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio. The following two years he gave diligent application to his books, and in 1843, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was then fortunate enough to form an association in the practice of his profession with his former preceptor, which relations continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as Prosecuting Attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the Constitutional Convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the Supreme Judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska Act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland District" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district com-

posed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served in the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as Gen. A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated Jan. 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great Civil War. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the Federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of \$800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but \$300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining \$500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

In October, 1861, Gov. Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark, but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing private business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the Senatorship upon

his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief Senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his Senatorial term, March 1, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the Presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's Cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Gov. Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1813, to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.

In 1886 Mr. Kirkwood was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district. Considerable interest was manifested in the contest, as both the Labor and Democratic parties had popular candidates in the field.

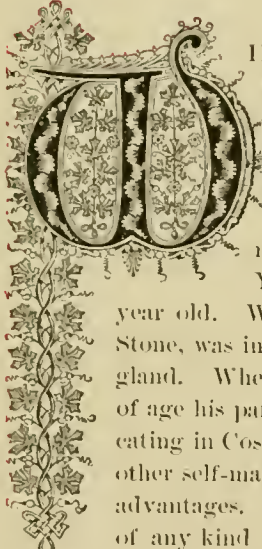




J. M. Stone



William M. Stone.



WILLIAM M. STONE, the sixth Governor of Iowa, was born Oct. 14, 1827. His parents, Truman and Lavina (North) Stone, who were of English ancestry, moved to Lewis County, N. Y., when William was but a year old. William's grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. When our subject was six years of age his parents moved into Ohio, locating in Coshocton County. Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months.

In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until he was twenty-three years of age, reading law meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his reading with Gen. Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ramey, Supreme Judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the *Knoxville Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State Convention, which met Feb. 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Co. B, Third Iowa Inf., and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mill Mo., in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis

he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified, he returned to Richmond and had his parole extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, the same month. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until Jan. 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under Gen. Davidson, at West Plains, Mo. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Col. Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Col. Stone at Milliken's Bend, La., to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a part of a brigade under Col. C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Col. Harris was taken sick, and Col. Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful.

The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Col. Stone received Gen. Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Col. Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in the left forearm. Col. Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf Department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa.

He was nominated in a Republican convention, held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a very large majority. He was breveted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing Jan. 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Gov. Stone made a very energetic and efficient Executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carioact Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.





Sam Murray



Samuel Merrill.



AMUEL MERRILL, Governor from 1868 to 1872, was born in Oxford County, Maine, Aug. 7, 1822. He is a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from England and settled in Maine in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung most of the Hills in America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who came from England in 1636, and located in Massachusetts. Nathaniel had a son, Daniel, who in turn had a son named John, and he in turn begat a son called Thomas. The latter was born Dec. 18, 1708. On the 11th of August, 1728, was born to him a son, Samuel, who was married and had a family of twelve children, one of whom, Abel, was taken by his father to Boston in 1759. Abel was married to Elizabeth Page, who had five children, one of whom, Abel, Jr., was the father of our subject. He married Abigail Hill June 25, 1809, and to them were born eight children, Samuel being the youngest but one. At the age of sixteen Samuel moved with his parents to Buxton, Maine, the native place of his mother, where his time was employed in turns in teaching and attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, and feeling that the South offered better opportunities, he immediately set out for that section. He

remained, however, but a short time, as he says "he was born too far North." Suspicion having been raised as to his abolition principles and finding the element not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the sunny South and went to the old Granite State, where the next several years were spent in farming. In 1847 he moved to Tamworth, N. H., where he engaged in the mercantile business in company with a brother, in which he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the fertile West.

It was in the year 1856 that Mr. Merrill turned his face toward the setting sun, finding a desirable location near McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm. The population increased, as also did their trade, and their house became one of the most extensive wholesale establishments on the Upper Mississippi. During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active part in politics. In 1854 he was chosen on the abolition ticket to the Legislature of New Hampshire. The following year he was again returned to the Legislature, and doubtless had he remained in that State would have risen still higher. In coming to Iowa, his experience and ability were demanded by his neighbors, and he was here called into public service. He was sent to the Legislature, and though assembled with the most distinguished men of his time, took a leading part in the important services demanded of that body. The Legislature was convened in an extra session of 1861, to provide for

the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill took an active part.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Merrill was commissioned Colonel of the 21st Iowa Infantry, and immediately went to the front. At the time Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals, Col. Merrill was placed in command, with detachments of the 21st Iowa and 99th Illinois, a portion of the 3d Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at the time eighty miles distant. On the morning of Jan. 11, 1863, he came across a body of Confederates who were advancing in heavy force. Immediate preparations for battle were made by Col. Merrill, and after briskly firing for an hour, the enemy fell back. Merrill then moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the enemy in force under Marmaduke, being about eight thousand strong, while Merrill had but one-tenth of that number. A hot struggle ensued in which the Twenty-first distinguished itself. The Confederate loss was several officers and three hundred men killed and wounded, while the Union loss was but seven killed and sixty-four wounded. The following winter the regiment performed active service, taking part in the campaign of Vicksburg. It fought under McClelland at Port Gibson, and while making the famous charge of Black River Bridge, Col. Merrill was severely wounded through the hip. He was laid up from the 17th of May to January, when he again joined his regiment in Texas, and in June, 1864, on account of suffering from his wound, resigned and returned to McGregor. In 1867 Mr. Merrill was chosen Governor of the State, being elected upon the Republican ticket. He served with such satisfaction, that in 1869 he was re-nominated and accordingly elected.

Under the administration of Gov. Merrill, the movement for the erection of the new State House was inaugurated. The Thirteenth General Assembly provided for the building at a cost of \$1,500,000, and made an appropriation with which to begin the work of \$150,000. With this sum the work was begun, and Nov. 23, 1874, the corner stone was laid in the presence of citizens from all

parts of the State. On this occasion the Governor delivered the address. It was an historical view of the incidents culminating in the labors of the day. It was replete with historical facts, showed patient research, was logical and argumentative, and at times eloquent with the fire and genius of American patriotism. It is a paper worthy of the occasion, and does justice to the head and heart that conceived it.

During the gubernatorial career of Gov. Merrill, extending through two terms, from January, 1868, to January, 1872, he was actively engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and probably no incumbent of that office ever devoted himself more earnestly to the public good, standing by the side of Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin. The two were instrumental in placing the slack-water navigation between the Mississippi and the Lakes in the way of ultimate and certain success. The Governor treated this subject to great length and with marked ability in his message to the Thirteenth General Assembly, and so earnest was he in behalf of this improvement, that he again discussed it in his message to the Fourteenth General Assembly. In the instigation of the work the Governors of the different States interested, called conventions, and through the deliberations of these assemblies the aid of the General Government was secured.

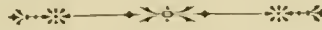
Samuel Merrill was first married to Catherine Thomas, who died in 1847, fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was united in marriage with a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. She became the mother of four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

After the expiration of his public service he returned to McGregor, but shortly afterward removed to Des Moines, where he is now residing, and is President of the Citizens' National Bank.

Thus briefly have been pointed out the leading features in the life of one of Iowa's most prominent citizens, and one who has made an honorable record both in public positions and private enterprises. He is highly esteemed in the city where he resides and is regarded as one of the faithful representatives of the sons of New England. In stature he is fully six feet high and finely proportioned.



C. C. Burdette



CYRUS CLAY CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa from 1872 to 1875, inclusive, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 24, 1829. He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was at the age of ten years, and his father two years later. He was left in destitute circumstances, and went first to learn the trade of a clothier, which, however, he abandoned after a few months, and engaged with a farmer, giving a term in the winter, however, to attendance upon the district school. When eighteen he began teaching school, and the following four years divided his time between teaching and attending the academy at Hartford. At the conclusion of this period he went to Ohio, where he engaged as a teacher for a year and a half, spending the summer at farm work.

In the year 1851 Mr. Carpenter came further westward, visiting many points in Illinois and Iowa, arriving at Des Moines, then a village of some 1,200 inhabitants. This place, however, not offering a favorable location, he proceeded on his journey, arriving in Fort Dodge June 28, 1851. Owing to his being without funds he was compelled to travel on foot, in which way the journey to Fort Dodge was made, with his entire worldly possessions in a carpet-sack which he carried in his hand. He soon found employment at Fort Dodge, as assistant to a Government surveyor. This work be-

ing completed, young Carpenter assisted his landlord in cutting hay, but soon secured another position as a surveyor's assistant. In the early part of the following January he engaged in teaching school at Fort Dodge, but in the spring was employed to take charge of a set of surveyors in surveying the counties of Emmet and Kossuth.

On his return to Fort Dodge he found the land-office, which had been established at that place, was about to open for the sale of land. Being familiar with the country and the location of the best land, he opened a private land-office, and found constant and profitable employment for the following three years, in platting and surveying lands for those seeking homes. During this period he became extensively known, and, being an active Republican, he was chosen as a standard-bearer for his section of the State. He was elected to the Legislature in the autumn of 1857. In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he volunteered and was assigned to duty as Commissary of Subsistence, much of the time being Chief Commissary of the left wing of the 16th Army Corps. In 1864 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Logan, as Chief Commissary of the 15th Army Corps. He continued in the service until the close of the war, and in August, 1865, was mustered out.

Upon the close of his service to his country he returned to his home at Fort Dodge, but, owing to so many changes which had taken place, and such an influx of enterprising men into the city, he found his once prosperous business in the hands of

others. He turned his attention to the improvement of a piece of land, where he remained until his election, in the autumn of 1866, as Register of the State Land-Office. He was re-elected in 1868, and refused the nomination in 1870. This position took him to Des Moines, but in 1870 he returned to Fort Dodge. During the summer of the following year he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor. He was elected, and inaugurated as Chief Executive of Iowa Jan. 11, 1872. In 1873 he was renominated by his party, and October 14 of that year was re-elected, his inauguration taking place Jan. 27, 1874. Gov. Carpenter was an able, popular and faithful Executive, and was regarded as one of the most honest, prominent and unselfish officials the State ever had. Plain, unassuming, modest, he won his public position more through the enthusiasm of his friends than by any personal effort or desire of his own. Everywhere, at all times and upon all occasions, he demonstrated that the confidence of his friends was justified. He took an active part in the great question of monopolies and transportation evils, which during his administration were so prominent, doing much to secure wise legislation in these respects.

Gov. Carpenter has been regarded as a public speaker of more than ordinary ability, and has upon many occasions been the orator, and always appreciated by the people.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, which position he resigned after a service of fifteen months. This step was an evidence of his unselfishness, as it was taken because another Bureau officer was to be dismissed, as it was held that Iowa had more heads of Bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of the higher grade saved the position to another. In 1881 he was elected to Congress, and served with ability, and in the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa he represented Webster County.

Gov. Carpenter was married, in March, 1864, to Miss Susan Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. No children have been born to them, but they have reared a niece of Mrs. Carpenter's.

During his entire life Mr. Carpenter has been devoted to the principles of Reform and the best

interests of all classes of citizens who, by adoption or by birth-right, are entitled to a home upon our soil and the protection of our laws, under the great charter of "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." In an address in 1852 he took advanced views upon the leading subjects of public interest. He had already laid the foundation for that love of freedom which afterwards found an ample field of labor with the Republican party. There was nothing chimerical in his views. He looked at every strata of human society, and, from the wants of the masses, wisely devined duty and prophesied destiny. He would have the people of a free Republic educated in the spirit of the civilization of the age. Instead of cultivating a taste for a species of literature tending directly to degrade the mind and deprave the heart, thereby leading back to a state of superstition and consequent barbarism, he would cultivate principles of temperance, industry and economy in every youthful mind, as the indispensable ingredients of good citizens, or subjects upon whose banner will be inscribed Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Thus early in life Mr. Carpenter saw the destined tendency of our American institutions, and the advancing civilization of the age. He saw it in the peace congress, whose deliberations have made the Rhine thrice immortal. He saw it in the prospective railway, which he believed would one day unite the shores of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific—a fact realized by the construction of the great continental railway.

It was thus early that he began to study the wants of the world, and with what clearness and directness may be seen by the correctness of his vision and the accomplishment of what he considered an inevitable necessity.

Thus, growing up into manhood, and passing onward in the rugged pathway of time, disciplined in political economy and civil ethics in the stern school of experience, he was prepared to meet every emergency with a steady hand; to bring order out of discord, and insure harmony and prosperity.

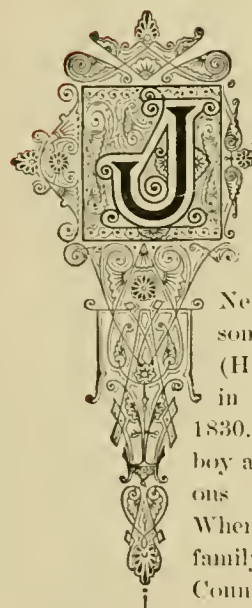
Gov. Carpenter is now engaged in the quiet pursuits of farm life, residing at Fort Dodge, where he is highly esteemed as one of her purest minded and most upright citizens.



J. G. Newbold



Joshua G. Newbold.

OSHUA G. NEWBOLD, the ninth Governor of Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania. He comes from that excellent stock known as the Friends, who very early settled in New Jersey. Joshua G. is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (House) Newbold, and was born in Fayette County, May 12, 1830. He was born a farmer's boy and was reared in the vigorous employment of farm work. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, Pa., where, in the common schools and in a select school or academy, young Newbold received his education. When sixteen years of age he accompanied the family on their return to Fayette County. Here for the following eight years he assisted his father in running a flouring-mill as well as devoting much of his time to teaching school. When about nineteen years of age our subject began the study of medicine, devoting much of his time while teaching to his medical books. He, however, abandoned the idea of becoming a physician and turned his attention to different walks in life.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, 25th Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Ala.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Ark., in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ringgold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27, losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta Campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mer-

cantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the 13th, 14th and 15th General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was Chairman of the School Committee in the 14th, and of the committee on appropriations in the 15th General Assembly. In the 15th (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. D. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair Feb. 1, 1877, and vacating it for Gov. Gear in January, 1878.

Gov. Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878, shows painstaking care and a clear, business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to \$340,826.56, more than \$90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Gov. Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will

invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Gov. Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its own personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Gov. Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist Church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pa., their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children and lost two. The names of the living are Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.

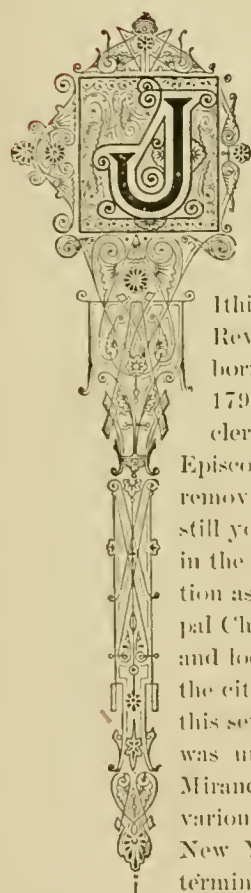




Mottler



John H. Gear.



JOHN H. GEAR, the tenth gentleman to occupy the Executive Chair of Iowa, is still a resident of Burlington. He is a native of the Empire State, where in the city of Ithica, April 7, 1825, he was born. Rev. E. G. Gear, his father, was born in New London, Conn., in 1792, and became a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His family had removed with him, while he was still young, to Pittsfield, Mass., and in the year 1816, after his ordination as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, he went to New York and located at Onondaga Hill near the city of Syracuse. Shortly after this settlement, the young minister was united in marriage with Miss Miranda E. Cook. After serving various congregations in Western New York for many years, he determined to become a pioneer in

Northern Illinois, which at the time, in the year 1836, was being rapidly settled up. He found a desirable location at Galena where he remained until 1838, when he received the appointment as Chaplain in the United States army while located at Fort Snelling, Minn. He lived a long and active life, doing much good, quitting his labors in

the year 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The only son born to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gear was J. H., afterward the distinguished Governor of Iowa. As above stated the birth occurred in 1825. In 1843, when still a young man, he came West to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside, her most distinguished citizen. Shortly after his arrival in the young city, he embarked in his mercantile career, engaging at the time with the firm of Bridgman & Bros., in the capacity of a clerk. Remaining with this firm for a little over a year, he left them for an engagement with W. F. Coolbaugh, who at one time was President of the Union National Bank, of Chicago, and who at that early period was the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He served Mr. Coolbaugh so faithfully, and with such marked ability for the following five years, that, when desirous of a partner in his business, the wealthy merchant could find no one in whom he could place greater confidence and with whom he could trust his extensive business relations that pleased him better than the young clerk. Accordingly he was associated as a partner under the firm name of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. Under this arrangement the firm did a prosperous business for the following five years, when Mr. Gear purchased the entire business, which he carried on with marked success until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is at present, besides filling other prominent business relations, President of the Rolling Mill Co., of Galesburg.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected Alderman; in 1863 was elected Mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its President. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the 14th General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the 15th General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House of Representatives for his courtesy and impartiality, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had presided over that body.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish


was 42,193. He was inaugurated Jan. 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879 by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258. Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration occurred in January of the year 1880.

Gov. Gear's business habits enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State at a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants out-standing, but not bearing interest, Sept. 30, 1881, amounted to \$22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for \$125,000 negotiated by the Executive, Auditor and Treasurer, under the law of the 18th General Assembly, and \$2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to \$245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the Normal School and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a Board of Health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State Inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Gov. Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of the town of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.



B. R. Sherman,



Buren R. Sherman.

ONE of the most distinguished gentlemen who was ever honored with the position of Chief Executive of the State is Buren R. Sherman, the eleventh Governor of Iowa, who is a native of New York. It was in the town of Phelps, in Ontario County, that he was born to his parents, Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, on the 28th of May, 1836, and was the third son of a distinguished family of children. His parents were likewise natives of the Empire State. Buren R. attended the public schools of his neighborhood, but was subsequently given advantages of the schools at Almira, N. Y., where he acquired a very thorough knowledge of the English branches. His father, who was a mechanic, advised him at the close of his studies to apprentice himself to learn some trade. He accordingly made such arrangements with S. Ayers, of Almira, to learn the trade of a watchmaker. In 1855, however, he left this position and joined his family on their removal to the then new State of Iowa. They settled upon a piece of unbroken prairie land on what is now Geneseo Township, Tama

County, his father having previously purchased land from the Government. Here Buren R. labored diligently in developing his father's fields, devoting, however, leisure hours which he was granted, to the study of law. Before leaving his Eastern home he had decided upon that profession and began its study while yet in Almira. He soon secured a position as a book-keeper in a neighboring town, and with the wages earned there, materially assisted his father in the development of their home farm. In the meantime he had applied himself diligently to the study of his books, and so studious had he been that in the summer of 1859, he was enabled to pass a creditable examination and to be admitted to the bar. The following spring the young attorney moved to Vinton, hung out his shingle and began the practice of his profession. He was associated with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman. The new firm rapidly grew into prominence, building up a prosperous practice, when Mr. Sherman withdrew to tender his services to the Government in defense of her integrity and honor.

It was early in 1861, directly after the enemy had assaulted the American flag on Sumter, that the young attorney enlisted in Co. G, 13th Iowa Vol.

Inf., and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use his crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of Clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office of Auditor of State, to which office he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was renominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Browne (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Col. Eibeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearer (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his special share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,214 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as well as L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was:

Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Gov. Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate for the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

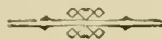
"With more railroads than any State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Gov. Sherman's term of office continued until Jan. 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the approval of his fellow-citizens.

He was married, Aug. 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. Their union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.



W. Lawrence



WILLIAM LARRABEE, the present able Governor of Iowa, and the twelfth gentleman selected by the people as the Chief Magistrate of the great Commonwealth, is a native of Connecticut. His ancestors were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century and located in Connecticut. At that time they bore the name of d'Larrabee. Adam Larrabee, the father of William, was born March 11, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of the West Point Military Academy. He served his country during the War of 1812, with distinction, holding the position of Second Lieutenant, to which he was commissioned March 1, 1811. He was promoted to the Captaincy of his company Feb. 1, 1814, and on the 30th of the following March, at the battle of Lacole Mills, during Gen. Wilkinson's campaign on the Saint Lawrence River, he was severely wounded in the lung. He eventually recovered from the injury and was united in marriage to Hannah G. Lester. This much esteemed lady was born June 3, 1798, and died on the 15th of March, 1837. Capt. Larrabee lived to an advanced age, dying in 1869, at the age of eighty-two years.

As above mentioned, William, our subject, was

born in Connecticut, the town of Ledyard being the place of his birth and Jan. 20, 1832, the date. He was the seventh child in a family of nine children, and passed the early years of his life upon a rugged New England farm, enjoying very meager educational advantages. He attended, during the winter seasons, the neighboring district schools until he reached the age of nineteen years, when, during the following two winters, he filled the position of schoolmaster. He was ambitious to do something in life for himself that would bring fortune and distinction, but in making his plans for the future he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befell him when fourteen years of age. In being trained to the use of firearms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of the sight in the right eye. This consequently unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious young men. The family lived near the seashore, only two miles away, and in that neighborhood it was the custom for at least one son in each family to go upon the sea as a sailor. The two eldest brothers of our subject had chosen this occupation while the third remained in charge of the home farm. William was thus left free to chose for himself and, like many of the youths of that day, he wisely turned his face Westward. The year 1853 found him on this journey toward the setting sun, stopping only when he came to the broad and fertile prairies of the new State of Iowa. He first joined his elder sister, Mrs.

E. H. Williams, who was at that time living at Garnavillo, Clayton County. It was this circumstance which led the young boy from Connecticut to select his future home in the northeastern portion of Iowa. He resumed his occupation as a pedagogue, teaching, however, but one winter, which was passed at Hardin. The following three years he was employed in the capacity of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1871 when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer, he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as Treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even

make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally Chairman, and was also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him, he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds, his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Gov. Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights."

Gov. Larrabee was married Sept. 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Capt. G. A. Appelman. Gov. Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.





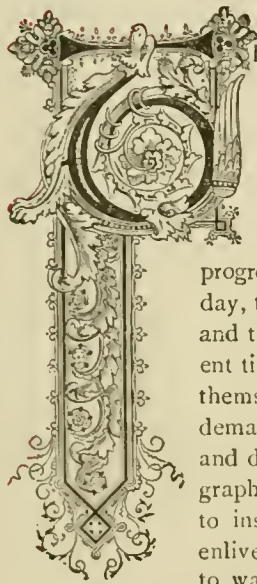
LOUISA COUNTY,

IOWA.





INTRODUCTORY.



THE time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of this county to perpetuate the names of their pioneers, to furnish a record of their early settlement, and relate the story of their progress. The civilization of our day, the enlightenment of the age and the duty that men of the present time owe to their ancestors, to themselves and to their posterity, demand that a record of their lives and deeds should be made. In biographical history is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties, and to waft down the river of time a

safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this country from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the great and aged men, who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage, are passing to their graves. The number remaining who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that an actual necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay, before all the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Time.

To be forgotten has been the great dread of mankind from remotest ages. All will be forgotten soon enough, in spite of their best works and the most earnest efforts of their friends to preserve the memory of their lives. The means employed to prevent oblivion and to perpetuate their memory has been in proportion to the amount of intelligence they possessed. The pyramids of Egypt were built to perpetuate the names and deeds of their great rulers. The exhumations made by the archeologists of Egypt from buried Memphis indicate a desire of those people

to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. The erection of the great obelisks were for the same purpose. Coming down to a later period, we find the Greeks and Romans erecting mausoleums and monuments, and carving out statues to chronicle their great achievements and carry them down the ages. It is also evident that the Mound-builders, in piling up their great mounds of earth, had but this idea—to leave something to show that they had lived. All these works, though many of them costly in the extreme, give but a faint idea of the lives and characters of those whose memory they were intended to perpetuate, and scarcely anything of the masses of the people that then lived. The great pyramids and some of the obelisks remain objects only of curiosity; the mausoleums, monuments and statues are crumbling into dust.

It was left to modern ages to establish an intelligent, undecaying, immutable method of perpetuating a full history—immutable in that it is almost unlimited in extent and perpetual in its action; and this is through the art of printing.

To the present generation, however, we are indebted for the introduction of the admirable system of local biography. By this system every man, though he has not achieved what the world calls greatness, has the means to perpetuate his life, his history, through the coming ages.

The scythe of Time cuts down all; nothing of the physical man is left. The monument which his children or friends may erect to his memory in the cemetery will crumble into dust and pass away; but his life, his achievements, the work he has accomplished, which otherwise would be forgotten, is perpetuated by a record of this kind.

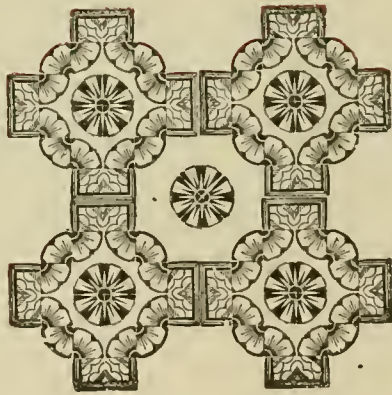
To preserve the lineaments of our companions we engrave their portraits, for the same reason we collect the attainable facts of their history. Nor do we think it necessary, as we speak only truth of them, to wait until they are dead, or until those who know them are gone: to do this we are ashamed only to publish to the world the history of those whose lives are unworthy of public record.

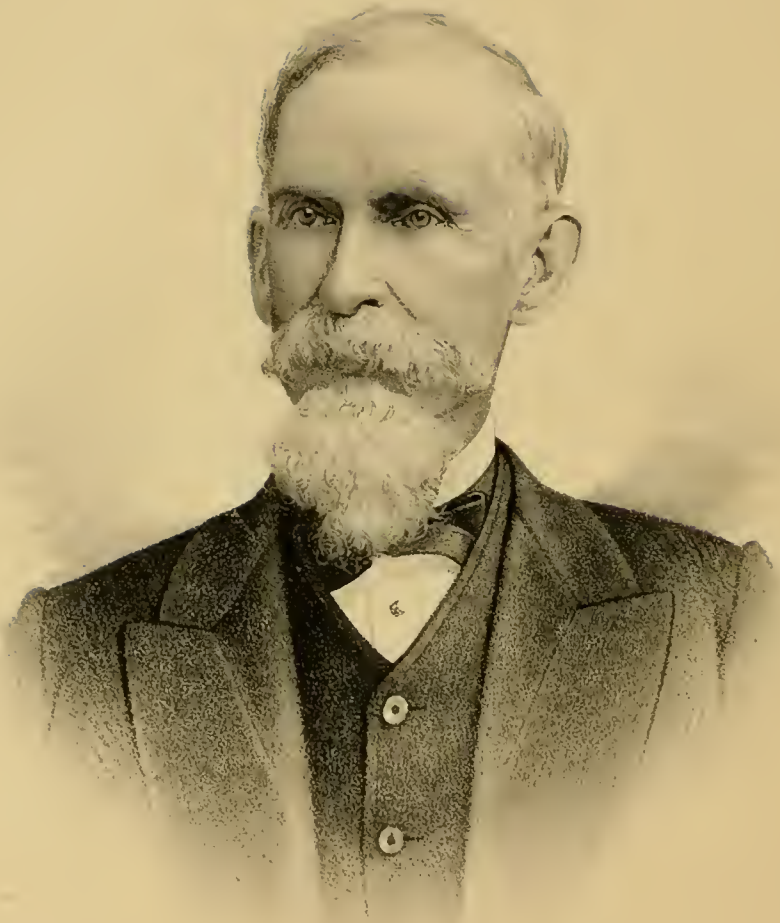




BIOGRAPHICAL.



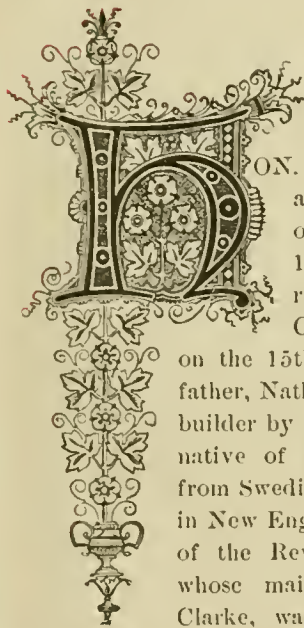
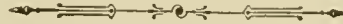




Very truly yours
Francis Springer



BIOGRAPHICAL.



NON. FRANCIS SPRINGER, a distinguished pioneer of Louisa County, of 1838, and now an honored resident of Columbus City, was born in Maine, on the 15th of April, 1811. His father, Nathaniel Springer, a ship-builder by occupation, was also a native of Maine, and descended from Swedish ancestors, who settled in New England prior to the War of the Revolution. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Clarke, was a daughter of Capt.

John Clarke, of Connecticut, who was a member of an old New England family. His parents, when our subject was about eleven years of age, had removed from Portland to Portsmouth, N. H., and there he was separated from them and went to live with a farmer's family some thirty miles in the country, with whom he had his home about ten years, the first six of which he worked on a farm in summer, and attended the common school in the winter months. In his eighteenth year he attended the fall term of the Rochester (N. H.) Academy, and received from its preceptor a certificate of qualification for teaching. That winter he taught his first term of school at \$10 per month, "boarding around" among the families of his pupils. After attending another term at the academy, and further

pursuing his studies by himself, teaching a term of school from time to time, three more terms in all, but of course at better pay, he returned, in 1834, to Portland, where he began to read law in the office of William Goodenow, a highly respected lawyer of that city. To help meet current expenses, he served at odd times as assistant editor on the *Portland Courier*, whose editor and proprietor was Seba Smith, the gifted author of the celebrated "Jack Downing Letters."

Mr. Springer was admitted to the bar in 1838. The Great West was then attracting the notice of young professional men by its wonderful resources and great inducements to emigrants, where cities were springing into existence on every hand, inviting talent and energy to seek a footing and grow up with the country. Following the popular impulse, our young attorney emigrated from Maine to Iowa, in company with his friend, Edward H. Thomas, who was also a disciple of Blackstone, reaching Burlington, and afterward Wapello, in December, 1838, where a liberal practice awaited them. In politics they were Whigs, and soon won prominence in public matters.

In 1840 Mr. Springer was elected a member of the Territorial Senate for the term of two years, from the district composed of the counties of Louisa and Washington, and the territory west which had then but lately been reclaimed from the Indians. He was re-elected to the same position at the succeeding election of 1842. In 1846 he was elected

to the State Senate for four years, from the district which was then composed alone of the counties of Louisa and Washington. In 1849, and again in 1850, he was appointed special agent of the post-office department, charged with the duty of visiting the post-offices of Wisconsin, transferring the Government money in those offices to St. Louis, which he successfully accomplished. In May, 1851, he was appointed by President Fillmore Register of the United States Land Office at Fairfield, Iowa, and served until May, 1853.

Mr. Springer returned to Wapello in November, 1853, but his health being somewhat impaired, he removed in December of the same year to Columbus City Township, where, taking rooms in the house of his friend, James Manley, he became engaged in improving and opening two farms on his land in that township, one adjoining Mr. Manley on the north, afterward known as the Morgan farm, on which he had erected by the fall of 1854 a dwelling, in which he moved and continued to occupy until the spring of 1860, when, having in the preceding years opened and improved a farm of 800 acres a half-mile south of Columbus City, he took up his abode in its fine mansion house in May, 1860, and it thereafter became the family homestead. Since 1881 this homestead farm has been the property and residence of his son-in-law, Hilton M. Letts, the present Chairman of the Louisa County Board of Supervisors. In the meantime Mr. Springer had not entirely suspended his law practice. In 1854 he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Louisa County, and, on the death of Judge Wright Williams, became ex-officio County Judge, to which office he was elected in 1855. In 1856 our subject was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and by that body was elected its President. In 1858 he was elected Judge of the District Court, and was re-elected in 1862 and 1866. He resigned that office in 1869, and accepted the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector, tendered him by Gen. Grant. In that office he served until 1877, since which time he has practically lived a retired life.

In December, 1842, Mr. Springer was married to Miss Nancy R. Coleman, daughter of Hon. John M. Coleman, of Iowa City, her father a native of Ken-

tucky and her mother of Ireland. She was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 8, 1825, and died of pneumonia, at Cimarron, N. M., Nov. 19, 1874, while on a visit to her son Frank. Mrs. Springer was a lady admired for her intellectual qualities, as well as for her loveliness of character. By their union seven children were born, six sons and one daughter. Two of the sons first born died in infancy.

Frank Springer, the third son, was born in Wapello, June 17, 1848. In his years from eight to twelve he attended the Columbus City district school, later, a year or more, the Baptist College in Burlington, completing his collegiate education at the State University at Iowa City, where he was graduated in 1867, with the highest honors of his class. He received a legal education in the office of Strong & Smythe, in Burlington, and later at the law school of the State University. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and began practice as a partner of Hon. Henry Strong in Burlington. In February, 1873, he removed to the Territory of New Mexico, where, pursuing his law practice, he became attorney for the Mexican Land Grant Company, and one of the attorneys of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. His present residence is Las Vegas, N. M. As a lawyer he ranks high in the courts of that Territory, and in recent years has won much distinction at the bar of the federal courts. He was the attorney-in-chief in the celebrated case of the United States *vs.* the Maxwell Land Grant Company, a case involving the title to a million and a half acres of land, heard on an appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States, in Washington, in March, 1887. What was thought at Washington of Mr. Springer's argument of the case may be seen from the following extracts from congratulatory letters received by Judge Springer, one from Hon. Henry Strong, written on the day the argument had been made, the other from Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, written after the decision of the court had been announced.

Extract of letter from Hon. Henry Strong :

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1887.

MY DEAR JUDGE SPRINGER:

"Your paternal heart would have swelled with pride had you heard Frank for past two days in

the United States Supreme Court. I have never seen counsel appear to better advantage; I have never heard an abler, clearer, more convincing argument in support of the legal positions taken. The court was interested, instructed, and most flatteringly attentive. Frank's manners and delivery are also *admirable*. * * * * *

"I write this without notice to Frank or his consent, as I know you would be gratified to hear of his success. * * * * *

"Faithfully yours,

"H. STRONG."

Extract of letter from Justice Samuel F. Miller:

"SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. {
"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1887. }

"Hon. F. Springer:

"MY DEAR OLD FRIEND:—Ever since your son Frank argued before our court the Maxwell Land Grant case, I have had a strong desire to write to you and tell how much I was impressed by the skill and ability of the argument. He was given an extension of time and justified the indulgence of the court by the manner in which he used it.

"It was not only the force of the reasoning which pleased me, but the easy and graceful manner, the absence of rant and over-strained voice, and the orderly arrangement of what he had to say, which is so seldom seen from our Western young men.

"The other Judges were also well pleased, though they had not the personal interest that I had in the speaker, as the son of an old friend, long loved and respected. * * * * *

"The judgment of the court was unanimous.
* * * * *

"I am, my dear Judge, your affectionate friend,
"SAMUEL F. MILLER."

Frank Springer was married in New Mexico some twelve years ago to Miss Josephine Bishop, a lady from Wisconsin. They have six children, four daughters and two sons. He has the honor of having had Springer, the county seat of Colfax County, named for him.

Warren C. Springer, the fourth son, born in Fairfield, Sept. 25, 1853, educated at Burlington and Iowa City, but not a graduate, a bright young man, much loved by all who knew him, for his kind-hearted, genial qualities, was drowned March 28, 1872, in the Iowa River, while hunting in company with his friend John Reiner.

Arthur Springer, the fifth son, was born on what is known as the Morgan farm, already mentioned,

Sept. 30, 1855, also educated at Burlington and at the State University, being graduated from the law department in the class of '77, is now practicing in Columbus Junction. He was married, Sept. 15, 1880, to Miss Nelia C. Carpenter, to whom were born three children, two sons and a daughter, two of whom, Arthur and Edith, are living. The first-born son, Frank, died in his fifth year.

Charles, the youngest son, was born on the Morgan farm, Dec. 19, 1857, also educated at Burlington and the State University, and has resided in New Mexico since 1881, engaged in the stock ranch business. In 1884 he married Miss Lottie Chase, daughter of M. M. Chase, a prominent and wealthy ranchman in Colfax County, that Territory.

Nellie, the only daughter, born Dec. 8, 1860, on the homestead plantation south of Columbus City, educated at Burlington, Iowa, Galesburg, Ill., and Ottumwa, Iowa, is the wife of Hilton M. Letts, and is mistress of the fine residence in which she was born, and the mother of two daughters, of the ages respectively of seven and two years.

A fine portrait of the Judge accompanies this sketch.



MILLO J. SMITH, President of the Wapello Canning Company, was born in Peoria County, Ill., May 20, 1851, and is a son of Edson F. and Sarah (Hungerford) Smith.

He was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a liberal education, and in 1870 came to Iowa with his parents, settling in Morning Sun Township, where he was engaged in farming until January, 1878, when, his father having been elected Treasurer of Louisa County, he came to Wapello and served as his clerk. He continued in that capacity for four years, and was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1881. Being re-elected, he held that office from January, 1882, until January, 1888, and during that time also served as Secretary of the Louisa County Mutual Insurance Company for two years.

In Louisa County, Iowa, on the 26th of January, 1876, the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Kate C. Herrick was celebrated. She was born in Wapello Township, where her parents, D. W. and

Zirelda (Jamison) Herrick, were among the early settlers. Four children were born of their union, three sons and a daughter—Walter H., Edson F., Fred M. and Josephine.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He is also a member of two life insurance orders, the V. A. S. and the Legion of Honor. He was one of the first to agitate the starting of the canning factory at Wapello, and on the organization of the company, in June, 1888, he was chosen President. A sketch of this company appears elsewhere in this work.



PROF. WALLACE B. MOFFETT, Principal of the public schools of Morning Sun, was born in DeKalb County, Ill., Dec. 20, 1861, and is the son of Rev. William T. Moffett, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. At the age of ten years he commenced life's battle for himself as a farm hand, and continued that employment until 1878, when he came with his parents to Morning Sun, Iowa. During the fall of 1879 he purchased the Morning Sun *Sentinel*, which he published in that town for a year, and then removed his press to Dexter, Dallas Co., Iowa, where he edited a paper for about the same length of time, and then sold out, returning shortly afterward to Morning Sun. He next engaged in farming for about three years, when he sold out his stock and implements with the intention of going further west, but in 1886 was employed as Principal of the High School of Morning Sun, which position he still holds. In his school duties Prof. Moffett has ever aimed to teach that which will be of practical benefit, believing that the great object in public education is to train the pupils in honest study, clear thinking, direct expression and good habits, both of body and mind, so that the State will be furnished with reliable and trustworthy citizens.

In 1880 Mr. Moffett was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Stewart, a daughter of John C. and Jane (Patterson) Stewart, who were early settlers of this county. The early educational advantages of Prof. Moffett were limited, but possessing a retentive memory and being of a studious nature, he has

gained a practical knowledge of men and events, far better than mere theory could be. In his political views he is a Republican, and takes an active part in local affairs. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

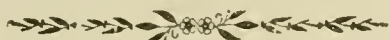


HENRY LIEBERKNECHT, a leading farmer residing on section 4, Grand View Township, has there spent his entire life. He was born in 1852, being the fifth in a family of nine children, six boys and three girls. The parents, Nicholas and Catherine E. (Reibold) Lieberknecht, were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and in their early years left their native land to make a home in the New World. Settling in Chambersburg, Pa., they there resided until 1851, when they came to Louisa County.

Our subject was reared upon his father's farm, and like so many thousands of others received his education in the district schools, after which he commenced earning his own livelihood by working at the occupation of farming. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Saloma Wiederrecht, one of Louisa County's fair daughters. Her parents, George and Saloma (Sulzberger) Wiederrecht, were natives of Baden, Germany, and after their emigration to America came directly to Louisa County, settling in Jefferson Township. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm where they yet reside, it now comprising 388 acres, fifty-eight of which are timber land, the remainder being arable land, all highly cultivated. The farm is also stocked with a good grade of Hereford cattle and Norman horses, and the latest improvements of the day. Mr. Lieberknecht casts his vote with the Republican party, and though never having been an office-seeker, has held several local positions of trust, at present being Township Trustee. He has also served as School Director for a number of terms, and is now President of the Co-operative Store at Letts. His home is pleasantly situated about one and three-fourth miles from that village, and throughout the community he is regarded as one of the most progressive farmers and worthy citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Lieberknecht are members of the

German Congregational Church, in which he holds the office of Deacon, and are the parents of seven children, though only four are now living—Mary Daisy, Ernest W., Henry Arthur and Irena May, all at home. Albert George, Elizabeth Pearl and another child, unnamed, died in infancy.

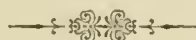


PC. WAGNER, residing on section 21, Grand View Township, about one mile from the village of Grand View, was born in York County, Pa., in 1820, and is the youngest of a family of eight children born to Philip and Ellen (Cover) Wagner. He is of German descent, his grandfather being a native of Germany, though his father, who was a farmer by occupation, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, residing in that State until his death, which occurred in 1846, at the age of sixty-five years. The mother of our subject departed this life in 1876, at the advanced age of eighty.

The boyhood days of P. C. Wagner were spent upon a farm, but at the age of sixteen years he left home in order that he might learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner, at which he afterward worked for about forty-five years in Pennsylvania and Iowa. Also learning cabinet-making, he followed that vocation for some time, and for thirty-five years past has engaged in undertaking. In 1855 he first came to the State of Iowa, settling in Louisa County, where he purchased a small farm of twenty acres of unimproved land, a part of his present home. The work of developing the wild, unbroken prairie was at once begun, and from time to time other land has been added, until now he has a nice farm which is eighty-two acres in extent, thirty-seven and one-half of which are situated very near the village of Grand View. For a part of this tract he paid \$65 per acre. A comfortable residence has long since been erected, a nice barn has been built, and other improvements which are necessary to a well-regulated farm have been made. In his political views Mr. Wagner is a Republican, and an active worker for the interests of that party, having cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, in 1840. He has served as School

Director for a number of terms, and is one of the enterprising men of the township.

In 1842 Mr. Wagner was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Straw, a native of Pennsylvania, where their union was celebrated. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Martin) Straw, who were born, reared and married in the same State, and there the death of both occurred many years ago. After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in her native State, making that their home until emigrating to Iowa, where they have since resided. They are both members of the Evangelical Church at Grand View, in which Mr. Wagner holds the office of Trustee, and their union has been blessed with a family of eight children, though only four are now living: Elizabeth died in infancy; Ellen, who was the wife of Henry Lang, departed this life in August, 1887; Mary Ann, now Mrs. Wabnitz, is a resident of Muscatine County, Iowa; John, who is married, makes his home at Wilton, Muscatine County; Anna was called to her final home in 1883, at the age of twenty-eight years; Lizzie died at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1887, and was the wife of Israel Keek; Alice, now Mrs. Lowe, is a resident of Concord Township; Charley is single, and still resides with his parents. Mr. Wagner has always been a friend to educational institutions, and was formerly one of the stockholders of the academy at Grand View. An enterprising and prominent farmer, he is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



TB. SHELLABARGER, who resides on a pleasant farm situated about six miles from Columbus Junction, on section 19, Grand View Township, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, in 1816, and is a son of Jacob and Jane (Beard) Shellabarger, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New Jersey. To them were born eight children, of whom our subject was the fifth. They were among the early pioneers of Ohio, settling in Clarke County in 1811, where Mr. Shellabarger owned a number of farms. They resided in that county until June 16, 1838, when they became

residents of Grand View Township, Louisa Co., Iowa. The year previous the husband had made a trip to this State, and being pleased with Louisa County entered a claim on section 13, Grand View Township, which was to be their future home, but the mother was only permitted to remain in the new country for about two years, her death occurring in June, 1838. After the death of his wife Mr. Shellabarger went to Ohio, where he died in 1839, and was buried there.

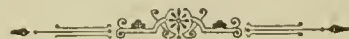
The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon the farm in his native State, where he received such education as the district schools of that early day afforded. He came to Iowa in December, 1837, and having attained his majority, commenced farming for himself. In 1837, in Louisa County, Iowa, Mr. Shellabarger was united in marriage with Matilda Browning, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of William and Grace (Fish) Browning, who were also born in that State. Her parents emigrated to Muscatine County, but in 1839 became residents of Louisa County, where Mr. Browning engaged in farming until his death, which occurred many years ago. His wife has also long since been called to her final home.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Shellabarger settled upon a farm in Grand View Township, though they removed to their present home on section 19 in 1862. Seven children graced the union of this worthy couple: Matilda Jane, while attending the seminary at Grand View, completing her last term before graduation, was stricken with typhoid fever, and died Aug. 4, 1867, at the age of seventeen years, nine months and five days; Jacob L. is married, and now resides in Grand View Township; Charley B., William B. and Thomas are all married, and now make their homes in Concord Township; Kossuth, residing in Kansas, is also married; H. M. is married, and resides on the home farm.

Mr. Shellabarger is one of the most successful farmers of Grand View Township; 260 broad acres pay a golden tribute to his care and cultivation. Besides this land in Grand View Township, he is also the owner of fifty acres in Concord Township. His farm is well stocked with a good grade of Durham, Polled-Angus and Jersey cattle, and many ex-

cellent horses of the Norman and Clydesdale stock. Mr. Shellabarger takes an active interest in political affairs, casting his vote with the Democratic party. He assisted in organizing the township in which he now resides, and also aided in the organization of several of the school districts. He took part in the Missouri War, and both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church at Grand View.

For over half a century Mr. Shellabarger has been a resident of Louisa County, during which time he has witnessed almost its entire growth. On his arrival the country was one wild and unbroken prairie, where the wild deer roamed and bands of red men might frequently be seen. To the early settlers who aided in transforming the prairie into beautiful farms, assisted in building churches and school-houses, and were ever ready to support any enterprise for the public good, much credit is due, and we are pleased to record the sketch of Mr. Shellabarger, who is one of the worthiest pioneers of Louisa County.



HUGH L. CREIGHTON, a leading farmer residing on section 35, Elliott Township, was born in Louisa County, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1837. He was reared upon his father's farm, and remained an inmate of the parental home until eighteen years of age, when he went to Kossuth, Iowa, and there attended the Yellow Springs College. He then engaged in teaching and farming until the breaking out of the late war, when he responded to his country's first call for troops, and immediately after the firing upon of Ft. Sumter, in April, 1861, enlisted in the 1st Iowa Infantry, serving four months. On the 9th of August, 1862, he re-enlisted, in the 30th Iowa Infantry, Company C, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. With his regiment he participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the entire siege of Vicksburg, Cherokee Station, Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold and Resaca. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Arkansas Post by a musket ball. At Vicksburg he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and at Chero-

kee Station to the rank of Captain, being mustered out as Captain of Company C, 30th Iowa Infantry. He was also elected Major, but was not commissioned on account of the reduced numbers of the regiment. For three years with the boys in blue he gallantly defended the old flag, and was always found at his post of duty.

After his discharge Capt. Creighton returned to his home, and then purchased an interest in a farm in Des Moines County, upon which he lived for six years. At the expiration of that time he received 100 acres on section 35, Elliott Township, Louisa County, from his father's estate, upon which he has made his home continuously since, and his farm now comprises 130 acres, which are highly improved. On the 20th of January, 1866, he led to the marriage altar Emily A. Osborne, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of J. Osborne. Their union is blessed with three children, one son and two daughters—William J., Winifred and Pearl. Mr. Creighton and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held various township offices, is at present Township Clerk, and a stalwart Republican in politics, earnestly advocating the principles of that party. Almost his entire life has been passed in Louisa County, where he is one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers.

LEWIS CASS WONNELL, carriage and house painter, of Wapello, was born in Port Clinton, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1848, and is the son of James and Julia (Streeter) Wonnell. His father was born in Maryland, and his mother in Vermont. Lewis received his primary education in the common school, and took a two-years scientific course at Adrian College, of Adrian, Mich. He was reared on a farm on the shores of Lake Erie, and learned the carriage painter's trade at Sandusky, Ohio. He came to Wapello, Iowa, in 1869, and worked at his trade in the carriage factory of George Erbes, of this city, for several years, and has subsequently worked both at carriage and house painting. He was married at Wapello, Dec. 31, 1871, to Miss Anna B. Mincher, daughter of Edward and Eliza I. Mincher. Mrs. Wonnell was born at Wapello, and

her mother was a daughter of Mr. Key, one of the early pioneers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Wonnell have one child, a son, Charles Lyman, born at Wapello, Aug. 8, 1880.

For several years Mrs. Wonnell has carried on the millinery business, and has had the only establishment in her line in the city since 1879. Mr. Wonnell is a Democrat in politics, and a prominent Mason, being a member of Wapello Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of which he has held every office, and is now Secretary.

REV. CHARLES DE WITT TRUMBULL, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Morning Sun, Iowa, is a native of East Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., born April 4, 1837, and is a son of John K. and Laura (Dunbar) Trumbull, both of whom were natives of the same State, the former born Sept. 15, 1800, the latter, March 17, 1811. In 1841 the family removed from Craftsbury, Vt., to Georgeville, Canada, and thence to Logan County, Ohio, in 1851. John Trumbull was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the first to espouse the cause of the slave, being never afraid of the term abolitionist as applied to himself. For years his house was a station on the famous "underground railroad," and many a poor negro, escaping from bondage, found there a place of rest, and was assisted by Mr. Trumbull on his way to freedom. The family consisted of four children: Charles D., the subject of this sketch; Augustus G., senior partner of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, dealers in agricultural implements, of Kansas City, Mo.; Helen M., wife of James F. True, a resident of Newman, Jefferson Co, Kan.; and James S., who died Aug. 18, 1880, at the age of thirty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull were members of the Covenant Church, and gave liberally toward its support. The former died in Logan County, Ohio, in August, 1874, the latter in August, 1876.

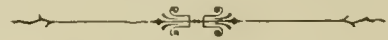
While yet residing in Canada the subject of this sketch attended the common schools, and on the removal to Northwood, Logan Co., Ohio, entered Geneva College, where he remained until his senior

year. It was for the purpose of giving his children good educations that Mr. Trumbull removed to Northwood, the college there being under the control of the Covenanter Church, and the teachers all competent instructors. Leaving Geneva College, he entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1858. For the two succeeding years Mr. Trumbull was employed as a teacher and assistant principal of Geneva College. While yet engaged in teaching, having an earnest desire to enter the ministry, he began the study of theology, reciting privately to his pastor, Rev. William Milroy. In November, 1860, he entered the theological seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Allegheny, Pa., finishing the course in March, 1863, and was licensed to preach by the Lakes Presbytery on the 21st of April, 1863. He began pastoral work at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Lind Grove, Des Moines Co., Iowa, being ordained by the Iowa Presbytery on the 29th of January, 1864. For a period of eleven years he ministered to that congregation, but April 1, 1874, resigned, accepted a call, and was installed as pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Morning Sun, on the 14th of the same month, and has since been in charge of the work at this place. When he was installed as pastor, the membership of the church was but forty-six, since which time there have been added 207 members, 133 of whom have either died or moved away, leaving the present membership 120.

While pursuing his studies in the theological school in Allegheny, Mr. Trumbull formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary Sproull, the daughter of Thomas Sproull, D. D. and LL. D., then Professor of Theology, with whom he was united in marriage June 8, 1864. Their union has been blessed with six children, two sons and four daughters—Thomas S., Laura A., Lena W., Mary H., John C. and Lois A.

In addition to his ministerial labors Mr. Trumbull has been an occasional contributor to the various publications of the church, several of his sermons being found in the church magazines. He has also contributed a number of articles of historical value, and as Chairman of several boards and committees he has rendered efficient service. In

1878 he was unanimously elected Moderator of the Synod, the highest court of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Few men enjoy the respect and confidence [of the people, both as a minister and citizen, more than Rev. C. D. Trumbull. For a quarter of a century he has been pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Morning Sun, and its sister church at Lind Grove, and it is not to be wondered at that in that time he has made many warm friends, both in and out of the Church, many of whom he has brought into the Kingdom.



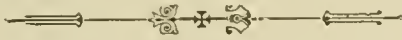
J H. F. L. E. WEBER, dealer in general merchandise at Wapello, and a pioneer settler of Louisa County, is a native of Germany, and was born Sept. 28, 1840. His parents were John Henry and Johanna Margaret (Hirt) Weber, with whom he emigrated to America in 1848, coming directly to Wapello. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and opened a shop in this city. Frederick attended school until the fall of 1852, when the family removed to a farm in Wapello Township, where he was trained to farm work, and when arrived at man's estate he followed that vocation for himself.

On the 28th of February, 1861, Mr. Weber was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Reif, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Franz Reif. Three children were born of their marriage, two sons and a daughter: Henry Albert, who married Miss Louisa C. Keek, and is now an express agent at Wapello; the daughter, Amanda Johanna, and the younger son, John Frederick, are at home. Mrs. Weber died Oct. 1, 1879.

Mr. Weber remained on his farm until 1881, when he sold out and engaged in his present business at Wapello. He occupies the first floor of the new Masonic building on Second street, where he carries an average stock of general merchandise of the value of from \$6,000 to \$8,000. He has a large and well-arranged store, and has built up a good trade.

On the 4th of June, 1880, Mr. Weber was again married, to Miss Louisa Reif, a sister of his former wife. They have one child by this union, a son,

Oscar George. Mr. and Mrs. Weber are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Wapello Lodge No. 212, A. O. U. W.; is a Republican in politics, and has held various township and school offices. Mr. Weber's parents both died on the farm, the mother's death occurring May 9, 1852, the father surviving her until July, 1874. Both were highly respected and worthy people.



BENJAMIN F. SPAFFORD, one of the soldiers of the late war, and a pioneer of Louisa County, now residing in Morning Sun, was born near Madison, Ind., June 5, 1836, and is a son of Orlando O. and Jane (Patton) Spafford, the former a native of New York and the latter of North Carolina. In their youth both parents removed to Jefferson County, Ind., where they became acquainted and were married. Mr. Spafford served as a soldier during the War of 1812, participating in the battle of Plattsburg. He had a family of ten children, and four of his sons served in the late Rebellion, as did also a grandson, who made his home with him. The children were: Cordelia, widow of Samuel Warren, who now resides in Pierce County, Wis.; Matthew W., who served in the Mexican War, died from disease contracted while at Jalapa; Charlotte, wife of Zadok Jarvis, whose sketch appears in this work; Andrew J. enlisted in the 25th Iowa Infantry, and died at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, from disease contracted in the service; Alvira is the wife of Jesse Phillips, of Columbus City, Louisa County; Caroline died at the age of twenty; Benjamin F., of this sketch, is the next in order of birth; Julius F., a member of the 5th Iowa Infantry, Company C, now lives at Elsworth, Wis.; William H. II., of the 8th Iowa Infantry, Company K, served throughout the entire war, and is now living at Winona, Wis.; and two children died in infancy, Harriet and one unnamed. The grandson, James W. Spafford, who served in the war, was a member of the 5th Iowa Infantry, enlisted in 1862, and served until the close of hostilities.

Orlando Spafford was an old-line Whig, politically, was a great reader, and was always well in-

formed on every subject of general interest. In 1842 he emigrated with his family to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Morning Sun Township, and being a carpenter by trade, he erected many of the residences of the early settlers. He was an energetic business man, and his work was always done in a first-class manner. His death occurred in this county, Sept. 21, 1882. Thus one by one the pioneers are passing away, until now but few are left to tell the story of the hardships and trials, the privations and difficulties of the early days of the county. Mrs. Spafford died in 1871. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a most estimable lady, loved and respected by all.

When six years old our subject came to Louisa County with his parents, and here received his education in the common schools. He was reared upon a farm, and after attaining his majority commenced farming for himself. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Brown, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Brown. While on his way to Iowa, in 1851, her father was attacked with the cholera, and died at St. Louis. The stricken wife took her family to Dubuque County, and there labored for their support, keeping her children all together, and ably performing the arduous duties which devolved upon her. She is now residing in Cascade, Dubuque Co., Iowa, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Spafford are the parents of seven living children: Sarah, wife of Henry Rouse, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Milo, a farmer residing near Blandinsville, Ill.; Hattie, wife of Henry Swanson, of Cheyenne County, Neb.; Anna is still at home; Alzina, wife of Milo Robertson, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Lorin, who is living in Cheyenne County, Neb.; and Nora, who is at home.

In 1862 Mr. Spafford responded to his country's call for volunteers, becoming a member of Company F, 25th Iowa Infantry, and was mustered in at Mt. Pleasant, in Camp McKean, under Col. Stone; the regiment remained at Mt. Pleasant for about three months, after which it was sent to St. Louis.

While performing guard duty at the last-named city, Mr. Spafford received injuries which have disabled him for life. He lay in the hospital for about three months, and when discharged could

not walk. After returning to his home it was some time before he was able to perform any labor, and the care of the family devolved upon his wife. Those indeed were dark days in his history, but he has now somewhat recovered from his injuries, and also receives a pension from the Government of \$24 per month. For over forty-five years he has been a resident of Louisa County, during which time he has not only witnessed, but has participated and aided in the great changes which have placed Louisa County in the front rank in this great commonwealth. We are pleased to record the sketch of this worthy pioneer in the history of his adopted county, for as a citizen he is true and worthy, and receives the respect of all.



JOHAN BERGIN VAUGHN, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, and an honored citizen, now deceased, was born in Harrison County, Ky., March 17, 1810, and was a son of Isaac Vaughn. His father served as a soldier during the War of 1812, and in after years became a minister of the Baptist Church. He wedded Margaret Jones, a native of Maryland, and when our subject was eight years of age removed with his family to Washington County, Ind., where John grew to manhood, and resided there until 1826, when he removed to Bartholomew County. In the fall of 1833 he was united in marriage with Miss Deborah Mason, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Mason, of New Jersey, who emigrated to Indiana in 1828. She was one of a family of twelve children, of whom three are yet living: Reuben, a resident of Clarinda, Page Co., Iowa; and Sarah A., widow of Robert Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Mason died in Bartholomew County, Ind. He was in early life a member of the Methodist Church, but a few years prior to his death joined the Christian Church.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn began their domestic life in Johnson County, Ind., where they continued to reside until 1842, when they emigrated to Iowa, settling in Des Moines County, where they made their home on a farm for nine years. Selling out in 1851, they removed to

a farm on section 27, Morning Sun Township, where Mrs. Vaughn is still living. There was a little log cabin situated upon the land, and into this the family moved, braving all the trials and privations of pioneer life that they might make a home. With an energy which characterized all his work through life, Mr. Vaughn began to clear the land, and in a short time had his farm all under cultivation. At the time of his death he owned 240 acres of fine land, thus leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. At the time of their arrival Mr. Vaughn was obliged to go to Skunk River to mill, and often several days were required in making the trip. Bands of Indians were scattered all over the country, and the nearest neighbors were miles away. Pork at that time sold for \$1.25 per hundred pounds, wheat brought but thirty-seven and one-half cents per bushel in Burlington, and then had to be taken out in trade. Times were hard, advantages few, and money so scarce that enough could hardly be obtained to pay taxes, but at length success crowned the persevering efforts of our pioneer, and his labors brought their reward.

To Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn was born a family of thirteen children, nine of whom reached maturity: Jeremiah died in 1880; Mary E. is the wife of Columbus McCray, a resident of this county; Margaret became the wife of Jefferson Laughlin, and after his death married Apollon Laughlin, but both are now deceased; Hannah E., wife of John Barton, died in Union County, Iowa; Rachel is the wife of John Jamison, of this county; Isaac, who now sleeps in a soldier's grave on a Southern battle-field, was killed by a gunshot through his lungs by a guerrilla, and died near Memphis, Tenn.; William J. is now deceased; Aurelia wedded George Mason, of Louisa County; Jesse became the husband of Maggie Walter, and is living in this county; four children died in infancy.

In the month of March, 1885, after over half a century of happy married life, Mr. Vaughn was called to his final home. Honest, straightforward and just in all his dealings, he won the confidence of everyone with whom business or pleasure brought him in contact, and all were his well-wishers. His widow is still living on the old homestead, but her life work is nearly ended, and she is patiently wait-



EDWARD H. THOMAS.

ing the call of her Master, when she will cross the dark river and once more join her husband. She was reared in the faith of the Christian Church, and that has been her belief throughout life.



EDWARD H. THOMAS. This work would be incomplete were the sketch of this honored pioneer to be omitted from its pages. He was born in Portland, Me., on the 1st of January, 1813, and his parents were Elias and Elizabeth (Widgery) Thomas. They were among the best and most highly respected families of the State of Maine. His father, who was of Welsh descent, was born in Portland, that State, Jan. 14, 1772, and after a useful and honored life, died in that city on the 5th of August, 1872, at the advanced age of one hundred years and five months. In his earlier years he was engaged in commerce, but later held various positions of public trust, among which was the office of State Treasurer, which he held for a number of years, resigning and retiring from public life in order to give personal attention to his business affairs.

Mrs. Thomas, the mother of our subject, was of English descent, and the only daughter of William Widgery, a man greatly distinguished in his time for his talents and force of character, as well as for the ability he manifested in the various public positions he held. He served as Member of Congress, as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, and for many years was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The characteristic traits of the father would seem to have descended to the daughter, for she was a lady of remarkable ability, thought and action. She died in Portland, Me., July 2, 1861, at the age of sixty-two years.

Edward H. Thomas, our subject, received a collegiate education in Bowdoin College, being graduated from that celebrated institution in the class of '31. He studied law in the office of Stephen Longfellow, father of H. W. Longfellow, America's loved poet, in Portland, Me., where he was admitted to the bar in 1835. In company with his friend,

Judge Springer, he emigrated to Iowa in 1838, and settled in this county in December of that year. He remained a citizen of Iowa some twenty years or more, residing in Louisa County for thirteen years, and in Des Moines County for about seven or eight years.

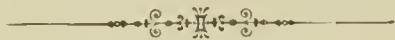
Mr. Thomas spent the time between the years 1851 and 1854 in traveling over this and other countries, seven months being passed, in company with his sister Charlotte, among the interesting and historical scenes of Europe. He then returned to Des Moines County, locating in Burlington. He was an accomplished lawyer, though probably the practice was not always entirely to his taste, since after he had left Wapello he became, in 1854, a member of the banking firm of Green, Thomas & Co., of Burlington. He seemed to care little for official position, though in 1854 he accepted the appointment tendered him by Gov. Chambers, of District Attorney for the Middle Judicial District of Iowa, comprising eight counties, which office he held for two years.

In 1855, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte A. Dubois, a lady of French descent. They had two children—Edward H. and Charles. Edward was born in Burlington, Iowa, Dec. 28, 1855, and died in the same city, May 9, 1859; Charles was also born in Burlington, on the 9th of June, 1860. The death of Mrs. Thomas occurred in Burlington, Dec. 28, 1861, and soon afterward Mr. Thomas left Iowa for Portland, Me., placing his infant son in charge of his sister Charlotte, a lady inheriting the independent traits of her grandfather Widgery, blended with the active, but unobtrusive, benevolence of her mother. The good training which Charles received at the hands of this lady has been manifested in his later years. He is a bright young man, a fine critical writer, and possessed of much executive ability in business matters.

Mr. Thomas is numbered among the honored pioneers of this county. He was deservedly popular with the early settlers, for they knew him to be a genial, generous, true-hearted man. Scholarly, witty, conscientious, true to his convictions of right and duty, always a star in the social circle, he would have been considered a valuable acquisition to any

community. As an amateur musician, he had few equals. His favorite instrument was the flute, though he could play well on other instruments, and he possessed the additional charm of a rich bass voice. Since 1863 Mr. Thomas has resided in his native city, Portland, doubly afflicted for a number of years past by the loss of his eyesight and partial loss of hearing. His old settler and other friends will, however, be glad to know that he bears his misfortunes like a philosopher, as he is; that he appears almost as cheerful as ever, and is in fair general health at this writing, in September, 1888. He seems to enjoy life, and keeps well posted in current literature and in the news of the day. A lady is employed to read magazines and books to him one day in each week, and his attendant and relatives read the morning and evening papers to him. He takes considerable exercise indoors and out, walking miles a day in pleasant weather, going on excursions, attending public meetings and other places of interest. He still retains a warm regard for his Iowa friends, and an undiminished interest in Iowa affairs.

It is with pleasure that the portrait of this good man is presented to the readers of the ALBUM.



WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, is a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 13, Wapello Township. He was born in Morgan County, Ind., Oct. 5, 1826, and was the only child born to William and Mary (Coons) Williams, who were natives of Kentucky. The father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in Indiana about the year 1830. The mother was again married, becoming the wife of J. P. Maxwell. By their union eight children were born, though only one is now living, Thomas, a farmer of Muscatine County, Iowa. In 1845 William came with his mother and step-father to Louisa County, where the death of Mr. Maxwell occurred in 1849, the mother surviving her husband until 1858. They were both highly respected people in the community where they resided.

Mr. Williams had received his education in at-

tendance at the subscription schools of his native county. After coming to Iowa, as before stated, he worked upon Mr. Maxwell's farm until 1847, when he returned to Morgan County, and was there united in marriage with Margaret Roberts, who was born May 10, 1826, in Morgan County. The lady is a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Turpen) Roberts, who were born in Kentucky, and were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, and nine are yet living: Humphrey, aged sixty-eight years, is living in Indiana; Benjamin, a carpenter by trade, is residing in Troy, Neb.; Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Mary Hicklin, who is living in Warren County, Iowa; Mrs. Melinda Norman, whose home is in Indiana; Mrs. Mary Carter, of Dallas County, Iowa; Mrs. Eliza Linley; Mrs. Samantha Hartman and Martin Roberts. The parents of these children both died in Morgan County, Ind.

After his marriage Mr. Williams, accompanied by his young bride, came to Louisa County, where he entered forty acres of land on the Iowa River, in Oakland Township. After farming that for a year he sold out, and in 1850 purchased 100 acres of partly improved land, on which a little log cabin had been built, and into it the family moved. He started out with only a team and an old wagon, but immediately beginning to cultivate his land, he now has one of the best farms in the county, with a commodious two-story residence, 26x26 feet, with an L 12x16 feet. His barns and out-buildings are in the best condition, and the farm has been increased in extent until it now comprises 144 acres.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Williams has been blessed with a family of eight children: Mary L., born Nov. 22, 1848, died June 4, 1851; Nancy E., born Feb. 11, 1850, is the wife of Alonzo Wilson, a farmer of Gosper County, Neb.; Cassa, born Dec. 3, 1851, wedded G. W. Scofield, a farmer of Louisa County; Edward, born Jan. 3, 1854, married Mrs. Julia Hindle, and is a farmer of Weld County, Col.; William N., born March 19, 1855, is engaged in farming in Sheridan County, Kan.; Rosa, born May 8, 1858, died Aug. 25, 1864; Albert N. and Alice A. (twins), were born Oct. 1, 1861; Albert died Sept. 6 and Alice Sept. 11, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, and are sincere Christian people. They have always taken great interest in the work of the church, give liberally of their means to its support, and in all possible ways aid in the advancement of the cause of Christ. During the forty-five years of their residence in Louisa County their support has ever been given toward the advancement of any enterprise for the good of the community, and in the social world they rank high. In his political views Mr. Williams is a supporter of the Republican party.



JACOB LIEBERKNECHT, a farmer residing on section 25, Concord Township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and is the eldest in a family of nine children, who were born to Nicholas and Catherine (Reibold) Lieberknecht, who were natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. In 1840 they bade good-by to their native land and set sail for America. Locating in the town of Chambersburg, Pa., Nicholas Lieberknecht there followed his trade of shoemaker until 1851, when he came to Louisa County, Iowa, locating on a farm of 110 acres which he purchased on section 16, Grand View Township. He improved this farm until he had one of the best in the township, adding to it until it was 800 acres in extent. The death of Nicholas Lieberknecht occurred in 1872, at about the age of fifty-six years. His excellent wife still survives him, and resides on the old homestead.

Our subject was reared to farm life and educated in the district schools of Pennsylvania and Louisa County, Iowa. Early in life he commenced farming for himself in this county, where he was united in marriage, in 1875, with Rosa Blauer, who is a native of Switzerland, and a daughter of Frederick and Anna (Rubi) Blauer, who were also born in the same country. She came to America with her parents in 1862, and at once became a resident of Grand View Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, where her father is still engaged in farming, though he and his wife now make their home with a daughter in Port Louisa Township, and are quite advanced in years.

After their marriage the young couple began

their domestic life upon the farm where they yet reside, and which now consists of 440 acres of fine, arable land in a good state of cultivation. To Mr. and Mrs. Lieberknecht have been born three children—Hilton Frederick, William Herbert and Leila Mabel. When they attain a sufficient age the parents intend giving them good educational advantages, such as will fit them for any position in life which they may be called upon to fill. In his political views Mr. Lieberknecht is a supporter of the Republican party, and an active worker for its interests. He assisted in reorganizing some of the school districts in his township, served as a member of the Board of Trustees in Grand View Township, and in Concord Township has served as Justice of the Peace for two years, and as School Director for a number of terms. He has seen the greater part of the growth of Louisa County, takes an active interest in everything for the good of the community in which he resides, and both he and his wife are highly respected by the people of Louisa County. Mrs. Lieberknecht is a member of the German Congregational Church, at Grand View.



ALBERT W. WILLIAMSON, a farmer residing on section 30, Grand View Township, was born in Port Louisa, this county, in 1853, and was the second in a family of five children born to John H. and Esther Ann (Townsend) Williamson, who were natives of Ohio. His father emigrated to Illinois in 1830, settling near Monmouth, Warren County, where the paternal grandfather located two years later. In the year 1835 John came to Iowa, settling in Grand View Township, Louisa County, where he located a claim and remained a short time, but later returned to Illinois. He came back in the spring of 1836, and bought from the Government a 160-acre tract of land on section 3. He was then a single man, but forming the acquaintance of Miss Townsend, they were united in marriage in Greene County, Ohio, in 1840. They remained there for some years, but later returned to Illinois, making that their home for some time, but once more became resi-

dents of Iowa. In 1845 or 1846 Mr. Williamson again purchased a farm in Port Louisa Township of 160 acres, which he greatly improved, but afterward sold it and became the owner of 400 acres on section 3, Grand View Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred Dec. 25, 1883, at the age of sixty-nine years. His estimable wife survived him for a little more than one year, she departing this life in June, 1885, when sixty-four years of age.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and received his education in the district school of this county. He was here united in marriage, in 1876, with Emma Winders, who was born in Grand View Township, and is a daughter of David and Ann (Holliday) Winders, who were natives of Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1840, settling in Grand View Township, where Mr. Winders engaged in farming for awhile, but later kept a grocery store. His death occurred in 1885, at the age of sixty-five years. His excellent wife still survives him, and resides in Grand View Township.

After his marriage our subject took up his residence upon his present farm, which now consists of 160 acres of fine, arable land in good cultivation. Mr. Williamson is independent in politics. He and his wife belong to the church called the Body of Christ. To them have been born seven children: Everett, Pearly, Roy, Noah, Reuben, Ruth and John, all of whom are at home attending school. Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Williamson is a most successful farmer, and is highly esteemed by the citizens of Louisa County.



JACOB S. ANDREWS, an early settler of Wapello, Louisa County, now residing at Wichita, Kan., was born in Northumberland County, Pa., April 10, 1817, and is the son of Christopher and Mary (Shipman) Andrews. His parents were born in New Jersey, and on his father's side were of English origin, and on his mother's were of German descent. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. When twenty-one years of age

he removed with his parents to Chicago, Ill., reaching that city in July, 1838. He resided in Chicago and vicinity until 1849, and then went to Rush County, Ind., where he was married in the spring of that year, Miss Emily Wright becoming his wife. She was a daughter of William Wright, and was born in Union County, Ind.

Until 1857 Mr. Andrews engaged in farming and merchandising in Rush County, Ind., when he came to Wapello, Iowa, and purchased a farm now containing 320 acres, situated a mile south of the city. He subsequently bought another tract on the opposite side of the river, of 240 acres, and another of 160 acres, all situated near the city of Wapello, aggregating 720 acres, which he still owns. Mr. Andrews engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising, and also did a large business in buying, feeding and shipping stock. He also represented for many years the McCormick Reaper interest, and purchased for them the tract of land near Wapello known as the McCormick farm. For some time he was engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business, at Wapello, and is still the owner of the storehouse in the Phoenix Block.

Mrs. Andrews departed this life July 28, 1864, and Mr. Andrews was again married, March 9, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth D. Wright, a daughter of S. M. Wright, and a cousin of his former wife. Mrs. Andrews was born in Rush County, Ind., and seven children graced their union, four sons and three daughters, of whom the four sons and one daughter are still living: Emma, the eldest, died in infancy; those living are William S., John G., Mary Lula, Silas W. and Rex. Anna Pearl, the youngest, died at the age of three years.

Mr. Andrews continued to reside in Wapello Township until April, 1885, when he went with his family to Wichita, Sedgwick Co., Kan., where he still resides. Mrs. Andrews survived her change of residence but a short time, and died Sept. 24, 1886. On removing to Kansas he retained the ownership of his Louisa County property, and still continues to visit Wapello in the care of it. He invested in valuable city property in Wichita, and in farming lands in Kansas. Mr. Andrews was a Whig in early life, and joined the Republican party on its organization in 1856, since which time he has

been an earnest supporter of its principles. His religious views led him in early life to membership in the Presbyterian Church, which he has since retained. Both the late Mrs. Andrews and her cousin, the former wife, were consistent members of the same denomination, and were highly respected and warmly esteemed. Mr. Andrews is a gentleman of broad views and superior mental force. He is well preserved, both physically and mentally, and having been a close observer and possessing a decision of character, is ripe in practical experience and knowledge of the world. Genial and courteous in manners, he is entertaining and instructive in conversation, and possesses the happy faculty of winning the regard and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS, a general farmer residing on section 20, Columbus City Township, was born in the North of Wales, in 1847, and is a son of William and Margaret (Evans) Williams, who were also natives of that country. He was reared upon his father's farm, and remained under the parental roof until he was ten years of age, and worked out as a farm hand until of age. In 1871, thinking that the New World would probably furnish a better field for his labors, he emigrated to America, settling first near Utica, in Oneida County, N. Y., where he was employed as a farm hand for four years. Returning to Wales on a visit, he there remained for three months, when he came to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1876, and secured employment on a farm. He followed that line of business for two years, when he bought eighty acres of prairie land and nineteen acres of timber land on section 20, Columbus City Township. By his good management and industry he has added to this until his farm now comprises 142 acres, nicely cultivated.

Mr. Williams was married in 1876, becoming the husband of Mrs. Jane Davis, widow of Evan Davis, and daughter of William Arthur, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Louisa County, of 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born four children—Maggie, William A., Ebenezer and Ruth.

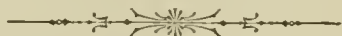
The parents are members of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, and politically, Mr. Williams is a Republican. His occupation through life has been that of farming, and his farm in Columbus City Township is one of neatness and system.



HENRY S. TODD, one of the leading farmers of Louisa County, residing on section 30, Union Township, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and is a son of Robert and Mary (Sturgeon) Todd, the father a native of New York, born of Irish parentage, and the mother of Pennsylvania, born of German ancestry. Robert Todd engaged in mercantile business in Pittsburgh, in early life, but later engaged in farming in Lawrence County, Pa., where he resided until 1851, when he emigrated to Muscatine County, Iowa. The following year he came to Louisa County, locating on section 30, Union Township, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in October, 1854, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Todd died in Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1850. They were the parents of seven children who grew to man and womanhood: Lydia, who died shortly after coming to this county; Mary, who makes her home with our subject; R. H., a resident of Columbus Junction; Oliver, who was a soldier in the War for the Union, serving four years as a member of Company C, 11th Iowa Infantry, died in 1867 from the effects of his long service, leaving two children: Edgar, who makes his home with our subject, and Ollie, who is living with S. S. Wilcox, at Columbus Junction. Henry and Minerva are also living with our subject, who is the youngest of the family. The parents were both members of the Old-School Presbyterian Church, and were people of sterling worth, respected for their many excellencies of character.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon his father's farm, and his education was received in the common schools. He is now one of the leading citizens of Union Township, is a systematic and progressive farmer, owning in connection with his sisters 220 acres of fine land, and every-

thing about the place denotes thrift and enterprise. He takes great interest in political affairs, and is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the principles of that party. He and his sisters are members of the Reform Church. Mr Todd takes a prominent part in promoting any enterprise for the public welfare, and Louisa County has no worthier citizen.



CHARLES WABNITZ, Sr., a representative farmer, residing on section 2, Port Louisa Township, was born Oct. 27, 1821, in Baden, Germany, and his parents, Daniel and Hannah (Ruff) Wabnitz, were also natives of that country, the father being born in Baden, and the mother in Wurtemberg. On the 12th of April, 1844, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Weeks, who was also a native of Baden, and a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Schaffer) Weeks. Four days after their marriage, in company with Mr. Wabnitz's parents, the young couple bade good-by to their native land, and set sail for America. After thirty days the sailing-vessel "Serick," in which they had embarked, reached the harbor of New York. The party then proceeded to Portsmouth, Ohio, via Buffalo, but finally settled near Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where the father and son both purchased farms. The first summer after their arrival in Ohio Mr. Wabnitz worked upon his father's farm, after which he moved to the city of Cincinnati, where he secured employment in a pork packing house for six months. He and his wife then secured employment at a farmer's near the city, engaging with him for seven months, at the end of which time Mr. Wabnitz purchased ten acres of land which was partly improved. Upon this they lived for two years and then sold, purchasing thirty acres, which he also improved, and in connection with his farming made charcoal for the market. In 1852 Mr. Wabnitz sold his land for \$40 per acre, and with his family came directly to Louisa County, going down the Ohio River to St. Louis, and then by steamboat up the Mississippi to Port Louisa. Purchasing 120 acres of land, forty of which were timber, they moved into the small log cabin upon it, and there resided until 1869, when a more con-

modious residence was erected at a cost of \$1,200. A fine barn was also built, costing \$2,500.

Mr. and Mrs. Wabnitz are the parents of two children: Elizabeth, now the wife of Rudolph Dubs, a bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; and Charles F., a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Muscatine County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Wabnitz are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in which they are active workers, he having been a Class-Leader since his twenty-seventh year. He is a Republican in politics, and also a strong temperance man, believing in the strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws. One of the self-made men of the county, starting in life with nothing but a strong determination to succeed, he has by patient and persevering labor gained a comfortable competency, and is now the owner of 320 acres of fine land. As a citizen and gentleman, he is well known and highly esteemed throughout the county.



GEORGE SIVERLY, residing on section 9, Oakland Township, is a pioneer, and of him it may be said what is true of but few others of his age, he was born in Louisa County, in 1844. His early life was passed in an almost unsettled wilderness, the prairies were uncultivated, all kinds of wild game abounded, and the Indian wigwams might be seen scattered irregularly over the country. His parents, E. W. and Nancy (Jordan) Siverly, had a family of fifteen children, of whom our subject was the fifth in order of birth. When a young man, the father removed to Ohio, but afterward returned to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the lumber business. At one time, while floating a raft of lumber down the river, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Nancy Jordan, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and their marriage was subsequently celebrated. In the spring of 1839 they came West, locating in Morning Sun Township, Louisa Co., Iowa. Mr. Siverly purchased the land at the Burlington land sales, and improved a farm, but later removed to Wapello Township, where, with his wife, he yet resides.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon

a farm, and his education was received in the district schools of Wapello Township. He commenced farming for himself in this county, and as soon as he had attained sufficient age to be permitted to enlist, he responded to his country's call for troops, entering the service in 1864, as one of the 100-days men of Company H, 45th Iowa Infantry. He was mustered into service at Keokuk, and later sent to Memphis, Tenn., where he was kept on garrison duty. He was honorably discharged at Keokuk, Oct. 11, 1864, after which he returned to his home in Louisa County.

In 1866 Mr. Siverly was united in marriage with Miss Mary Furnas, their union being celebrated in Grand View, in the month of October. The lady is a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Wilkinson and Maria (Booher) Furnas, who were also born in that State, and came to Iowa in 1854, locating in Grand View Township, where they both yet reside on a finely cultivated farm. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Marshall Township, where they resided until 1872, at which time they removed to section 9, Oakland Township. He there purchased forty acres of raw prairie land, to which he has since added until he now owns 170 acres, comprising one of the best farms in the township. The work of improvement and cultivation was immediately begun, a good barn and nice dwelling have been erected, a fine orchard, and many beautiful shade trees have been set out. A good grade of stock will be found upon the farm, and everything denotes the thrift and enterprise of the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. Siverly are the parents of five children—Della M., Olive, Edward, Maud and Isabel—all at home. They also have two adopted children—Emma Ramer and Charlie Neal. Mr. Siverly is giving his children all good educations, such as will fit them for the practical duties of life. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically, he is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and does all in his power to advance its interests. For the past ten years he has been a member of the County Central Committee of the Republican party, and has held many offices of public trust, in fact has served in every official position in the township

with the exception of Clerk. An honored pioneer and citizen, he receives the respect and confidence of all who know him, and we are pleased to record his sketch in the history of Louisa County.

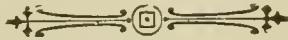


J B. WOLFORD, a farmer residing on section 3, Oakland Township, was born in Maryland on the 3d of May, 1837. He is a son of Benjamin and Ailey (Davidson) Wolford, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. They were the parents of thirteen children, and emigrated to Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1855, Mr. Wolford there engaging in farming until his death, which occurred ten years later, at the age of fifty-nine. His excellent wife still survives him, and finds a happy home with our subject. She is now seventy-three years of age.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and after completing his education, which was received in the district schools of his native State, he followed that occupation. In the fall of 1869 he first landed in Louisa County, Iowa, settling on section 3, Oakland Township, where he now owns an undivided half of 160 acres of fine, arable land, which is in a good state of cultivation, though he does not make a specialty of farming. He buys and sells some stock, and also trades in various other commodities. He casts his vote with the Democratic party, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is ever ready to aid in the upbuilding of the county, and does all in his power to advance any interest for the public welfare.

In the month of August, 1878, in West Liberty, Muscatine County, Mr. Wolford was united in marriage with Mrs. Louisa Wallingsford, widow of Hugh Beacon Wallingsford, who was a native of Ohio. His death occurred in Muscatine County, March 17, 1877, at the age of thirty years, eight months and three days. By their union one child was born, Willie, who died April 23, 1877, at the age of three years and seven months. Mrs. Wolford is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Meadows) Cave, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Knox County, Ill. When a lad Mr. Cave removed to Knox County, where he was later mar-

ried, and there engaged in farming until 1867, when he removed to Johnson County, Iowa. He there also improved a farm, making it his home until 1884, since which time he has resided in Allen County. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wolford began their domestic life upon the farm on section 3, Oakland Township, where they yet reside. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Conesville, and though they have no children of their own, are bringing up an adopted daughter.



GEORGE F. THOMAS, a worthy pioneer of Louisa County of 1838, and a resident of Wapello for nearly fifty years, was born in Chester County, Pa., Aug. 1, 1816, and was the eldest of eleven children, whose parents were Isaac L. and Mary Ann (Fink) Thomas. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania in Colonial days, and his maternal grandfather, Michael Fink, was one of the chosen sixty who accompanied Gen. Washington throughout the entire War of the Revolution. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and he and his wife were people of superior intelligence and earnest piety. They passed their lives in their native State, removing to Mercer County, Pa., in middle life, where the mother died in 1867 and the father in 1858.

Our subject received a common-school education, and learned the business of a merchant tailor, in which he was engaged in Athens, Huntingdon Co., Pa. He was united in marriage in that city, June 8, 1837, with Miss Elizabeth R. Minton, daughter of Hon. Jacob Minton, subsequently a pioneer of Louisa County, Iowa, and a representative of the State Legislature. Mr. Thomas emigrated to Iowa in 1838, locating at Wapello, where he engaged in business as a merchant tailor. Mrs. Thomas, an estimable and highly respected lady, died in March, 1865, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living: Mary R. is the wife of A. B. White, of New Castle, Pa.; Alice L. is now a resident of Wapello, Iowa; Charles H., the present foreman of the *Daily Express*, of Buffalo, N. Y., married Miss

Mattie Cannon; Albert C. wedded Miss Nettie Yeomans, and is foreman of the *News*, of Kansas City, Mo.; George W. married Miss Jennie Smith, and is the present Clerk of the District Court at Wapello, Iowa.

On the 14th of August, 1872, Mr. Thomas was again married, to Mrs. M. M. Jefferis, widow of Emory Jefferis, and daughter of Joshua Merrill. Mrs. Thomas was born in Highland County, Ohio, and is a sister of the eminent divine, Bishop Merrill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One child, a daughter, was born of the latter marriage, Grace M., who is now a student.

Mr. Thomas continued to carry on the merchant tailoring business at Wapello until 1854, when, finding his health becoming impaired by the necessarily confining character of his vocation, he abandoned it and never again resumed the business. He was called upon to fill various public positions of honor and trust, the different duties of which he discharged with ability and fidelity. In 1839, within one year of the date of his settlement in Louisa County, he was elected Treasurer of the county, and was re-elected six consecutive times, holding the office from 1839 to 1846. On the 23d of August, 1862, he was appointed Postmaster at Wapello by President Lincoln, and held that position twenty-three years, lacking but a few days, retiring Aug. 8, 1885, after the change of administration. Mr. Thomas held that office as long as the combined terms of his predecessors, and made a most efficient and popular officer. In 1867 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected and served until 1873.

Mr. Thomas united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in his youth, and has always maintained active relations with that denomination. He has served as Class-Leader and Superintendent of the Sunday-school during a greater part of the many years of his connection with the church, and has always been liberal and public-spirited in advancing the interests of the Christian religion. In early life he was a Whig in political sentiment, entertaining strong anti-slavery opinions, consequently was among the first to join in the formation of the Republican party, and has been zealous in the support of that organization continuously



MRS. PHILIP WAGNER.



PHILIP WAGNER.

since. During the dark days in the history of the country, when civil war threatened the destruction of the Government, he was earnest and outspoken in patriotic sentiment, and did all in his power to encourage enlistments for the army, and otherwise assist in maintaining the Union. In all the relations of life, both public and private, before and during the half-century that Mr. Thomas has been a resident of Wapello, he bore an unblemished character, was efficient and faithful in the discharge of public trusts, conscientious and upright in his private business, and always possessed the utmost confidence, warm regard and highest respect of all with whom he came in contact. He is a man of superior intelligence, genial and cordial in manner, and possesses in a marked degree that rare faculty of winning and holding the esteem and friendship of his fellow-citizens. On his removal to Mediapolis, his present place of residence, in 1887, Mr. Thomas was parted with by his old neighbors with sincere regret.



PHILIP WAGNER, deceased, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 3, 1808, and was a son of John and Esther (Crull) Wagner. His father was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1778, while his mother was a native of New York, though born of German parentage. In 1800 John Wagner removed to Butler County, Ohio, where he became acquainted with Miss Crull, and in 1806 they were united in marriage. By their union eleven children were born, seven sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to man and womanhood, with the exception of John, who died at the age of eleven years. Mr. Wagner was a pump-maker by trade, but followed farming during many years of his life.

Our subject also learned the trade of pump-making. In his boyhood days common schools were few and inefficient, but believing that an education was necessary to success in life, he studied by himself the common branches, and became an apt scholar in his day. He was often called upon to settle up the estates of others, and the people of

the community in which he resided often went to him for advice and counsel. In 1824, when sixteen years of age, Mr. Wagner removed with his parents from Guernsey County, Ohio, to Wayne County, Ind., and there formed the acquaintance of Miss Sarah Williams, who on the 25th of December, 1834, became his wife. To them was born one son, John Calvin, who now resides in San Francisco, Cal. After about one year and one month of happy married life had passed away, Mrs. Wagner was called to her last rest, dying in January, 1836. On the 2d of January, 1844, Mr. Wagner led to the marriage altar Miss Elizabeth Gower, and shortly afterward the young couple emigrated to the Territory of Iowa, settling in Louisa County, where he secured a quarter-section of land. To this he added from time to time until he at length owned over 2,000 acres of the finest land in that section.

By the second union of Mr. Wagner five children were born, one son and four daughters: Lucinda, who became the wife of Alexander Hidlebaugh; Melinda, who married D. H. Westbrook; George W., who is living on the old homestead, and wedded Martha E. Small; Louisa, who died in infancy, and Clarinda, who died at the age of nine years. Mr. Wagner was one of Louisa County's prominent pioneers, and a self-made man. With characteristic energy he started out to succeed, and availing himself of every laudable opportunity, at length became one of the prosperous men of the community. He held several local offices of trust, including those of School Director, Road Supervisor, Township Trustee and County Supervisor. He was ever ready to assist in the advancement of the country and community in which he lived, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. In early life in his political views Mr. Wagner was an old-line Whig, but when the Republican party sprang into existence he joined its ranks, and was ever one of its staunch supporters, always taking an active part in the political campaigns. He lived to see his children grown and settled comfortably in homes of their own. On the 18th of March, 1884, he laid to rest the companion who had shared his joys and sorrows for forty years, but when little more than a year had passed he was laid by her side, his death occurring April 20, 1885, at the age of

seventy-seven years, one month and seventeen days. His pilgrimage of life was ended, but his death proved a sad loss to his family, his friends, and the entire community. His kindness of heart and his upright life had won him an enviable place in the hearts of the people, and he made friends wherever he went.

Portraits of this worthy couple are here given, and their appearance in this volume will be a source of satisfaction to every patron of the work.



EDWIN B. LACEY, an early settler of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing at Grand View, was born at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, 1820, and is a son of Daniel and Susan (Bullard) Lacey, the former a native of Massachusetts, but reared in Vermont, and the latter a native of New York State. His education was received in Louisville and vicinity, and on the 5th of April, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah C. Wileox, who was born at Broadalbin, N. Y., April 3, 1822, and is a daughter of Lemuel and Rhoda (Noyth) Wileox. For several years they resided in Hinckley, near Cleveland, Ohio, but on the 15th of September, 1856, came to Iowa, locating at Burlington, where they resided until the 30th of December following. They then removed to Louisa County, taking up their residence in the village of Grand View, where Mr. Lacey worked at the mason's trade, which he had previously learned. On the 11th of August, 1862, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a private in Company F, of the 35th Iowa Infantry, and served until Sept. 3, 1863, when he was discharged on account of ill-health, at Bear Creek, Miss. During his service in the army he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, also in various skirmishes and scouting expeditions.

While residing in Ohio six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lacey: Curtis P., born Dec. 20, 1845, served as a soldier of the late war as a member of the 55th Illinois Infantry, and is now the husband of Lydia Hale, they making their home at Wapello, Iowa; Rhoda, who was born July 16, 1845, is the wife of R. M. Sprague, of Council

Bluffs, Iowa; Palemon married Emma Hoglebaum, and resides at Mediapolis, Des Moines County, where he is widely known as the blind musician, whose skill in his art is very remarkable considering his physical misfortune. His ability in finding his way without assistance in any town he has once been in is surprising, and illustrates the fact that the perceptive faculties through the sense of touch and hearing may be developed to a remarkable degree. The fourth child is Charlotte A., who was born Sept. 15, 1850, and died at the age of one year; Harry, born Aug. 16, 1851, married Clara Bunker, and is now an attorney-at-law at Sioux Falls, Dak.; Susan A., born July 25, 1855, is the wife of W. H. Letts, a farmer of Grand View Township; Edwin R., born at Grand View, Oct. 18, 1858, married Etta S. Thompson, daughter of Philip Thompson, of Columbus Junction, and is the assistant cashier of the Louisa County National Bank of that place, he having entered the bank in April, 1874, as janitor and assistant book-keeper, but was elected assistant cashier on the 13th of January, 1880, which position he still holds; Charles W., born Nov. 3, 1860, is a resident of Dakota; Frank E., the youngest child, was born March 6, 1867, and died March 26, 1868.

Mr. Lacey is a Republican in politics, and from 1872 until 1876 served as Sheriff of Louisa County, proving an efficient officer. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Grand View, and are highly esteemed and worthy citizens of that town.



GEORGE SCHMIDT, of the firm of Schmidt & Will, blacksmiths, horse-shoers and repairers of farm machinery, of Columbus City, was born in Sleswick-Holstein, Germany, March 2, 1848, and is a son of Sonke and Anna Marie (Bonsen) Schmidt. Our subject received a liberal education, and learned the trade of a blacksmith in his native country, serving a regular apprenticeship. Thinking that the New World would furnish a better field for his labor, he bade good-by to home and friends, and in 1869 emigrated to

America, locating at Newark, N. J., where he worked as a journeyman until the spring of 1870, and then came to Columbus City, Iowa, arriving in this town on the 5th of April. He worked at his trade as a journeyman until March, 1877, when he opened a shop for himself, and by industry and good workmanship has built up an excellent business.

On the 10th of January, 1873, at Columbus City, Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage with Miss Annie Spaeth, daughter of Claus and Catherine Spaeth. Mrs. Schmidt was born in the same county in Germany of which her husband was a native, and emigrated from that country to America the same year, but a month in advance of him. She is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a most estimable lady. Mr. Schmidt is a Republican in politics, and is now serving his second term as Mayor of Columbus City, having been elected to that office in 1885 and re-elected in 1888.

Mr. Schmidt has carried on a general blacksmithing business since 1877, and in March, 1886, formed the existing partnership with John Will. They make a specialty of horse-shoeing, but do everything in their line, including a large amount of farm machinery repairs. Mr. Schmidt is a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 246, I. O. O. F., and is always to be depended upon to act in accordance with the principles of the order. He is a man of superior mental attainments and high moral principle, and enjoys as he deserves the warmest regard and unqualified respect of his fellow-citizens.



LEVI WOODRUFF, a farmer residing on section 28, Grand View Township, was born in Hartford County, Conn., in the town of Southington, Dec. 19, 1818. To his parents, Bushnell and Harriet (Johnson) Woodruff, who were also natives of Connecticut, were born twelve children, of whom Levi was the sixth in order of birth. His father was a farmer by occupation, and remained in his native State until his death, which occurred April 12, 1849, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The mother preceded her husband but a short time, departing this life Dec. 11, 1848, in the fifty-seventh

year of her age. The maternal grandfather of our subject fought in the Revolutionary War.

Levi Woodruff spent his boyhood days upon the farm and in attendance at the district schools in Connecticut, but later learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some years. He subsequently entered the employ of Case & Co. as a traveling salesman, selling cloaks in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Tennessee, and later was employed by another firm in the same line, traveling through Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. In 1850 he took up his residence in Louisa County, settling on section 28, Grand View Township, where he bought 160 acres of partly improved land. He immediately began its further cultivation, and later added to his original purchase, until he now owns 253 acres of fine, arable land, in a good state of cultivation. His farm is stocked with a good grade of horses and Durham cattle, and is one of the best in the township.

In 1847, in Louisa County, Iowa, Mr. Woodruff led to the marriage altar Miss Sarah M. Gibboney, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Kendall) Gibboney, whose birthplace was also in the Quaker State. In the year 1837 the family emigrated to Licking County, Ohio, where they made their home until 1846, and then became residents of Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Grand View Township, where Mr. Gibboney bought and improved a farm, and later kept a tavern in the village of Grand View. Mrs. Gibboney died on the 5th of September, 1878, her husband having preceded her many years, he having departed this life June 26, 1850.

Shortly after their marriage our subject and his young wife began their domestic life upon the farm which for nearly forty years has been their home. Eleven children came to grace their union, eight of whom are still living: Frank died at the age of fifteen months, in 1850; Albert died Aug. 9, 1852; William departed this life May 31, 1862; Edgar is now married, and resides in Cherokee County, Kan.; Harriet H., now Mrs. King, is living in Grand View; Orpha, now Mrs. Hunter, resides in Grand View Township; Sadie, Levi, Eva, David and Vinnie are still inmates of the paternal home.

Mr. Woodruff has always taken an active part in

political affairs, and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He has held the office of Township Trustee, and was one of the stockholders in the seminary at Grand View, which finally came under the control of the United Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Woodruff is in fellowship with the Brethren Church at Grand View. Our subject is practically a self-made man, having gained all that he now possesses by his own industry. Not afraid of labor, he has earnestly and honestly striven to gain a comfortable competence, and has received the reward of honest toil. As a pioneer and a citizen, he receives the highest respect of the people of Louisa County.



LEVI STEPHEN, deceased, one of the early pioneers of Louisa County, was born Jan. 1, 1812, in Preble County, Ohio, and was a son of Richard and Lettie (Bailey) Stephen, the father being of Welsh ancestry, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania, though of Irish descent. They were early settlers of Preble County, where the father engaged in farming, and there eight children were born to them: Rebecca, wife of R. B. Hays, of Dublin, Ind., died in August, 1887; Mary wedded Silas Peters, a resident of Somerville, Ohio; Levi, our subject, was the third in order of birth; Isaiah is now a resident of Southern Illinois; John R. is an attorney, of Eaton, Ohio; Morton B. died when a young man; and Bazil is now living on the old homestead in Butler County, Ohio. The father was a man of high moral standing, strong in his convictions, yet generous and kind-hearted. He was a great friend of all institutions of learning, and educated his children as well as his means and the advantages of that day and age afforded.

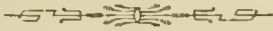
In 1836, at the age of twenty-five years, Levi Stephen emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling on section 13, Port Louisa Township, where he entered a claim of 160 acres of raw, uncultivated land. The work of improvement was immediately begun, and from the unbroken prairie was soon developed a fine farm. By his enterprise and economy Mr. Stephen added to his possessions from time to time until at his death he was the owner of 560 acres in Louisa County, and also several tracts of

land in Kansas. On the 22d of December, 1841, his marriage with Jane Dickinson was celebrated. Mrs. Stephen is a native of Steuben County, N. Y., and a daughter of David and Anna (Gilbert) Dickinson, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, though the father was of Scotch descent, and the mother of English ancestry. Six children graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen: Carrie, wife of John M. Creswell, a resident of Port Louisa Township; Anna L., who died at the age of seventeen years; Josephine, who is at home; John F., who has charge of the farm; Nannie J., a teacher in the public schools of Louisa County; and Jessie S., wife of Charles Blaul, a wholesale grocer, of Burlington, Iowa. They also supported and educated William Hubbard, taking him when two and a half years old, and caring for him as their own until he was of age.

Mr. Stephen and his wife were both members of the United Presbyterian Church. He was a sincere Christian gentleman, a great helper in the work of the church, and a liberal contributor to its support. A close and keen observer, he was well informed on all the issues of the day, taking a lively interest in all affairs that were for the public good, and although very unassuming in his manner, his influence was very marked, his judgment unexcelled, and his honesty unquestioned.

In his political views Mr. Stephen was a strong supporter of the Republican party. He had always been opposed to the institution of slavery, so when a party sprang into existence that favored its abolition, he immediately joined its ranks. Although he never desired office of any kind, and frequently refused to allow his name to be used, still for thirty years he held the office of Township Treasurer, resigning just the year previous to his death. He was also a member of the Board of County Supervisors for several terms. His death, which occurred Sept. 6, 1887, was caused by strangulated hernia, the result of an accident, and was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, for he was universally respected and loved by the people of Louisa County. For fifty years he had been one of their number, and his kindness to those in need, his sympathy for those in distress, and his liberality to all enterprises which would benefit the public, won all hearts. He

was a self-made man financially, commencing life a poor boy, yet by his own efforts, his untiring zeal and honesty, he won a comfortable competence for the widow and children left behind. Mrs. Stephen, who is a most estimable lady, still resides on the old homestead, which is one of the finest farms of Louisa County, and is situated on section 13, Port Louisa Township.



JOHN C. BEATTY, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 9, Port Louisa Township, was born Jan. 10, 1848, in Ireland, and is a son of Elisha and Eliza J. (Rosborough) Beatty, who were also born in the Emerald Isle. When two years of age he came with his parents to America, and here was reared to farm life, receiving his education in the graded schools of Burlington, in which city he made his home with an aunt, and subsequently attended the academy at Grand View. After completing his education he engaged in teaching one winter on Muscatine Island, but that profession not being to his taste, he abandoned it, since which time he has engaged in farming and stock-raising. His fine farm comprises 200 acres of rich land, all highly cultivated, and his stock is of the best grades, including Durham cattle.

Mr. Beatty is greatly interested in political affairs, votes with the Republican party, and at present is Justice of the Peace. He has also been Road Commissioner, and to all educational work he gives his support. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, near Fruitland, has served as its Steward, and is now President of the Board of Trustees. For many years he was the organist, and is now assistant organist, and holds the office of Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and is a promoter of all church interests.



ROBERT McKINNEY, a prominent farmer of Louisa County, residing on Muscatine Island, section 17, Port Louisa Township, was born in Ireland in 1825, and was the fifth child born to John and Mary (Murphy) Mc-

Kinney, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle, though of Scotch descent. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in his native land. The mother, accompanied by our subject and four daughters, bade good-by to her home and friends and emigrated to America in 1845, settling in Attica, N. Y., where her death occurred a number of years ago.

Robert had received his education in the district schools before coming to the United States, and after his arrival worked in a foundry, learning to be a molder. In 1852, in the Empire State, he was united in marriage with Sarah McBride, also a native of Ireland, but of Scotch descent, and a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Hall) McBride. Her father dying when she was three years old, and her mother departing this life in 1863, when only eighteen years of age she came to this country alone, embarking in the sailing-vessel "Chimera," which set sail from Belfast. The voyage was exceedingly rough, and on the way she witnessed two shipwrecks, one vessel sinking, though the crew was saved. Landing at New Orleans, from there she proceeded to St. Louis, next became a resident of Hennepin, Ill., later removed to Elgin, and then went to New York, where her marriage occurred. For three years they resided in New York, after which they removed to Canada, making that their home until 1857, when they became residents of Elgin, Ill., and in the fall of 1860 emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Port Louisa Township, where Mr. McKinney purchased forty acres of raw prairie land in 1865, and now has a fine farm.

On the 29th of November, 1862, our subject enlisted in Company F, 37th Iowa infantry, being mustered into service at Muscatine. With the regiment he was sent to St. Louis, and did garrison duty the greater part of the time, though he participated in the battles of Memphis and Holly Springs, and was discharged at Davenport, May 28, 1865. At the close of hostilities he returned to his home in Iowa, and again engaged in farming. He afterward added to his original purchase sixty acres of land, forty of prairie and twenty of timber, making an aggregate of 100 acres. His barns and out-buildings are all of the best, and the ma-

chinery of the latest improved kinds. In 1885 Mr. McKinney suffered considerable loss by fire, his farm residence being burned. He has, ever since the organization of the party, voted with the Republicans. He takes an active interest in everything for the good of the community, and is a member of Shelby Norman Post No. 231, at Muscatine.

To Mr. and Mrs. McKinney have been born eleven children, four of whom are living: Mary Jane, now Mrs. Contriman, resides in Santa Rosa, Cal.; Katie resides in St. Louis, and is the wife of Mr. Coleman, a traveling salesman; Maggie, now Mrs. Colie, is living in Elgin, Ill.; and Edward is at home. Those deceased are: John, who died when only four days old; Robert Henry, who died in 1864, at the age of nine years; John died at the age of six years, in 1864; Samuel and David, twins, died in 1864, at the age of two years, all of the above dying of diphtheria. Emma died at the age of two months, in 1868, and Ida died in 1871, when a year old.



JAMES HALL, deceased, a prominent citizen of Louisa County, was born in Eastern Virginia, Nov. 29, 1825, and was a son of Robert and Melinda (Bibb) Hall, the father a native of Ireland, and the mother of Virginia. Robert came to this country when he was but eight years old, and grew to manhood in the native State of our subject, where he was engaged in farming. James Hall was reared upon his father's farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his native State, and at the age of twenty-one left the parental roof to make his own way in the world, beginning life as a salesman. In 1858 he led to the marriage altar Miss Z. A. B. Houston, who was born in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, and is a daughter of William and Nancy (Harrison) Houston. Her father was a native of Maryland, and her mother of Virginia. William Houston was a relative of the celebrated Gen. Houston, of Texas. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was connected with the Baltimore Conference at the time of his

death, which occurred April 27, 1852. His wife survived him ten years, dying May 4, 1862. Both were greatly loved and respected. One child graces the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, a daughter, Ora L., who resides with her mother.

In 1860 Mr. Hall established a store of general merchandise in Putnam County, Va., which he carried on until 1861, when the breaking out of the Civil War was the cause of his removal. He emigrated to Iowa in 1865, settling in Elliott Township, Louisa County, where he purchased 640 acres of land which was but partially improved, but he immediately began its cultivation, and soon developed a fine farm, the estate at the time of his death comprising 640 acres of land. In connection with farming he was also engaged in operating a mill for several years. In his political views Mr. Hall was a Democrat, while socially, he was a member of the A. F. & A. M. His influence was always exerted for good, and he aided largely in any enterprise which would benefit the public. Not only in the township where he resided, but throughout the county, he was universally esteemed and highly respected. His death occurred Aug. 11, 1881. His widow and daughter still reside upon the old homestead in Elliott Township, and they have many warm friends in the community. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

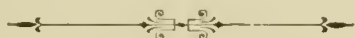
Philip Harrison, an uncle of Mrs. Hall, was one of the very earliest settlers of Louisa County, becoming one of its residents in 1835, and locating upon the farm where his niece now makes her home. He removed to Texas in 1840, and his death occurred in that State.



BF. STROH, proprietor of the Cottage House, situated at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, has been a resident of Columbus Junction, Iowa, for about six years, though he has lived in the State since 1878. In connection with the above-mentioned business he is also a dealer in organs, sewing-machines and buggies, and is the proprietor of a livery and boarding stable. He was born at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 30, 1848, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine

(Wagner) Stroh. On the paternal side the family dates its origin back to the Colonial days, when the ancestors resided in Pennsylvania. B. F. left his native State for Ohio, and after residing for awhile in Michigan spent four years in travel, after which he located at Grand View, Louisa Co., Iowa, where he worked at the carpenter's trade.

In the fall of 1883, at Wapello, Iowa, Mr. Stroh was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Cary, daughter of Aden Cary, and a native of this county, where her parents were pioneer settlers. One child has been born of their union, Dallas F., born April 5, 1886. Immediately after their marriage Mr. Stroh and his wife removed to Columbus Junction, since which time he has been engaged in his present business. He has refitted and refurnished his hotel, which contains twenty rooms, and has it in the best of order. In addition to his other business he has a livery and boarding stable, where he will furnish rigs at reasonable prices to those who are bent on pleasure or business.

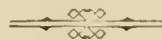


JOSEPH SCOFIELD, a farmer residing on section 24, Port Louisa Township, was born in Manchester, England, Nov. 11, 1807, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Harrison) Scofield, who were also natives of the same place. The father was a cotton manufacturer, as was also the grandfather, Joshua Scofield. Six children were born to Samuel and Mary Scofield: John, now deceased; William, who died when a young man; Fannie became the wife of John Bennison, and died in England; Samuel also died in his native land; Mary, wife of John Bennison, also died there; James, a half-brother, came to America, and died in this county, leaving a family.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in a factory and learned the trade of spinning. On the 26th of May, 1831, he was united in marriage with Charlotte Sinister, a native of Manchester, England. In 1839 the young couple bade good-by to their friends and home, and set sail for America on the 7th of September, reaching America after a forty-two days' voyage. They went to Philadelphia, Pa., where they remained for four days, and then proceeded

by rail to Johnstown, Pa., thence to Pittsburgh, where they took a flatboat for Cincinnati, Ohio, and then went to Franklin County, Ind., where Mr. Scofield purchased forty acres of land. He lived upon that farm until the spring of 1852, when he sold out and emigrated to Iowa, landing at Port Louisa, where a house was rented until a suitable location could be found. Section 24, Port Louisa Township, was finally agreed upon, and there they purchased 320 acres of land, most of which was uncultivated, and here he has made his home until the present time.

To Mr. and Mrs. Scofield there have been born nine children: Aaron, who is now engaged in farming in Minnesota; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Matthew C. McClung, and after his death, of Elisha Dobbs, a resident of this county; Isaac, now living in Nebraska; Thomas, who died in infancy; Mary became the wife of William Herron, who is now deceased, and then wedded W. H. Tucker, of Pawnee County, Neb.; G. W. is farming on the old home place; Charlotte died at the age of twenty-two years; Samuel died in 1857, when thirteen years of age; Emma, who is now the wife of G. J. Rausher, a resident of this county. In 1882 the mother of this family was called to her final home, at the age of seventy-five years. She was a devoted member of the United Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Scofield also belongs. In his political views he is a Republican, and has held various township offices. His business is that of general farming. Mr. Scofield is one of the self-made men of Louisa County. He came to America a poor man, and his success in life is all due to his energy, enterprise and good management.



WILLIAM S. RUSSELL, one of the leading and progressive farmers of Louisa County, residing on section 35, Elliott Township, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, Feb. 12, 1842. His parents were David and Mary (Smith) Russell, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of the Buckeye State. David Russell was among the earliest pioneers of Des Moines County, having located in Huron Township in 1835, where

he still continues to reside. Our subject grew to manhood upon that farm, and received his education in the common schools of the county. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted among the brave boys in blue of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, becoming a member of Company K, and participating in the battles of Montroy, Mask Battery, Farmington charge, the Booneville raid, Black Land, Iuka, Patton's Mills, Corinth, the entire campaign in Mississippi under Gen. Grant, Holly Springs, Yockeney River, Coffeerville, the bridge burning raid in Mississippi, Grierson's raid, Misner's raid to Palona, the battle of Jackson (Tenn.), Collierville, Coldwater, Salisbury skirmish, Moscow, Tuttle raid and West Point. After a three years and two months' service, during which he participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, Mr. Russell received his discharge on the 9th of September, 1864.

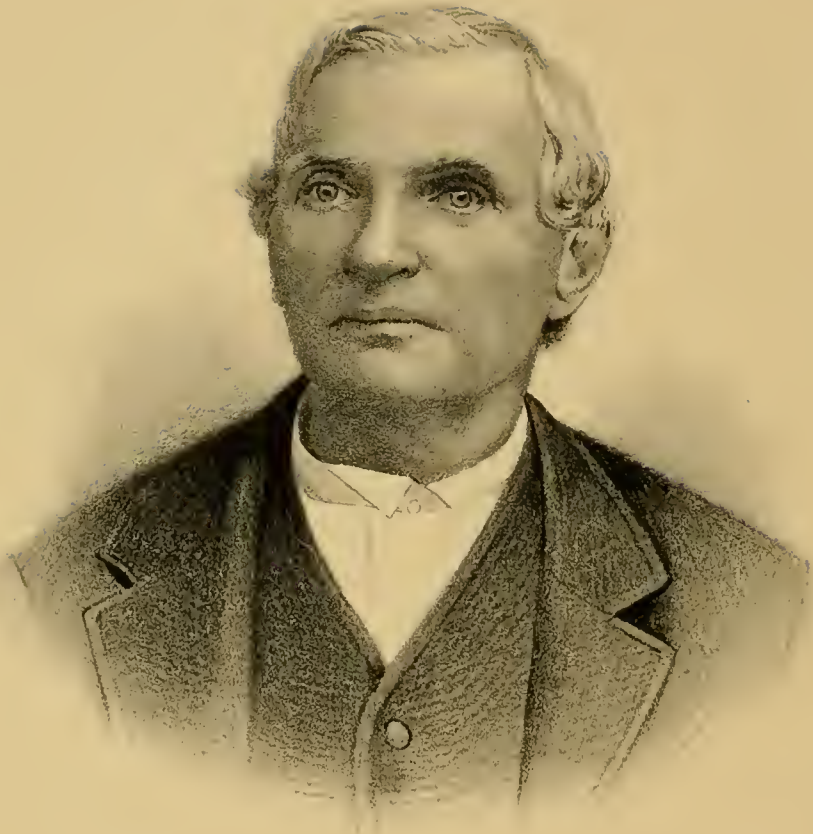
Returning to his home in Des Moines County, Iowa, our subject remained upon his father's farm until 1867, and then purchased land in that county, which he farmed until 1880. At that time he became the owner of a farm on the river bottom in Huron Township, making it his home until the 4th of March, 1885, when he became the owner of 150 acres of land on sections 35 and 36, Elliott Township, where he is still residing. On the 12th of February, 1867, he was united in marriage with Isabel Kurts, a native of Pennsylvania. Three children grace their union—Alva, May and Myrtle. Politically, Mr. Russell is a stalwart Republican, and at present holds the office of Township Trustee.



JOHAN WILSON, deceased, an honored pioneer of Louisa County, was born in Ireland, Dec. 9, 1784, and there resided until his eighth year, when he emigrated with his parents to America, taking passage in a sailing-vessel, which was three months in making the trip, and landed in Charleston, S. C. The family first located in Newberry, S. C., and in 1811 removed to Preble County, Ohio, where they were among the earliest settlers. The country was then one vast wilderness, but from the heavily timbered land Mr. Wilson made a farm. After the breaking out

of the War of 1812, our subject volunteered his services, was accepted, and served with honor until the close of hostilities. In 1818 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Isabella McClure, who was born in South Carolina in 1797, and in the spring of 1838 they left Preble County, Ohio, for the West, going to Washington County, Ill., where they spent one winter, and the following spring proceeded to Louisa County, Iowa, locating on section 28, Morning Sun Township. The first place which they called home was a log cabin 16x16 feet, in which the family, consisting of eleven persons, lived for one year. Such were the inconveniences to which pioneers were subjected, and the trials and privations which they endured can never be told. At that time the country was not called Louisa County, but formed a part of the Territory of Iowa, and the prairies were one vast waste. There was not a single settlement to mark the site of the present town of Morning Sun, but men and women with brave hearts and willing hands came to make their homes; the vast prairies have been converted into beautiful farms, and more modern buildings, one by one, have taken the places of the log cabins until now there is hardly a relic of frontier life remaining.

Mr and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of eight children who lived to be adults: John M., who is living in Pawnee, Neb.; Margaret, whose home is in Morning Sun; Nancy, who died at the age of twenty; Mary J., wife of James Bell, of Nebraska; James H., who is located at Morning Sun; Elizabeth A., whose place of residence is unknown; William M., whose sketch appears in this work, and Thomas R., whose history is also given within these pages. Politically, in early life, Mr. Wilson was an old-line Whig, but at the dissolution of that party he joined the Republican party, and ever afterward supported its principles. He lived under all the administrations from Washington to Hayes, witnessing many of the most important events of our history. His death occurred Dec. 27, 1878, at the age of ninety-three, and Mrs. Wilson died in May, 1866. They were both sincere and consistent Christians and members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Wilson served as Ruling Elder for many years. He was a man well posted



Ernest Carpenter

in the affairs of both State and county, and was honored with several local offices, including Justice of the Peace. He discharged his various duties with fidelity, and was known throughout the neighborhood as Esquire Wilson. He was a man of strict integrity, uncompromising Christian principles, and his word was as good as his bond. As a Christian, he was true and faithful; as a neighbor, friendly and accommodating, and as a husband, kind and affectionate.



CYRIL CARPENTER, a pioneer farmer of Louisa County, of which he became a resident Oct. 17, 1840, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., on the 25th of March, 1824, and is a son of Cyril and Amanda (Mason) Carpenter. He is descended from an old New England family. When thirteen years of age he left his native State, and went to Crown Point, Ind., where he remained three years, but at the expiration of that time, being desirous of seeking his fortune in the then distant West, he engaged to drive an ox-team to Iowa, reaching Louisa County on the 17th of October, 1840. He located in Oakland Township, where he subsequently entered a large amount of Government land, and as he accumulated capital speculated in real estate on a large scale until at one time he had over 3,000 acres of land in Iowa. He is now the owner of 1,800 acres.

On the 24th of March, 1848, in Oakland Township, Louisa County, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Blake, a daughter of Joseph Blake, for whom he drove the ox-team from Indiana to Iowa, working for him ten years after reaching this State. Mrs. Carpenter died March 13, 1859, leaving one child, a daughter, Myra, now the wife of Horace A. Stickney, of Steele, Dak. On the 15th of January, 1860, Mr. Carpenter was again married, Miss Calista E. Stickney becoming his wife. She was born Jan. 14, 1840, at Harrison, Port Louisa Township, and is a daughter of Albert and Cornelia R. (Trask) Stickney.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have nine children, five sons and four daughters: Cornelia, born Oct. 9, 1860, is the wife of Arthur Springer, an attorney of Co-

lumbus Junction, Iowa; Julia, born April 9, 1862, was the wife of J. W. Lewis, and died Feb. 14, 1887; Charles Albert, born in Oakland Township, Jan. 12, 1861, wedded Miss Grace A. Wolverton, a daughter of Joseph Wolverton, Esq., and is now an attorney of Columbus Junction; Cyril C., born Feb. 8, 1866, died in the month of September following; Mary, born Feb. 23, 1868; Henry M., Aug. 16, 1870; Arthur E., Jan. 5, 1876; Cyril, Dec. 25, 1877, and Calista, on the 23d of August, 1882, are all at home. The name Cyril has always been a family name with the Carpenters, so that after the death of the first child of that name it was given to another child.

In early life Mr. Carpenter was a Democrat, but on the breaking out of the late war, in the spring of 1861, he joined the Republicans, and has since worked with that party. He was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Louisa County in 1871, was re-elected, and served six years. His place of residence is in Oakland Township, on section 36, township 76, range 5, and his post-office is Columbus Junction.

A portrait of this old pioneer, who for almost half a century has been an honored citizen of this county, will be found on the opposite page.



THOMAS R. WILSON, a farmer residing on section 28, Morning Sun Township, is a Hawkeye by birth, born in Louisa County, March 17, 1811. He is a son of John and Isabella Wilson, whose sketch will be found on another page of this work. He was reared upon a farm in this county, and like thousands of others received his education in the typical log school-house. As soon as he was old enough he began working upon the farm, remaining at home until attaining his majority, when he went to Oregon Territory, where he was engaged in driving team and freighting through the rough and unsettled country. Not being satisfied with this manner of life, he returned to Louisa County after four years, and was united in marriage, in 1866, with Miss Mary A. Brown, daughter of Hamilton and Sarah (Ramsey) Brown, whose sketch appears in this work. By this union there were seven children: Sarah L., born Oct. 22, 1867;

Frances E., Sept. 19, 1869; Cora E., Nov. 4, 1872; Lillie May, Jan. 21, 1875; Mary M., July 21, 1879; Lena B., Aug. 21, 1883, and Zora B., March 9, 1887.

Mr. Wilson's business is that of general farming. He is a Republican in politics, an ardent supporter of the principles of that party, and has held several local offices of trust. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, are liberal contributors toward its support, and active workers for its interests. As a citizen, Mr. Wilson is true and worthy, as a neighbor, friendly and accommodating, as a husband and father, kind and affectionate, as a Christian, devoted and faithful.



JAMES McMANEMON, a farmer residing on section 3, Oakland Township, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1818, and was the third in a family of nine children who were born to Thomas and Bridget (Kelley) McManemon, who were natives of the same country. The father spent his entire life in farming. In 1850, with his family, he embarked from Sligo in a sailing-vessel, the "David Clinton," and after a fair voyage of thirty days landed at New York, where he remained for a year. At the expiration of that time he removed to Wayne County, Ind., there making his home for two years, and in 1854, following the westward course of emigration, settled in Muscatine County, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1864. His wife had preceded him to her final rest several years.

James was reared to farm life, and received his education in the schools of his native land. With his parents he came to America, and while residing in Wayne County, Ind., was united in marriage, in 1852, with Miss Mary Freal, a native of Ireland, and the daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Brauir) Freal. In 1850, with two sisters, she left her home and came to this country, making her home in the State of Indiana. Her parents remained in Ireland, where both died several years ago. After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Wayne County, Ind., where they made their home until 1854, at which time they removed to Muscatine County, Iowa,

where Mr. McManemon rented land. In 1862 he came to Louisa County, settling in Oakland Township, renting a farm until 1865, when he made his first purchase, consisting of eighty acres of raw prairie land. He immediately began its improvement and cultivation, and built a little log cabin into which the family moved, though it has long since given place to a more commodious residence. As time has passed, by frugality, industry and good management, he has been enabled to add to his original purchase until he is now the owner of 160 acres in Louisa County, and eighty acres in Johnson County, most of which is under cultivation. He also raises a good grade of stock, including Durham cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. McManemon are the parents of six children, though only three are now living: John is married, and resides in Greene County, Iowa; Michael is at home; Anna died in 1863, at the age of six years; Ellen died in 1863, at the age of four years; James died in 1880, when eighteen years of age; and Maggie is still with her parents. Politically, Mr. McManemon is a Democrat. He has assisted in organizing the school districts of his township, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church at Lone Tree, Johnson County. He is one of Louisa County's most worthy citizens, and is highly esteemed by many warm friends.



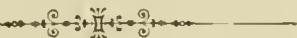
SAFFORD F. SMALL, County Commissioner and farmer, residing on section 9, Wapello Township, is a native of Vermont, and was born in Chittenden County, Nov. 6, 1844. His parents were natives of the same county, and his father, who was born in 1808, is still living there, though the mother died in 1862.

The subject of our sketch was brought up on his father's farm, receiving a common-school education. He enlisted in 1863, in Company K, 7th Vermont Infantry, and served in the Army of the Gulf. He took part in the siege of Mobile, where he received a gunshot wound in the right side, on the 24th of March, 1865, and was captured the same day and taken to Meridian, and from there to Jackson, Miss., where he was paroled after being

held prisoner one month, and was discharged in April, 1865. On being mustered out of the service Mr. Small returned to Vermont, and in 1867 came to Louisa County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. He now has a well-improved farm of 275 acres, all of which, with the exception of twenty acres, lies in Wapello Township. His residence is on section 9 and his post-office is Wapello.

Mr. Small was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Umphries, June 24, 1867. Mrs. Small was born in Benton Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, and is the daughter of James G. and Nancy F. Umphries, who were early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Small are the parents of the following children,—Daniel B., Hannah I., James G., Sherman, Nora and Chester.

Mr. Small is an uncompromising Republican, and was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Louisa County in 1884, being re-elected in 1887, and is now serving his fourth year. He has proved a faithful and competent officer, and has exercised good judgment in the discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon him. He is an active member of the G. A. R., and is a member of A. M. Taylor Post No. 153.



O H. P. LINN, who is engaged in the furniture business, and is also proprietor of the Ononwa House, and owner of the feed stable of Letts, Louisa Co., Iowa, was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1830, and was descended from old Revolutionary stock, both of his grandfathers having served in the war for independence. His paternal grandparents were David and Susanna (Coyle) Linn, natives of Pennsylvania, and the maternal grandparents were James and Jane Williamson, also born in Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Williamson entered the service of his country, serving seven years and holding the rank of Captain. The parents of our subject were James and Anna (Williamson) Linn, and both were born, reared and married in the Keystone State, where the death of the mother occurred in 1849, and of the father in 1855.

O. H. P. Linn was reared upon a farm, and re-

ceived such education as the district schools of his native State afforded. There he was united in marriage, in 1852, with Eliza Thompson, who was born in Pennsylvania, of which State her parents, Adam and Elizabeth (Hill) Thompson, were also natives. He had learned the carpenter's trade some years previously, working at it until his removal to Iowa, and again after reaching Letts, in November, 1856, resumed his chosen occupation. His first work after arriving in this county was on the very building which he now owns. He continued to work at the carpenter trade until 1862, when he enlisted, and was mustered into service at Muscatine, in the month of August, becoming a member of Company F, 35th Iowa Infantry. Going to Cairo with his regiment, he there did garrison duty until the following spring, when, under the command of Grant, the regiment participated in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, and the siege of Vicksburg. The following spring it engaged in the Red River campaign, being under fire at Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, and Old River Lake, and during the summer of 1864 engaged in the hard-fought battles of Tupelo, Nashville, the siege and capture of Mobile, lasting thirteen days, the capture of Ft. Blakely, and at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln was at Montgomery, Ala. He was ordered home from Selma, Ala., and honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 16, 1865.

Returning to Letts at the close of hostilities, Mr. Linn again worked at his trade of carpentering until within the past eight years, since which time he has engaged in the furniture business, carrying a fine assortment of the latest styles of furniture, and in connection with that has for about four years been proprietor of the hotel and owner of the feed stable. The Ononwa House is a large, roomy building, with good accommodations for entertaining the wayfarer. Mr. Linn in politics is a Republican, and takes great interest in the local elections, and also in attending the conventions of the party, and taking part in the primary elections. In 1883 he was elected to the Twentieth General Assembly of the Iowa Legislature, which convened in 1884, and is at present Mayor of the town of Letts. Socially, he is a member of Caldwell Post, G. A. R., at Letts, and also belongs to the A. F. & A. M.

Lodge, in which he holds the office of Chaplain. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is one of its most active workers, doing everything in his power to advance the Master's cause. He has served as Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is now President of the Louisa County Sunday School Association, visiting as far as possible all the schools of the county, though he makes a specialty of visiting the country rather than the city schools, and aiding or encouraging those who need his assistance. Much good has been accomplished in this line, and his efforts made in other directions for the good of the community are in nowise to be overlooked.

The death of Mrs. Linn occurred in 1881, her disease being heart trouble. She was a most excellent lady, beloved by all, and her death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In 1884 Mr. Linn was again united in marriage, Miss Emma Reiner, a native of Ohio, becoming his wife. She is a member of the Christian Church, and a daughter of John F. and Harriet (Maxwell) Reiner, her father being a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Ohio. Her parents came to Iowa in 1853, settling in Washington County, but at present are residents of Columbus City. Mr. and Mrs. Linn are widely known throughout the county, and are highly respected in the community where they reside.



HENRY LINTON SMITH, a resident of Wapello, Iowa, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., Oct. 7, 1836, and is a son of Francis R. and Margaret (Holmes) Smith, both parents being natives of Virginia. The father emigrated to Miami County, Ohio, in 1844, where he engaged in farming and shoemaking. He and his wife reared a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters: William P., who served as a soldier in the late war, died in Ohio after its close; Jeanette, wife of Jesse Sherwood, a resident of Illinois; John C., a resident of Columbus Junction, Iowa, whose sketch appears elsewhere; Caroline, who wedded James Lyon, of Ohio; James, a contractor of Rock Island, Ill., died in 1856; our sub-

ject; Givens R., a railroad employe in Michigan; Francis K., also a resident of that State; Samuel W., a railroad employe, whose home is in Michigan. The father of this family, who was of Irish descent, was a man well informed on all questions of the day, and one who took an active part in the political affairs of the neighborhood. In early life he was a Whig, but at the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, and was one of its ardent supporters until his death, which occurred in April, 1854. He reared his family well, gave his children all good educations, and lived to see them respected men and women, who do honor to his name. The mother was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and exerted an influence for the right over her children which will remain with them throughout their lives. She was also of Irish descent, and her death occurred in 1849.

Our subject was reared upon a farm in Miami County, Ohio, and was educated at the common schools. At the age of eighteen he left the parental roof and went to Mercer County, Ill., where he was employed as foreman on a large farm for five years. In the spring of 1861, equipped with an ox-team, he started across the plains to Oregon, and was five months and twenty days in making the trip, landing at Dallas Sept. 20, 1861. He there engaged in freighting and mining until 1867, with the exception of two years spent in the service of his country. He became a member of the 1st Oregon Infantry, Company A, and was engaged in skirmishes on the frontiers of Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho. In 1867 he went to California, where he remained one year, and then returned to Ohio by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York City. He remained in the State during the winter of 1868-69, engaging in the wood business at Piqua, Miami County. During the following spring he became a resident of Louisa County, Iowa, settling at Grand View, where he engaged in buying and selling horses for two years, and in 1871 removed to Wapello, where he has since resided. Most of the time he has been engaged in the hotel business, and has had charge of every hotel in the city.

On the 12th of October, 1879, Mr. Smith led to

the marriage altar Harriet Christina Vandevort, a native of Louisa County, and a daughter of J. M. Vandevort. They have been the parents of three children—Carrie Belle, Chester Linton, and Harvey, who died in infancy. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Town Council, and politically, he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is well known and universally respected throughout the county.

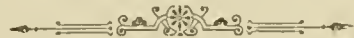


JOSEPH WAGNER, a prominent and representative farmer residing on section 6, Grand View Township, Louisa County, was born in Wayne County, Ind., on the 6th of May, 1825, and is a son of John and Ester (Crull) Wagner. His father was a native of Rockingham County, Va., born in 1778, while his mother was a native of Pennsylvania, though born of German parentage. In 1800 John Wagner removed to Butler County, Ohio, where he formed the acquaintance of Miss Crull, and in 1806 he led her to the marriage altar. By their union eleven children were born, seven sons and four daughters, our subject being the ninth in order of birth, and all grew to man and womanhood with the exception of John, who died at the age of eleven years. Mr. Wagner was a pump-maker by trade, but when our subject was about thirteen years of age he removed to Elkhart County, Ind., settling on a farm, and in connection with pump-making followed the occupation of farming. In the year 1845 his death occurred. Mrs. Wagner later removed to Iowa, making her home with her sons until her death, on the 2d of February, 1872.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent in his native county, but at the age of thirteen he removed with his parents to Elkhart County, Ind., there assisting in the labors of the farm until 1852, when he emigrated to Iowa. Locating in Louisa County he secured employment as a farm hand for \$12 per month, and from this meager sum saved enough to purchase the farm upon which he yet lives. He came to the county a single man, but here formed the acquaintance of Miss Martha Jackson, and their union was celebrated on the 14th of

October, 1855. She was the fifth child of Thomas and Sarah (Gower) Jackson, the father a Virginian by birth, and the mother a native of Maryland. To this worthy couple have been born five children: Lizzie A., Ester E., Kate L., William W., and one child who died in infancy.

Mr. Wagner is one of the self-made men of Louisa County. He received only such education as could be obtained in the pioneer school-house, but believing that education was necessary to success in life, he improved his every leisure moment at home until he acquired a practical knowledge which could not have been obtained from the study of any theory. He is now one of the prominent farmers of Louisa County, and his farm, now consisting of eighty-three acres of highly improved land, was obtained by his own hard labor and economy. He also owns twenty acres of timber land in Muscatine County, and a house and two lots in Lettsville. He takes great pride in raising fine stock, and has a fine grade of cattle, including the Durham, Polled-Angus and Galloway breeds. His horses are of the Norman and Clydesdale stock, while his hogs are of the Jersey Red and Chester White breeds. His home is the abode of hospitality and good-will, where all may be sure of a hearty welcome from warm and sympathizing hearts. Mr. Wagner has never sought for public office, preferring to devote his attention to his farm and family. His wife and daughters are members of the United Brethren Church at Letts. For thirty-six years he has been a resident of Louisa County, during which time his honest, upright life has won him the entire respect and esteem of the community, while as a citizen he is ranked among the highest. Politically, he is a Republican.



JACOB W. ELRICK, a prominent farmer residing on section 28, Elliott Township, is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and a son of Frederick and Margaret (Caton) Elrick, the father of French and German descent, the mother of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The paternal grandfather of our subject served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Frederick was a tanner

by trade, and to him and his excellent wife were born ten children: Elizabeth, wife of Alex McChesney, a capitalist, of Westmoreland County, Pa.; our subject; Samuel, who died in Pennsylvania at the age of fifty-five years; George, who also departed this life in that State; Washington, whose death occurred in Eureka, Nev., in 1876; Clark, who died in childhood; John, a practicing physician of Butler County, Pa.; Robert, whose home is in Westmoreland County, that State; Wallace, a locomotive engineer residing in Mason City, Iowa; and Ann, wife of William Bergman, of Westmoreland County, Pa. The parents of this family were members of the Presbyterian Church. The father died in 1875, aged seventy-five years, and the mother departed this life in 1886, at the age of eighty-three years.

The early years of our subject were spent upon a farm, but at the age of fourteen he served an apprenticeship to the tailor's trade, in Blairsville, Pa., and after his three-years term of service had expired went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he worked one summer. Returning home, he there remained for a short time, and then started out as a journeyman tailor, traveling through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, for seven years, when he returned to his native State in 1842, making a short visit, and then going to Muskingum County, Ohio.

In April, 1843, Mr. Elrick wedded Catherine Wycoff, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John Wycoff. After their marriage they remained in Muskingum County until 1855, when they removed to Mercer County, Ill., Mr. Elrick there following his trade of tailoring, in Keithsburg, for ten years. He then purchased a farm in Mercer County, and engaged in its cultivation until 1878, when, with his family, he removed to Louisa County, settling in Elliott Township, where he purchased 280 acres of land on sections 28 and 29, and has there made his home continuously since.

Twelve children have been born to Mr. Elrick and his estimable wife: Aeoles, a stock-raiser residing near Denver, Col., who served one year as a soldier in the 120th Illinois Infantry during the late war; Leonidas, a dry-goods merchant of Clearfield, Taylor Co., Iowa; George, who was one of

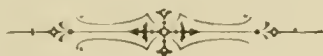
the boys in blue, died in New Orleans; Herbert, a merchant of Seaton, Ill.; Kate, wife of Joseph Ogle, a resident farmer of Mercer County, Ill.; Frederick, a merchant of Elrick, Iowa; James, who is also engaged in the same business at Elrick; Elizabeth, wife of James Berry, whose home is in Oskaloosa, Iowa; Alice, who wedded Tuttle Jameson, a resident of Wapello Township, Louisa County; Susan, who is at home; and two children who died in infancy. Mr. Elrick and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church. He has held the office of School Treasurer of Elliott Township for five years. Every enterprise which has for its object the public good receives his hearty support, and in 1883 he donated the ground on which the present town of Elrick is situated. Politically, he is a Greenbacker, and one of the leading and representative farmers of Elliott Township.

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JESSE WAGNER, one of the early settlers of Concord Township, now residing on section 4, was born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1834. His parents, Henry and Hannah (Martin) Wagner, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, had a family of eight children, of whom he was second in order of birth. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1846 emigrated to Iowa, settling in Grand View Township, Louisa County, where he bought a partly improved farm of eighty acres, but afterward traded it for one in Concord Township on section 4. He there resided until his death, which occurred in 1881, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife also died in Louisa County, in 1870, at the age of fifty-six years.

Jesse was educated in the district schools, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm, residing under the parental roof until he began farming for himself. In 1856, in Grand View Township, he was united in marriage with Fannie Gipple, daughter of John and Christina (Stroh) Gipple, who were natives of Dauphin County, Pa., where they died many years ago. Mrs. Wagner came with her sister to Louisa County during the early days of its history. Six children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Wagner: Martha, now Mrs. George, who is living

in Phillips County, Kan.; Maggie, now Mrs. Lupton, whose home is in Audubon County, Iowa; Josephine is the wife of Mr. Johnson, of Concord Township; Cynthia, now Mrs. Lee, is also living in Concord Township; Lavina is at home; Henry married Marietta Snider, who was born and reared in Fredonia, and the young couple reside with his parents. After his marriage Mr. Wagner located on a farm of forty acres which had previously been entered for him by Nicholas Brown, for whom he worked. He commenced the improvement of his land, and as time has passed has added to it until he now owns 236 acres, comprising one of the best cultivated farms in the township. The stock which he raises is of the best grades, and includes the Polled-Angus cattle. Mr. Wagner takes great interest in political affairs, and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He does all in his power to promote the interests of education in his neighborhood, and for the past thirteen years has served on the School Board. He was one of the first settlers in Concord Township, and at the time of his arrival the nearest market was at Muscatine, to which place he hauled corn, selling it for ten cents per bushel in order to buy siding for his house. There was not a single railroad in the county, and the settlements were few and far between. He has not only witnessed, but has participated in the rapid changes which have placed Louisa County on a par with any in the State, and has ever been prominent in the promotion of any enterprise for the public welfare. He and his wife are members of the Church of God, and are highly respected throughout the community where they reside.



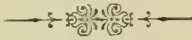
OLIVER P. MICKEY, one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers, and an honored pioneer of Louisa County, residing on section 26, Wapello Township, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., Dec. 13, 1822, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Gearhart) Mickey. His father was born in Westmoreland County, and his mother in Lancaster County, but their marriage was celebrated in the former. To them was born a family

of four children: Oliver P., of this sketch; Mary, wife of Benjamin Custer, died in 1885, but Mr. Custer is still living in Custer, Washington Co., Iowa; Jane, who wedded John Esly, and after his death married a Mr. Farmer, who is now living in Washington County, Iowa; John is now living in Osceola, Polk Co., Neb. Mr. Mickey was a man of more than ordinary ability, and in political sentiment was a Democrat. He learned the trade of a hatter, and did an extensive business in that line in his day. He died in 1830, and shortly after Mrs. Mickey removed with her family to the West, and died in Henry County, Iowa, in 1882. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a kind friend and neighbor, a loving wife and mother, and a sincere Christian lady.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent in his native State, where he received his education in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen he went to Shelbyville, Ind., where he resided until 1836, when he came to Iowa, making his home with his uncle, Stephen Gearhart, for nine years. In the autumn of 1841 he wedded Miss Betsy Davison, a sister of Mark Davison, and a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1825. After his marriage Mr. Mickey settled upon a farm in Des Moines County, and there engaged in its cultivation until 1847, when he removed to Louisa County, renting the farm where David Dotson now lives. The following year he purchased land on section 26, Wapello Township, began its improvement, and for forty years has there continued to reside. The pioneer home was gladdened by the presence of nine children, namely: John, who became a soldier in the late Rebellion, serving two and one-half years as a member of the 8th Iowa Cavalry, and is now living in Polk County, Neb.; George, who died in Polk County; Adeline, wife of Leander Blake, of Des Moines County, Iowa; Albert P., who is living in Polk County, Neb.; Weston, who died in childhood; Bazzle, a resident farmer of Louisa County; Thomas, who was drowned in the Iowa River when twenty-two years of age; Iona, wife of Isaac Jamison; and William, who is at home.

On coming to this county Mr. Mickey was in limited circumstances, but by hard labor, economical living and fair dealing, he has gained a com-

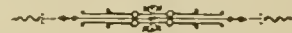
fortable property, and his fine farm, consisting of 288 acres of well-cultivated land, is one of the best in the township. In politics, in early life, he was a Democrat, but when Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republican party for the second time, he cast his vote for him, and has since been a firm supporter of the Republican party, though is not what could be termed a politician, as he has never sought for or desired public office. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church, of Wapello Township, and are numbered among the honored pioneers of Louisa County. For over half a century Mr. Mickey has made his home in this great commonwealth, during which time he has gained the good-will, love and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



HENRY A. PLITT, pharmacist and druggist, of Wapello, Iowa, was born in Bullitt County, Ky., July 3, 1852, and is a son of George D. and Marianne R. (Graff) Plitt. His father is a native of Germany, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, and emigrated to America in 1845. His mother was born in Romont, Canton of Bern, Switzerland, and came to America in childhood. In 1856 Henry A. came to Wapello, Iowa, with his parents, was educated at the city High School, and studied pharmacy under M. P. Van Loon, of the city, as preceptor, beginning in 1868. He took two courses at the National Institute of Pharmacy of Chicago, passed a satisfactory examination in botany, materia medica and chemistry, and received his diploma July 15, 1878. On the 10th of February, 1880, he was admitted to membership in the Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association, and July 28, 1880, was granted a commission of pharmacy for the State of Iowa. In August, 1878, Mr. Plitt began business at Wapello as a druggist, which he has carried on continuously since. His first place of business was on the east side of Second street, south of Van Buren, where he remained until 1888. He erected the elegant brick building which he now occupies in 1887, and which is situated on the west side of Second street, one door north of Van Buren street. The building is "L"

shaped, fronting on both Second and Van Buren streets, with an average ground floor 20x86 feet, and two stories in height, with a large cellar. The lot cost \$1,000, and the building \$3,000. The upper front is occupied as offices by physicians, while the rear of the upper floor is used by Mr. Plitt in his business. He has a most elegant and tasty store, which for convenience is divided into departments, and his stock consists of a full line of drugs, medicines, books, stationery, toilet articles, wall-paper, tobacco and groceries. Special attention is given to the filling of prescriptions and compounding of medicines. By close attention to the wants of his customers, Mr. Plitt has built up a flourishing and prosperous business.

On the 16th of November, 1876, at Wapello, Iowa, Mr. Plitt was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Lindeman, daughter of John and Mary (Buttermiller) Lindeman. Mrs. Plitt was born in this city, and is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Two children grace their union, a daughter and son: Josephine Minnie, born Sept. 3, 1877, and John Henry, May 30, 1881. Mr. Plitt is a Democrat in political sentiment, and socially, is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the A. O. U. W. He belongs to Wapello Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; Louisa Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F.; and of Wapello Lodge No. 212, A. O. U. W. His high standing both from a business and social standpoint among the citizens of Louisa County, where he has resided since childhood, is too well known to make comment.



EDWIN WILLIAMS, the proprietor of the Ononwa House, at Letts, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., in 1837, and is the son of Jeremiah and Betsy (Bodsworth) Williams, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Providence, R. I. The occupation of the father was that of farming, which he followed in the State of New York until his death, which occurred May 20, 1843.

In the fall of 1855 our subject, accompanied by his mother, emigrated to Illinois, there spending the winter in the city of Joliet. The following



S. H. Curtis

spring they removed to Louisa County, Iowa, becoming residents of Grand View Township, where Mr. Williams at once engaged in farming. The death of his mother occurred in Louisa County in 1873, at the age of sixty-two years and four days. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie C. White, a native of Ohio. Their union was celebrated in this county, and one child, Charlotte Elizabeth, has been born to them. The parents of Mrs. Williams, John and Charlotte Elizabeth (Dodds) White, were also natives of Ohio, where the father was engaged in merchandising until his death, which occurred in Warren County some years ago. Her mother is still living, and is a resident of Lebanon County.

After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm near Letts, but about seventeen years ago Mr. Williams gave up that occupation and removed to the village, where, in company with Mr. Linn, he opened a meat-market. Later he embarked in the livery business with Dr. Thompson, and also engaged in buying and selling horses. He is now engaged in buying stock for other parties, and has also had charge of the Ononwa Hotel since the month of April, 1884. He takes an interest in political affairs, votes with the Republican party, and has held various offices in the county. For a number of years he served as Constable, was a member of the Town Council of Letts, and has also held the office of Marshall for several terms. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the daughter of the United Brethren Church. When Mr. Williams removed to the village of Letts it contained but a few residences. He has witnessed almost its entire growth, has aided in its progress, and is one of its prominent citizens.

S C. CURTIS, a prominent and representative farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 22, Concord Township, was born Sept. 9, 1826, in Steuben County, N. Y., and was the eighth in a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, who were born to Simeon and Patience (Hill) Curtis, the father a native of New Hampshire, and the mother of Rhode Island.

His parents were married in the latter State, where the father worked at the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and also followed that occupation in New York and after his removal to Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich., in 1844. In that place he resided until his death, which occurred in 1856, at the age of seventy-three years, his wife dying in 1851, at sixty-five years of age. The father was a soldier of the War of 1812, and participated in the battles of Lake Champlain and Plattsburg.

The paternal grandparents of our subject, Noah and Rhoda (Cook) Curtis, were natives of New Hampshire, where the former engaged in farming and teaching school until his death, which occurred many years ago. The maternal grandparents, Henry and Patience (Knight) Hill, lived in New York, though the former was a native of England and the latter of Wales.

S. C. Curtis was reared to farm life, and received his education in the district schools of his native State. In 1844 he removed with his parents to St. Joseph County, Mich., where he was employed at clearing land and chopping wood, working by the month. While in that county, in March, 1852, he was united in marriage, becoming the husband of Harriet Briggs, a native of Lincolnshire, England, and a daughter of Edward and Maria Briggs, who were also born in that country. She emigrated to America with her parents, settling in St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1844, where the father engaged in farming, and there both parents died in 1851.

To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis were born eight children, five of whom are now living: Edward S., a resident of Concord Township; Frances Minerva, now Mrs. Hull, of Bedford, Taylor Co., Iowa; William L. is married, and resides at Fredonia, where he is Station Agent, and also a dealer in general merchandise; T. J. L. is married, and living in Concord Township; Nellie F., wife of Mr. Murdock, resides on the home farm.

After his marriage Mr. Curtis was engaged at railroad contracting on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, making his home at Somonauk, DeKalb Co., Ill. He took contracts on different lines of roads, but lived in that State for about two years, and then came West, settling in Muscatine County, Iowa, in 1854, where he again engaged

in railroad contracting, which he carried on for eight or ten years. In 1855 he removed to Louisa County, where he worked on what is now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, then called the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad. His first purchase of land was in Grand View Township, but he afterward sold that and bought 160 acres, which were partly improved, on sections 16 and 17 of the same township, where he resided for eight years, at the expiration of which time he sold that farm, and in March, 1868, removed to his present home. It is situated on section 22, Concord Township, four miles from the city of Columbus Junction. He first bought 400 acres, but from time to time has added to this until he now owns 640 acres of fine land in a good state of cultivation. He makes a specialty of raising stock, in which he is quite successful, and has one of the best stock farms in the county. He annually buys and feeds from 100 to 140 head of cattle, and his horses are of the Norman breed. Mr. Curtis casts his vote with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in political affairs. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fredonia, in which he has served as Steward, and is at present one of the Trustees. He is a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., of Columbus Junction, having belonged to the order for many years. In connection with his large farming interests he has been associated with the Louisa County National Bank, having served as its second President, and also as one of the Directors. A man of good business ability, strict integrity and genial manner, he has been quite successful, and has won many friends, both in the business and social world. For eight years he has served as a member of the Board of County Supervisors, and as a citizen he ranks among the foremost.

On a preceding page will be found a portrait of this worthy citizen of Louisa County.

ROBERT D. JAMISON, one of the progressive and leading farmers of this county, residing on section 16, Wapello Township, was born Sept. 27, 1853, in the township in which he still resides. His parents, William and

Emeline (Delzell) Jamison, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, came to this county in 1840. Robert D. was reared to farm life, and his primary education, which was received in the common schools of the county, was supplemented by a course in Howe's Academy at Mt. Pleasant. After his school days were over he returned to his home, and again resumed farming, which occupation he has followed continuously since. At the death of his father, in 1884, he took charge of the home-
stead, comprising 613 acres of fine land, situated both in Wapello and Morning Sun Townships, and has been very successful in its management, having one of the finest improved farms of the county. He raises a good grade of all kinds of stock, and feeds from fifty to seventy-five head of cattle annually.

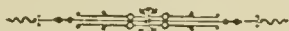
Mr. Jamison in his political views is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has always identified himself with matters of public interest, and as a citizen none ranks higher. A young man of sober, industrious habits, he has won the entire confidence of the community, and is an honor to his widowed mother, who is numbered among the pioneers.

MATTHEW S. MCGREW, one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Louisa County, now residing on section 12, Port Louisa Township, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1842, and is a son of Archibald and Hester (Pifer) McGrew. In 1851, when a young lad, he came to this county with his parents, and was here reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools. At the age of twenty-three years he enlisted in the 184th Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war as a private. After his discharge he returned to Louisa County, where he engaged in farming.

In 1866 the marriage of Matthew S. McGrew and Sarah Hurst was celebrated in Louisa County. Mrs. McGrew was born in this county, and is a daughter of A. Hurst, one of the early pioneers, who is now living in Holton, Kan. The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm, where they lived for twelve years, but in 1878 he purchased 120 acres of land on section 12, Port

Louisa Township, where they have since resided, and now have a well-improved farm. Twelve children have been born to this worthy couple, only one of whom is dead, Grant, who died at the age of nine months; Hilton, Willis, Harry, John, Edwin, Archibald, Charles, Oliver P., Katie, Ruby and Clarence Logan, are all at home.

Mr. McGrew is one of the leading citizens of Port Louisa Township. At present he is serving his third term as Trustee, and in all public affairs takes an active part. He is well posted on both State and National questions of the day, and in politics is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, doing all in his power to advance its interest. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R. Post.



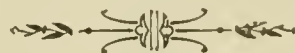
JAMES MARTIN, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 22, Grand View Township, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1846, and was the fifth child in a family of seven born to Joseph and Mary (Stingle) Martin, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1852 the father, accompanied by his family, came to Louisa County, settling in Grand View, where his death occurred in 1883.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon a farm, and he received a liberal education in the Grand View Seminary. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in the War for the Union, in December, 1862, at Davenport, Iowa, where he was mustered into service, and assigned to Company K, of the 8th Iowa Infantry. The regiment was ordered to the front, and under the command of Gen. Grant, participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Jackson, and the battle of Brandon, where Mr. Martin received a shell wound in the leg just above the knee. He received his discharge on the 31st of December, 1863, at Pochontas, but immediately re-enlisted in the same regiment, as a veteranized volunteer, engaging in the siege and charge on Spanish Fort, and doing guard duty at Memphis about nine months. He received his final discharge April 20, 1866, arriving home on the 9th of May, after which he again engaged in farming.

On the 31st of December, after his return, Mr.

Martin was united in marriage, at Grand View, with Angeline Winder, a native of Louisa County, and a daughter of David and Annie B. (Holliday) Winder, who were born in Ohio, and came to Iowa at an early day, settling in Grand View, where the father engaged in farming for about thirteen years, was also Postmaster for the same period, and the owner of a store. His death occurred in 1884, at the age of sixty-five, and his wife is still living at her old home. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been born five children, three of whom are living: Harry, Nellie and Vinnie, who are at home, attending school in the village of Grand View; William died Feb. 2, 1869, at the age of five months; Burt died June 11, 1877, aged five months.

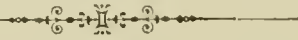
After their marriage the parents first resided in Grand View for two years, then lived in the southwestern part of the township for seven years, after which they moved to the eastern part, making that their home for three years, and in the spring of 1879 moved to the county farm, of which Mr. Martin had charge for the seven succeeding years. In the month of November, 1885, he purchased 237 acres of fine, arable land, highly cultivated, upon which is a fine residence and also barns and out-buildings, which are models of convenience. In January, 1886, they removed to the farm, which he now has well stocked with a good grade of Durham and Hereford cattle, and Norman and Clyde horses. He has assisted in organizing some of the school districts of the county. In politics he is a Republican; he belongs to Isaiah Dodder Post No. 47, at Grand View, and is one of the prominent farmers of the township.



DOUGLAS D. PARSONS, a farmer and stock-raiser of Louisa County, resides on section 5, Jefferson Township. He was born Dec. 1, 1861, in the township where he yet resides, and is a son of Joseph J. and Mary E. (Coleman) Parsons, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject was reared upon a farm and received his education in the district schools. On the 12th of October, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Jessie S. Hook,

one of Louisa County's fair daughters. On another page of this work the sketch of her parents, George W. and Emily (Bly) Hook, will be found. Two children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Parsons—Talma Bly and Mary Pearl.

Although a young man Mr. Parsons is one of the most successful, enterprising and progressive farmers of Jefferson Township. He makes a specialty of raising the Galloway hornless cattle, and is the owner of 240 broad acres, which pay a golden tribute to his care and cultivation. In his political views he is a Republican, though very liberal. Mrs. Parsons is a member of the Baptist Church.



A C. MARTIN, a leading farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 17, Port Louisa Township, was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1840, and is a son of John and Jane Martin, natives of Virginia. The father was a millwright by trade, and his death occurred in Indiana many years ago. Our subject was reared to farm life, and received his education in the district schools of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. His mother having also died when he was quite young, he removed with a family by the name of Funk to Mercer County, Ill., residing there until 1861, when he became a resident of Muscatine County, Iowa, though he had previously visited the State in 1850. On the 21st of July, 1861, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting at Muscatine, and was assigned to Company A, 7th Iowa Infantry, being mustered into service at Burlington. He was engaged in the battle of Belmont, the capture of Fts. Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh, Corinth, the siege of Corinth, and was a member of the Hornet's Nest Brigade. He received his discharge at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 12, 1864, after which he returned to Iowa, and in 1866, in partnership with Mr. Funk, bought eighty acres of raw prairie land, and commenced its improvement. In 1872 he purchased eighty acres of improved land, and now has a farm comprising 210 acres, 140 of which are under cultivation, sixty being grass land, and ten timber land.

In Louisa County, Iowa, in 1870, Mr. Martin was

united in marriage with Laura A. Wilson, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Henry and Clarissa A. (Hamilton) Wilson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Indiana, in which State the mother died. In 1856 the father came to Muscatine County, where he bought and improved a farm, and his death occurred in 1869.

After their marriage the young couple took up their residence on the farm which is still their home. To them have been born seven children—Frederic, Alice, Francis, Charles, Bertha, Chester and Roland, all yet at home. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political sentiments he is a Republican, and socially, is a member of William Vaile Post No. 447, G. A. R., at Fruitland. For the past ten years he has held the office of Township Trustee, is the present incumbent, and has served as Road Commissioner. He is a member of the School Board in his district, and takes a great interest in procuring efficient teachers and providing a good school.



J H. CREIGHTON, merchant, and Postmaster of Oakville, Iowa, was born in this county, in 1844, and is a son of W. H. and Emily (Hedges) Creighton, both of whom were natives of Ohio. W. H. Creighton came to this county in the fall of 1835, being among its very earliest pioneers, and settled on section 35, Elliott Township, where he laid claim to 640 acres of land. When he came to this county he moved into an Indian wigwam, which was made of bark, and there lived until a cabin could be erected. He purchased his land at the Government land sale in 1838, and during his entire residence in this county was always one of its honored citizens, ever willing to aid in the advancement of the county or forward any enterprise which had for its object the public good.

Our subject has passed almost his entire life in Louisa County, and remained under the parental roof until the 7th of August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, 30th Iowa Infantry, as a musician. He served until June 13, 1865, and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post,

Grand Gulf, Jackson, Miss., the siege of Vicksburg, where he was under fire forty-two days, the second battle of Jackson, Miss., Black River, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and the entire Atlanta campaign, ninety days of which he was under fire. He was with Sherman on the far-famed march to the sea, during which he engaged in the battles of Columbia, Macon, Ga., Bentonville, Kenesaw Mountain, and was mustered out of service June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

After his discharge Mr. Creighton returned to Louisa County, and worked for his father for about three years, and then purchased some of his land. On the 22d of November following his return from the battle-fields of the South, our subject was united in marriage with Sarah E. Staige, a native of Louisa County, and a daughter of James E. Staige, who was born in the Buckeye State.

Mr. Creighton's first purchase of land consisted of 100 acres on section 35, Elliott Township, where he made his home until 1886, since which time he has resided in Oakville. He is now the owner of 260 acres of fine, arable land, in addition to considerable town property, including his store and residence in Oakville. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also of the G. A. R. Post. Politically, he is a Republican, and one of the stalwart supporters of the party. In 1884 Mr. Creighton was appointed Postmaster of Oakville, and in 1886 established his present business.

To our subject and his excellent wife have been born seven children: Charles E., Mary Jane, William H. and Emily L., are all at home; James Edward died at the age of eighteen months; John T. and Joseph F. are also with their parents.

GEORGE H. MOSIER, a retired merchant of Toolsboro, Iowa, was born at Fairfield, Ohio, in 1831, and is a son of Jacob and Indiana (Rush) Mosier, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Pennsylvania. Her death occurred in 1833. She was a sincere Christian woman, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; our subject was her only child. The father was again married, in 1836, to Mary Cook, a na-

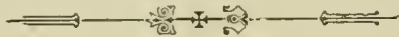
tive of New Jersey, and by that union six children were born, all of whom are living. About the year 1836 Mr. Mosier emigrated to Southern Illinois, where he engaged in farming for three years, and in 1839 emigrated to Holt County, Mo., where he improved a farm and lived until his death, which occurred in 1877.

The death of his mother occurring when he was about two years old, our subject was taken by his uncle, Dr. L. B. Rush, of Fairfield, Ohio, who removed to South Bend, Ind., in 1836. George made his home there until 1843, when the death of his uncle occurred. Dr. Rush was one of the leading men of Indiana, and one term served as a member of the Legislature of the State, being elected by St. Joseph County. He was eminent as a physician and surgeon, having gained an enviable record throughout the community. In his political views he was a Whig, and the first candidate elected by that party to the Legislature. He never had any children of his own, but reared two adopted children, our subject and a niece, Hannah M. DeMott, upon whom he lavished all the love and care of a true parent. His niece afterward was united in marriage with Charles W. Brees, who is now an attorney at New Boston, Ill.

George Mosier, our subject, received his education in the city schools of South Bend, Ind., and in 1844 went to Holt County, Mo., and worked upon his father's farm for four years. At the expiration of that time he returned to South Bend, Ind., and attended school for a year, and in 1850 went to Newville, DeKalb County, of the same State, where he was employed as a clerk for a year, and then again went to South Bend, where he taught school and clerked until 1851. That year he was united in marriage with Amanda A. Denio, a native of New York, and a daughter of David Denio. In 1852 the young couple came to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Toolsboro, where they established and carried on a store of general merchandise. Mr. Mosier continued this occupation until 1882, since which time he has been living a retired life.

To this worthy couple have been born two children: Charles Leonard, a farmer of Jefferson Township, and Sarah L., who died in 1857, at the age of

three years. They also have an adopted daughter, Laura Tribble, who lives at home. Politically, Mr. Mosier is a Republican. He held the office of Postmaster of Toolsboro for twenty-five years, and takes an active part in all political or public affairs of the county. He is a self-made man financially, having commenced life with nothing but a strong determination to succeed, which, together with his energy, ability and hard labor, has gained for him a comfortable competency, he now owning 1,500 acres of land and considerable town property. Mr. Mosier is well known throughout the county, where he is one of the leading citizens, and receives the highest respect of the whole community.



GEORGE W. SCOFIELD was born in Franklin County, Ind., March 12, 1841, and came to this county in 1852, with his parents, Joseph and Charlotte (Sinister) Scofield, of whom see sketch on another page of this volume. He was reared to farm life and remained under the parental roof until Jan. 4, 1864, when he enlisted in Company K, 4th Iowa Cavalry, and served until August, 1865. He participated in the battles of Guntown, was on the entire Price raid, and was engaged in the battles of Salem, Columbus and Macon, Ga., receiving a slight wound in the heel at the close of the war. He was mustered out of service at Atlanta, Aug. 10, 1865, and discharged at Davenport on the 24th of the same month. After his discharge he returned to his father's farm, where he has made his home ever since.

On the 18th of April, 1888, Mr. Scofield was united in marriage with Cassie Williams, a native of this county, and a daughter of W. R. Williams, one of the early pioneers. Mr. Scofield is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has charge of his father's farm. He has held various township offices, among which were Township Clerk and Assessor, and in politics is a Republican. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and is an active worker in any enterprise for the good of the community. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and everything about his farm shows him to be a thrifty and enterprising farmer.

Isaac, who now lives in Nebraska, and is a brother of Mr. Scofield, was a soldier of Company C, 5th Iowa Infantry, and served five years, participating in the battles of Island No. 10, Iuka, Corinth, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and Jackson, Miss., where he was wounded and taken prisoner.



JOSEPH J. PARSONS, deceased, was one of the leading men of Louisa County, and came to the county in 1836. His father, brother and himself were united in partnership in farming and stock-raising, in which they were quite successful. On the death of the father the brothers inherited the property, and continued the past industry. On the 1st of May, 1851, Mr. Parsons was united in marriage with Martha A. Smith, who was a native of Kentucky, but after four years of married life she was called to her last rest, her death occurring on the 1st of August, 1855. On the 14th of July, 1856, our subject was again united in marriage, with Sarah E. Smith, a sister of his former wife, but her death occurred November 21 of the following year. Mr. Parsons was married Oct. 27, 1859, Miss Mary E. Colman becoming his wife. She was a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Flemming and Lydia A. (Smith) Colman, her father a native of Virginia, and her mother of Ohio. In the year 1852 the parents emigrated to Louisa County, residing here for fifteen years, and then became residents of Wetmore, Col. Mrs. Colman died March 3, 1861. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Only two of the family are now residing in this county, Mrs. Parsons and David F. Colman, whose home is in Toolsboro.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parsons: Douglas D., a resident farmer of Louisa County, Iowa; Olive L., wife of Will C. Smith, who is engaged in farming in this county; Asruble II., who is also a farmer of Louisa County; Walter F. died Aug. 1, 1872, at the age of two years and twenty-four days. On the 4th of February, 1880, the death of Joseph Parsons occurred at the age of sixty years. He was a member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, and an active worker in the cause. Like his brother and father, he was ever a leading man in the county which was for so long his home, doing everything in his power for its advancement and interest.

The estate held in common between the two brothers remained intact until Aug. 20, 1885, when it was divided, the children of Joseph receiving as their share 300 acres of land. The widow yet remains on the old homestead, and with her lives her aged father, now seventy-six years of age. Her brother-in-law, H. J. N. Parsons, also makes this his home.

JB. COUTANT, carriage-maker and general blacksmith, of Letts, this county, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., and is a son of William M. and Margaret Coutant, who were also natives of the Empire State. The father was a dealer in lime and cement in that State for many years, but is now living a retired life. Our subject was reared in New York, and received his education in the district schools, but when a young man emigrated to Indiana, locating in Dearborn County. Subsequently going to Cincinnati, Ohio, he there began learning the trades of carriage-maker and blacksmith.

When the war broke out our subject left his work to enlist at the President's first call for 75,000 volunteers to serve three months. He became a member of Company A, 7th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis, being assigned to the command of Gen. McClellan, under whom he participated in the battles of Phillippi, Carrick's Ford and Rich Mountain. At the expiration of his term of service he was discharged, but re-enlisted, in Company E of the same regiment, for three years' service, and was retained in Western Virginia, engaging in the battles of Greenbrier, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, and a number of skirmishes, after which he was discharged at Indianapolis, in 1862, on account of physical disability.

Returning to Cincinnati, our subject finished learning his trade, at which he afterward worked in

that city and in various towns in Indiana until his removal to Iowa. In 1871 he came West, settling in Cedar Rapids, where he engaged at his trade for about four or five years, and in 1876 removed to Letts, where he opened his present business.

In 1880, in Muscatine County, Iowa, the marriage of J. B. Coutant and Miss Sarah Bailey was celebrated. The lady is a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Julia Bailey. Since their marriage they have resided in Letts, and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Coutant is a Republican, while socially, he is a member of the G. A. R. Post. He gives much of his time and attention to the raising of thoroughbred poultry, which he has on exhibition at all the regular poultry exhibits in both Iowa and Illinois. His poultry is of the silver-laced and white Wyandotte breed, on which he has received several premiums, and at Bonaparte, Iowa, he won a \$25 silver cup. He also keeps eggs and stock on hand ready for any order that he may receive from time to time.

THOMAS STRONACH, a retired farmer, and a worthy pioneer of Louisa County of June, 1840, now residing in Columbus City, was born in Baltimore County, Md., Oct. 20, 1822, and is a son of William and Sarah (McBee) Stronach. His father was born in Scotland, in 1799, and after his emigration to America in 1818, made his home near Baltimore, where he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah McBee, a native of Maryland. In 1837 Thomas removed with his parents to Columbus, Ohio, and three years later came to Louisa County, the family settling on a farm two and a half miles south of Columbus City, where the father purchased a claim, and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred April 30, 1875. The mother survived her husband, dying in the fall of 1879. In early life William Stronach was a Whig in political sentiment, but later became a Republican. Both parents were members of the Congregational Church, and were worthy Christian people.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, and has made farming the avocation of his life. Since

1840 he has continued to reside in Louisa County, and of late years has made his home at Columbus City. In politics he is a Greenbacker, and is opposed to all monopolies and trusts. He takes broad and liberal grounds both in political matters and in religion, and rates people as he finds them rather than from that which they profess, having an intense dislike and contempt for all shams and shallow pretensions. While his life has been uneventful, Mr. Stronach has done his part in improving and developing this new country. His life has been such that all with whom business or pleasure have brought him in contact, can testify to the innate goodness of his heart, and to his plain, unassuming honesty. Columbus City may have men who make more noise and greater pretensions to piety and godliness, but deep down in the inner consciousness of every man, woman or child, who knows the subject of this sketch, there rests an assurance that he is the peer of many in all that goes to make up a true man.



HON. DAMON NOBLE SPRAGUE, a leading lawyer of Louisa County, Iowa, was born on the 21st of March, 1832, near Coopers-town, Otsego Co., N. Y., and is the son of Dr. Jenks S. and Prudia (Noble) Sprague. He was educated at Hartwich Seminary, and at Delaware Collegiate Institute, of New York. He entered upon the study of law in the office of Spencer & Kernan, of Utica, who were among the most prominent jurists of the great State of New York, and who had the honor of acting in a like capacity for the Hon. Roseoe Conkling. Mr. Sprague was admitted to the bar in September, 1854, and like many another newly-fledged Eastern lawyer of those days, sought the West as a field for future operations. He came to Wapello, Iowa, April 1, 1855, and entered upon the practice of his profession. The following year he formed a law partnership with Col. John Bird, under the firm name of Bird & Sprague, which connection continued until 1860. Mr. Sprague was elected a Representative to the Lower House of the Iowa Legislature, Eleventh General Assembly, during 1867 and 1868, and

served on important committees. In 1870 he was elected District Attorney when the district comprised four counties, was re-elected, and served twelve years in all.

On the 25th of June, 1863, at Wapello, Iowa, Mr. Sprague was united in marriage with Miss Mary I. Isett. Mrs. Sprague was born in Allegheny County, Pa., and came to Wapello, Iowa, with her parents in early childhood. But one child was born to them, a daughter, Helen, who died at the age of four and a-half years. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In 1872 Mr. Sprague removed to Keokuk, where he practiced his profession until 1886, when he returned to Wapello, and has since continued to make this city his home. He is the owner of two farms situated near the city; one of forty acres lies adjoining the town, while the other, comprising 120 acres, is but one and a-half miles distant. Both are well improved, and stocked with blooded cattle and horses. In politics Mr. Sprague has always acted with the Democratic party. When the late war broke out, like all true Democrats who believed in preserving the Union and the Constitution, he took a prompt and decided stand in support of the Government, and was the first to make a war speech on the public square of Wapello on that trying occasion. As he did not believe that the Constitution of the United States "was leagued with hell and a covenant of the devil," and was not in favor of "letting the wayward sisters go in peace," he took strong grounds in favor of prompt and stringent measures to put down armed resistance to the laws. His whole course during the war was consistent with the purest patriotism and highest public spirit. His fellow-citizens paid him the compliment of recognizing that fact, when, during the heat of a political campaign his opponent, who was ignorant of his antecedents, undertook to cast a slur upon his record, and found when the votes were counted that where he was known best Mr. Sprague had benefited largely by the uncalled for attack. His vote in his home town was the largest ever given for a Democratic candidate. As a lawyer he is well up in his profession, and after thirty-three years' practice in Iowa has won a foremost place among the leading members of the bar.



Thomas Dawson



Mary Dawson

THOMAS DOWSON, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 15, Concord Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, was born in Cumberland, England, in 1822, being the eldest child born to John and Elizabeth (Eliot) Dowson, who were also natives of Cumberland. The father was a farmer by occupation, and remained in his native country, where his death occurred in 1854. His wife survived him many years, and died in 1875.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon a farm, but at the age of fifteen he left home and learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, and April 16, 1844, entered the navy, enlisting on Her Majesty's ship "Trafalgar," where he remained over four years, being discharged June 30, 1848. He sailed over the Mediterranean Sea, visiting Naples, Malta and Lisbon, and was on board 120 gunships, with 1,000 men on board.

Returning to his native land, Mr. Dowson, in 1849, was united in marriage with Miss Mary Robeson, who was also born in that country, and is a daughter of Robert and Jane Robeson, who were natives of Sunderland, Durham County, England. The father was a tailor by trade, and remained in England until his death, which occurred a number of years ago. The wedding tour of the young couple was their journey to America. Embarking on the American sailing-vessel "Andrew Foster," after a pleasant voyage of twenty-six days they landed at New York, and thence proceeded to St. Louis, reaching that city shortly after the great fire, where he worked at his trade of joiner for four years. Coming to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1853, they settled in Concord Township, on section 10, where Mr. Dowson purchased forty acres of Government land, began its improvement, and then added another forty, but later sold that farm, and purchased, in 1872, 200 acres of partly improved land on sections 15 and 23. He immediately began its cultivation, and as time passed has added to it until he now has 400 acres, which are highly cultivated and improved. He makes a specialty of raising stock, which is all of the best grades, and feeds about 100 head per year.

Mr. and Mrs. Dowson are the parents of seven children: Jane, now Mrs. Bonnichsen, resides in Washington County, Iowa; Mary is the wife of

Thomas Newell, who is engaged in farming in Concord Township; Robeson is married and resides in Cheyenne, Wyo.; John is at home; William is married and resides in Concord Township; Charles Henry and Florence Elizabeth are also at home; Mary attended the university at Iowa City, and engaged in teaching in Louisa County for several terms.

Mr. Dowson takes great interest in political affairs, casts his vote with the Republican party, has served as Township Trustee, was School Director, and is now School Treasurer, which office he has held for several years. He is a promoter of all educational institutions, and has given his children good educational advantages. An early settler of Louisa County, Mr. Dowson has witnessed almost its entire growth and development, has seen the prairies over which the deer roamed and where game abounded, transformed into well-cultivated and improved farms, and to all enterprises beneficial to the public has given his support. His pleasant home is situated about four miles from Columbus Junction and six miles from Letts, and we are pleased to record his sketch among the worthy citizens of the county, and also pleased to present excellent portraits of himself and wife, which appear upon the opposite page.



JACOB C. BOLTZ, contractor and builder, of Morning Sun, Louisa Co., Iowa, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., Feb. 5, 1829, and is a son of John and Catherine (Boltz) Boltz, who, though of the same name, were of no connection. The mother died when our subject was nine years old, and he made his home with his grandparents. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade, and served a term of one year. In 1857 he was united in marriage with Miss H. J. Jameson, a daughter of John and Margaret (Riple) Jameson, and the same year they came to Morning Sun, where Mr. Boltz opened the first cabinet-shop. He had a partner, Mr. Reistine, for a year, at the end of which time they dissolved partnership, and he carried on the business alone for ten years. At the expiration of that time

he embarked in contracting and building, at which he still continues. In politics he is very liberal, voting for the man whom he thinks will best fill the office and not for the party.

Mr. and Mrs. Boltz are the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters: Laura Belle, born Jan. 25, 1858; Lenora E., July 28, 1860; John E. E., Nov. 11, 1863; Nellie O., Dec. 20, 1865; Jennie, March 14, 1869; Della, Jan. 17, 1878; Katie, who died in infancy; and William G., born Dec. 26, 1883.

Mr. Boltz settled in Morning Sun, Iowa, when it contained but a few houses, and the country was almost new. He has lived to see the many great changes which have taken place, and has aided much in the progress and development of the county. He has a nice home and is comfortably located in Morning Sun, where he is highly respected by all its citizens.

John Jameson, the father of Mrs. Boltz, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., and was united in marriage with Margaret Riple. They were the parents of five children: Mary E., wife of George W. Rouse, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Evaline, wife of Alex Rouse, of Huntingdon County, Pa.; Rebecca, wife of Caleb Robinson, of Pennsylvania; William, a resident of Kansas. Mr. Jameson died in 1863. His wife is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-five years.



GEORGE ERBES, wagon and carriage manufacturer, of Wapello, Iowa, established business at this place in March, 1867, in a small way, and has extended and increased his facilities as his trade increased, until he now has an extensive establishment. His factory covers 3,172 square feet, ground floor, and a greater part of it is two stories in height. He employs from eight to fourteen hands, and turns out 150 new jobs annually, besides a large amount of repairs, which is an important part of his business. He employs steam-power machinery, has a sixteen horse-power engine, and a boiler of twenty horse-power capacity. His trade lies largely in Louisa, Des Moines and Muscatine Counties, but he has made several shipments

to Nebraska and Kansas. By doing none but the best of work, Mr. Erbes has made a reputation that gives him the controlling trade in a large portion of the Iowa counties named. He receives a large trade from the immediate neighborhood of other factories, owing to the superiority of his work. Recently he has nearly monopolized the wagon trade in Louisa County and the northern part of Des Moines County.

Mr. Erbes was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 16, 1842, and is the son of Ludwig and Katharina (Boetz) Erbes. He was educated in his native country, and served a regular apprenticeship to the wagon-maker's trade. By the advice of his maternal grandfather, who was a retired government officer, he emigrated to America in 1863, reaching this country in the midst of the late war. He worked at his trade in Albany, N. Y., until July, 1864, when he enlisted in the Quartermaster's department, was detailed on mechanical work, and stationed at Nashville, Tenn., and later at Vicksburg, Miss., where he remained until the 2d of August, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. He then came to Iowa, and worked at his trade at Burlington until March, 1867, when he took up his residence in Wapello, and began his present business.

On the 14th of April, 1866, at Burlington, Iowa, the union of George Erbes and Miss Mary Strothmann, daughter of John and Hannah Strothmann, was celebrated. Mrs. Erbes was born in Little York, Pa., Aug. 20, 1849. They are the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one daughter, and all were born in Wapello except the eldest, Lewis Charles, who was born at Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 2, 1867, and is now in Los Angeles, Cal.; George Edward was born Nov. 20, 1868; John H., Nov. 2, 1870; Martha Rosa, born Aug. 22, 1872, died Oct. 15, 1873; Philip Arthur, born Aug. 11, 1874; William Oscar, May 15, 1877; Omer Frank, April 26, 1879; Emma Ardena, June 18, 1884.

Mr. Erbes is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Louisa Lodge No. 19, of Wapello. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Erbes is an industrious, hard-working man, a thorough master of

his business, and conscientiously particular that his work shall be of the very best in every instance, and one job sold in a neighborhood always brings more, for the people have learned that a wagon from Erbes' shop will not drop its tires, or fail in the first two or three years of use. The wagon and carriage shops of Mr. Erbes constitute the most important manufacturing interests of Louisa County, and its proprietor is esteemed one of the leading business men of town, and one of the most respected citizens. Many of Mr. Erbes' wagons have been in use for upward of twenty years, and are still in perfect order.



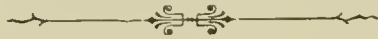
HON. ALBERT ELLIS, a resident of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1835, and is a son of Job and Hannah (Job) Ellis, who were pioneer settlers of Louisa County, Iowa. He came to this county when twelve years of age and assisted his father in developing a farm. His educational advantages were limited, but being blessed with a retentive memory and being a close observer and student, he has gained a good education. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he assisted in raising a company for the 5th Iowa Infantry, and enlisted as a private, but at the mustering of the State service was elected as Second Lieutenant. The company was sent to Camp Warren at Burlington, where it was found that they had not the required number of men. A part of the company had been raised in Lee County by a man of the name of Patterson, who agreed to join this regiment if he could hold a commission, so rather than have the organization broken up Mr. Ellis gave way and took his place in the ranks, with the understanding that he should receive the first promotion. The regiment was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, where they remained but a short time and then went to Benton Barracks. There they were sent to Booneville, where they were joined by Gen. Fremont's forces; from there they proceeded to New Madrid and Island No. 10, where they were first under fire. Next they joined Pope's forces and were to operate against Ft. Pillow, but

the battle of Shiloh was brought on and they were ordered to that point, arriving two days after the engagement had taken place. From there the regiment went to Corinth, where they remained until September, and then joined Rosecrans, fighting the battle of Iuka, going in with 481 men, and lost, in killed and wounded, 216; Company C went with fifty-two men, and lost thirty-one while supporting the 11th Ohio Battery. They returned to Corinth, participating in the second battle at that place; from there sent on an expedition to Holly Springs, but were cut off by Van Dorn and ordered to Memphis.

In the following spring they broke camp and joined Grant, going to Yazoo Pass and Milliken's Bend, participating in the battles in the rear of Vicksburg, and also in its siege and capture. They followed Johnston as far as Jackson, where they were ordered back to Vicksburg and went into camp, remaining until August, when they went to Helena; while there word came of Rosecrans' defeat at Chattanooga, and the regiment was sent to reinforce him. They there saw some sharp fighting, being engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, after which they were ordered to do guard duty on the railroad between Huntsville and Stevenson. While there the term of service expired, and about 200 re-enlisted as veterans, forming two companies, and were transferred to the 5th Iowa Cavalry, Mr. Ellis being transferred to Company G. The companies were sent to Nashville, where they were mounted and joined Thomas' command. On account of poor health our subject was mustered out Aug. 9, 1864. As stated he went into the service as a private, but was promoted Second Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1861; First Lieutenant, June 29, 1862, and Captain of Company C, March 15, 1863. On March 1, 1864, he was presented by his company with a handsome sword. During his long term of service he gallantly did his duty, and was promoted from a private to the rank of Captain for his valiant conduct on the battle-field.

Politically, Capt. Ellis is a Republican, and has been honored by his district as a Representative, having been elected to the Legislature in 1868. In 1875 he was elected as Sheriff of the county, being re-elected in 1877 and 1879, serving six years, and was twice elected as Supervisor of the county.

In 1882 he made a business trip to Europe, traveling over Ireland and England. In 1864 Capt. Ellis was united in marriage with Alice E. Nichols, who was born in Louisa County, Sept. 8, 1845. They are the parents of five children: Della, wife of Park Jarvis, of this county; Ona M., Nellie F., Mand H. and Roscoe A. Mr. Ellis is a member of the G. A. R., Blake Post, of Morning Sun.



CHARLES FURNAS, a prominent farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 5, Grand View Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1829. Mr. Furnas traces his descent from John Furnas, who married Mary Wilkinson in Wigton, England, in 1762. Their eldest son, Joseph, was our subject's grandfather. His parents were Benjamin and Mary (Patty) Furnas, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They reared a family of ten children, seven of whom lived to maturity, our subject being the second in order of birth. The father followed farming in Ohio until 1857, when with his family he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Grand View Township, near the town of Letts. He purchased forty acres of land at Government prices, also 120 acres near that, at \$3 per acre, and an improved farm of eighty acres, at \$25 per acre, making in all 240 acres. He immediately began the improvement of his land, and since his original purchases has become the owner of 120 acres of timber land, situated in this and Muscatine Counties. From the wild, unbroken prairie he soon developed a fine farm, and made numerous other improvements which go to make up a well-regulated farm. Mr. Furnas' death occurred May 20, 1880, at the age of seventy-six years, his wife having preceded him to her final home, she having departed this life in 1867, at the age of fifty-nine years.

Our subject was reared to farm life and received his education in the district schools of Ohio. Being of a studious character, he fitted himself for teaching, and began the practice of his chosen profession at the age of eighteen years, teaching for two or three winters in Ohio. He was united in

marriage in that State, in 1849, with Ann Elizabeth Earhart, who is of German descent, but was born in the Buckeye State, and is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Earhart, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and who went to Ohio at an early day, settling near Dayton, where they both remained during the remainder of their lives. The father died many years ago, but his wife survived him for a long time, dying at the ripe old age of eighty years.

After his marriage Mr. Furnas purchased a farm in Ohio, where he remained until 1853. Then selling out, he came to Louisa County and bought 200 acres of land on section 5, Grand View Township, and eighty acres of timber in Muscatine County, but afterward sold the latter. The work of improvement was immediately begun, and as time passed he added more land, until he at present has 225 acres, all of which is under a fine state of cultivation. He has nearly two acres of peat bog, and his farm has been partially tiled, having one tile ditch that opens into his barnyard, furnishing plenty of water for his stock. Upon his farm may be found a good grade of Durham cattle, Norman horses, Durock and Chester-White hogs, and South-down sheep. He has one of the best farms in the township, is a most successful farmer, and everything about his place denotes the thrift and industry with which it is managed.

In his political views Mr. Furnas is a supporter of the Republican party. He served as Justice of the Peace in 1860 and 1880, held the office of Township Trustee ten years in succession, has also served as Road Commissioner, and assisted in the township organization. He has taught school in Louisa County during the winter for many years, being a successful teacher, and has also been a correspondent for the Muscatine *Journal* for many years, and also for the Columbus *Safe Guard* and Wapello *Republican*. Mr. Furnas and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and while their new house of worship was being built at Lettsville, he took an active part in soliciting for and collecting the funds. He holds the office of President of its Board of Trustees, and is Chairman of its committee for purchasing a parsonage for the Lettsville circuit. An active worker in the

Sunday-school, he was chosen the first Superintendent, and has filled the position frequently since. All educational, social or moral interests find in Mr. Furnas a ready supporter, and any enterprise started for the public good receives his influence and aid.

Seven children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Furnas: Clayton, who is married, and resides in Story County, Iowa, where he is the owner of a 200-acre farm; Adeline, wife of C. N. Holliday, who resides near the old homestead on the McVay farm; Annette, still residing at home; Belle is the wife of Frank E. Longstreth, who resides on a 100-acre farm in Hall County, Neb.; Emma C. is a teacher of music, being engaged in that profession at Columbus Junction; Clark and Elmer are still inmates of the paternal home. Mr. Furnas has given all his children good educational advantages, and Belle and Adeline have both been successful teachers in this county. By his own industry, frugality and good management Mr. Furnas has gained the greater part of that which he now possesses. His honesty and integrity in all matters of public or private dealing have won him the confidence of all, and as a citizen he is highly respected.



DAVID FLACK, deceased, was a pioneer of Louisa County, Iowa, of April, 1839, and was numbered among her most honored citizens. He was born near the site of the present city of Columbus, Ohio, in 1801, and a son of Robert and Nancy (Leonard) Flack, who were natives of Scotland. When David was quite young, his parents removed to Union County, Ind., where he was reared upon a farm. Possessing a retentive memory and being of a naturally inquiring turn of mind, he acquired a good education, but was never permitted to enjoy the privileges of free schools now furnished all over this country. On the 1st of March, 1827, he was united in marriage with Mary Harris, and to them were born four children: Sophia J., who died at the age of eighteen years; William L., who was born Aug. 25, 1829, is now a farmer of Columbus City Township; James M., who enlisted as a soldier in Company C, 11th

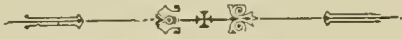
Iowa Infantry, participated in all the battles of his regiment until after the battle of Atlanta, where he was mortally wounded, his death occurring fourteen days later; Mary C., the youngest child, is now the wife of C. C. Hunter, a resident of Columbus City Township. The mother of these children died Dec. 22, 1833. Mr. Flack was again married Jan. 20, 1835, becoming the husband of Mary Hall, and by their union one child was born, Robert F. M., who is also a farmer of Columbus City Township. The death of Mr. Flack occurred March 23, 1878, his wife surviving him until July 28, 1886, when she too departed this life.

David Flack was one of the prominent citizens of Louisa County, Iowa. He always took an active part in promoting the interests of the community, aided greatly in its upbuilding, and was a friend to all educational institutions. In early life he was a Whig, but at the dissolution of that party joined the Republican party, and continued one of its firm supporters until his death. He owned a fine farm of 200 acres, which he accumulated through his own efforts. He witnessed many great changes in the county, which transformed it from a wild prairie into a land of fertility and fruitfulness, and was an active participant in the grand work.

William L. Flack was born in Union County, Ind., in 1829, and is a son of David and Mary (Harris) Flack. With his parents he came to Louisa County in 1839, and was here reared upon a farm. Learning the art of photography, he engaged in that line of work for two years at Columbus City. His education was acquired with great difficulty, having to walk three and a half miles to school on crutches, but with that energy that characterizes his every action he determined to secure an education, and is now one of the well-informed men of the county.

On the 11th of December, 1879, Mr. Flack led to the marriage altar Miss Ruth Jones, a native of Muscatine County, Iowa, and a daughter of Hugh and Sarah Jones, the former a native of Wales. By their union three children were born: David and John, who are at home; and Sarah L., who is living with her grandmother. On the 12th of April, 1888, Mr. Flack was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, who died at the age of thirty-two years. She was a devoted member of the Re-

form Church, a loving wife and tender mother, and her death proved a sad loss not only to the community but to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. For twelve years previous to his marriage Mr. Flack was engaged in buying and selling stock. He is now a general farmer, and in connection with his brother owns 368 acres of land. In politics he is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, and has served as Township Assessor for three terms. He is well known and universally respected throughout the county, where he is numbered among the most worthy citizens.



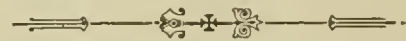
JOHN THOMAS THOMPSON, an extensive stock-raiser of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 2, Grand View Township, was born in this county in 1858, and was the fourth child in a family of nine who were born to Philip and Rebecca A. Thompson, who were natives of Illinois. In his native State the father engaged in farming, and again resumed that occupation for some years in Grand View Township after his removal to Louisa County, but for the past ten or twelve years has been engaged in the hardware and implement business at Columbus Junction.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon a farm, and his education was received at the Seminary of Grand View. In Louisa County he was united in marriage with Mary A. Estle, their union being celebrated Aug. 7, 1873. The lady is a native of this county, and a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Shellabarger) Estle, the former born in New Jersey, and the latter in Ohio. They were among the pioneer settlers of Muscatine County of 1838, and there the father died several years ago, and the mother June 15, 1888.

Mr. Thompson and his young bride began their domestic life upon the farm on section 2, Grand View Township, where they yet reside. By their union two children were born, Gertrude and Edna, both at home. The farm is pleasantly situated about three-fourths of a mile from Letts, thus furnishing good school, market and shipping facilities. It consists of 160 acres, which at the time of purchase was raw prairie land, but Mr. Thompson at

once began its cultivation, erecting a nice farm residence, and in 1887 building a large barn. As time has passed he has added to the original purchase until he now owns 240 acres of fine arable land, which is highly cultivated and improved, and comprises one of the best farms in the county. It is well watered by a never-failing spring, is all under fence, and so admirably tilled that every foot is tillable. Mr. Thompson's stock is all of the best grades, and he makes a specialty of raising Short-horn cattle; he also raises fine draft horses, and has some full-blooded Norman horses, while his hogs are of the Poland-China and Chester-White breeds. He also raises fine colts for the market, and has a full-blooded Norman June colt. He has six other full-blooded colts and eight fine brood mares. He takes great interest in raising fine stock, and has done much to advance the grade in the county.

Mr. Thompson takes an active interest in political affairs, and casts his vote with the Greenback party. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church. The greater part of his life has been spent in Louisa County, and he has witnessed many of its most important changes, participating in its development, and aiding in its progress. He is numbered among the highly respected citizens of the community, and is known throughout the county as an energetic and leading farmer.

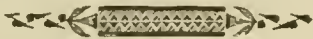


WILLIAM EDMONDSON, deceased, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, was born on the 15th of March, 1815, in Blount County, Tenn., and was the son of David and Jennette (Wilson) Edmondson, who were of Irish descent. His boyhood days were passed upon a farm, and on the 31st of January, 1839, he wedded Mary Walker, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of David Walker, who was born in the North of Ireland. To them were born a family of ten children, though only four are now living: Eliza J., widow of S. D. Johnson, resides in Columbus City Township; Maggie J. is the wife of George W. Duncan, a resident farmer of Union Township; Amanda C. is still living at home; and Robert R. is engaged in farming in Union Township. The

death of Mr. Edmondson occurred June 5, 1887, at the age of seventy-two years, and was sincerely mourned by many friends. His wife was called to her final home several years previously, dying May 22, 1874, when fifty-eight years of age. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and her kindness and sympathy won the hearts of all. Mr. Edmondson was a conservative man, though possessed of many excellencies of character, and highly respected. In his political views he was a Republican, having joined that party on its organization. He came to Louisa County at an early day, made a home for his family, and was the owner of eighty acres of land at the time of his death.

Robert F. Edmondson, a representative farmer of Union Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, residing on section 7, was born in Monroe County, Tenn., and when a lad emigrated to Iowa with his parents. In this county he was reared upon a farm and attended the district schools. On the 9th of September, 1880, his marriage with Marietta Duncean, daughter of F. A. Duncean, of Columbus Junction, was celebrated, and they are now the parents of three children, two daughters and one son—Mary A., Nellie and William F.

Religiously, Mr. Edmondson and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He has served as Township Assessor for two terms, was Clerk of the township for one term, and in political sentiment is a Republican. He is the owner of 180 acres of land, and operates 240 acres, which under his able management produces excellent crops.



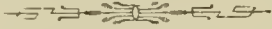
HON. CHARLES MONROE FULTON, the Mayor of Columbus Junction, Iowa, Justice of the Peace, and general insurance, loan and collection agent, was born at Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio, on the 26th of August, 1836, and is the son of Hugh and Maria Althier (Webb) Fulton. His father was born near Lake Ontario, in Ontario County, N. Y., June 6, 1807, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. On coming to America the family originally settled in Maryland. The mother of our subject was born in Connecticut, and

on her father's side was descended from the early Puritans. Her mother was of French descent. Mr. Fulton, Sr., moved from New York to Ohio with his family in 1832, and from there to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1854, locating on a farm in Marshall Township. Later they removed to Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa, where Mrs. Fulton died in 1866. The husband and father departed this life at Fairfield, Iowa, in 1883.

Charles M. was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. When twenty-one years of age he went to New York City, clerking for a year for Ray W. Potter, and the succeeding two years with A. T. Stewart, in his wholesale house. Returning to Iowa he again engaged in farming in Louisa County. On the 19th of April, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna E. Humiston, daughter of Charles and Lucy Humiston. Mrs. Fulton was born at Wallingford, Conn., and five living children grace their union, two sons and three daughters: Chester Irwin, now a practicing physician of Columbus Junction, Iowa; Edward Hugh is a printer, employed at his trade at Leavenworth, Kan.; Fannie F. is the wife of Benjamin Van Dyke, and resides in Marion County, Kan.; Alma Blanche and Eva May reside with their parents.

In 1873 Mr. Fulton engaged in the mercantile business at Columbus Junction, which he carried on until 1878. In April, 1874, he was appointed Postmaster at Columbus Junction, and held that position for twelve years, or until the change of administration caused a change in incumbents in the office, and he retired in September, 1886. He then began the insurance, loan and collection business, in company with J. J. Russell, and in January, 1888, was appointed Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy. He has been a member of the Town Council several times, was elected the first Mayor of the town in 1874, served one term, and was re-elected to the same office in March, 1888. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Iowa Normal School, and has held that position continuously since. In May, 1888, Mr. Russell sold out to O. E. Hobbie, and the existing partnership of Fulton & Hobbie was formed. Mr. Fulton is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 22, and has been a consistent member of the Repub-

lican party since its organization. During all the years that he has served the people in an official capacity, he has been found prompt, competent and faithful in the discharge of every duty, and always courteous to both great and small.

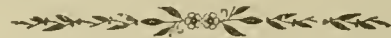


J W. CRADDOCK, residing on section 5, Port Louisa Township, on Muscatine Island, was born in Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., Mich. in 1838, and was the second in a family of eight children born to Abraham and Mary (Watling) Craddock. The parents were natives of England, and after their migration to America settled in Ypsilanti, where the father engaged in the boot and shoe business. While residing there he became quite wealthy, being the owner of a number of buildings in the city, but in 1849 incurred a serious loss by fire, after which he went to California, remaining five years. On the 22d of November, 1856, he landed in Louisa County, Iowa, settling on the island, where he purchased sixty acres of land, though afterward increasing his farm, and giving great care to its cultivation. His death occurred in 1871, but his wife is still living, and resides on the old homestead.

Our subject received his education in the graded schools of Ypsilanti, and remained in his native State until nineteen years of age, when with his parents he came to Louisa County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. On the 16th of June, 1862, he enlisted in the War for the Union at Muscatine, and was assigned to Company E, 18th Iowa Infantry, being mustered in at Clinton. He was engaged in many skirmishes, but left the regiment at Sedalia, and was discharged at Jefferson City in December, 1863, on account of disability. After his discharge he was confined in the hospital for some time, but later returned to his home.

On the 22d of November, 1866, in Louisa County, Iowa, the marriage of J. W. Craddock and Sarah Wamsley, a native of Muscatine County, was celebrated. The lady is a daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Carder) Wamsley, both of whom were born in Virginia, and came to Iowa at an early day, settling in Muscatine County, where the father

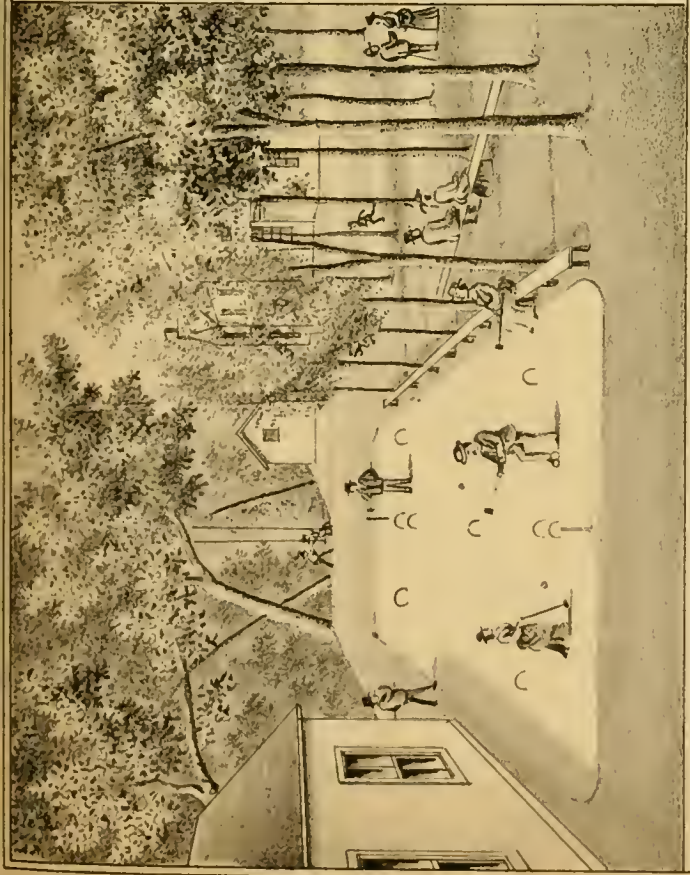
died some years ago, aged thirty-five years. Her mother is still living, and is now the wife of Elisha Beatty. Mr. and Mrs. Craddock are the parents of two children, Arthur and Jesse, both at home. The farm of our subject is pleasantly situated about three miles from Fruitland, on the island, and seven miles from the city of Muscatine, and comprises 100 acres of fine, arable land, all highly cultivated and improved. Though not an office-seeker, Mr. Craddock takes great interest in political affairs, and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, while socially, he is a member of William Vaile Post No. 447, G. A. R., at Fruitland. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He came to Muscatine Island when it contained but a few settlers, and for over thirty years has been one of its prominent and progressive citizens, ever ready to aid in public enterprises, and is highly esteemed by all.



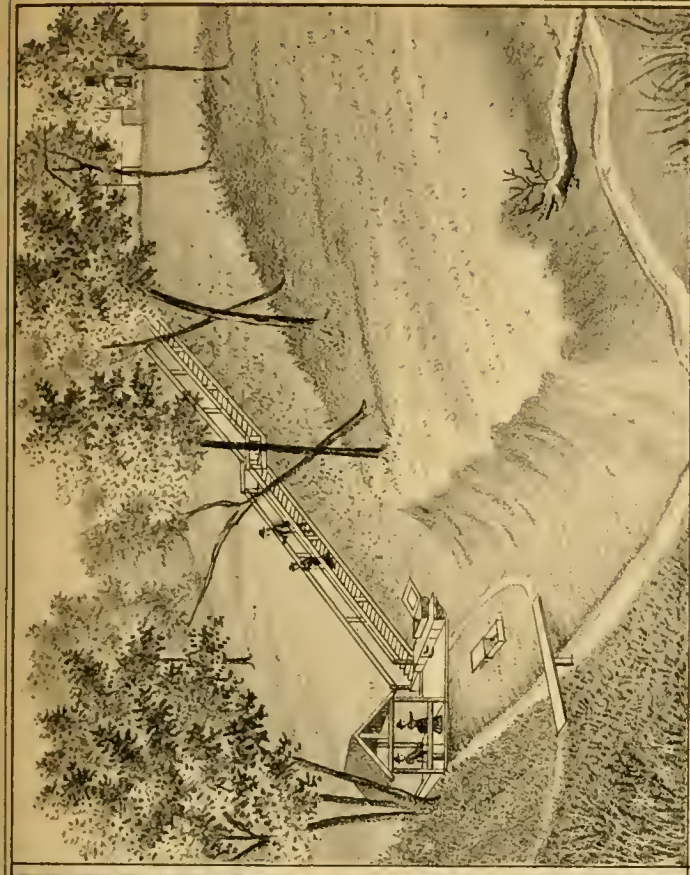
J W. STRAUSE, a resident of Louisa County, Iowa, is the manager of the Green Hill Mineral Springs, which are situated two miles northeast of Grand View, and is one of the finest summer resorts in the West. These springs are noted for their great medicinal qualities, and many invalids yearly drink of their healing waters. He has recently opened here a fine hotel, which has been thoroughly refitted and repaired for the visitors who come to this beautiful locality, and who may be assured of courteous treatment and kind attentions from the genial host.

Mr. Strause is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1838, and a son of John and Sarah (Gass) Strause, whose birthplace was also in that State, who were the parents of fifteen children, five of whom are yet living. In 1866 they came West, settling in Ohio, where the death of the mother occurred in 1868. In that State the father engaged in farming and also followed the trade of a millwright until after his wife died, when he became a resident of Wayne County, Mich., making it his home until 1878, when he too was called to his final rest.

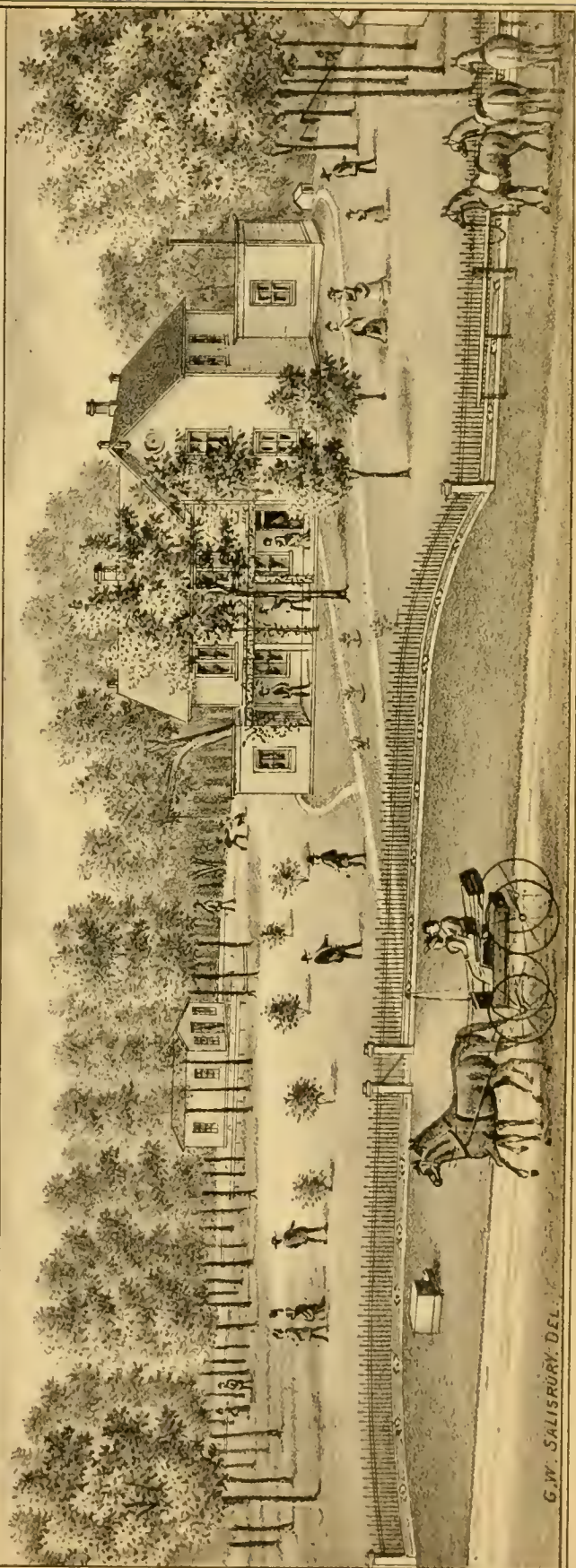
The boyhood days of our subject were spent



BILLIARD HALL AND CROQUET GROUND.



GREEN HILL MINERAL SPRINGS.



G.W. SALISBURY, DEL.

GREEN HILL MINERAL SPRINGS, SEC. 24, GRANDVIEW TP. LOUISA COUNTY IOWA.
J. W. STRAUSE, PROPRIETOR.

upon a farm and in attendance at the district schools of his native State. His marriage with Susan Lowmiler was celebrated in Pennsylvania, and he there engaged in farming until 1866. Mrs. Strause's parents were Adam and Catherine (Baker) Lowmiler, who were natives of Pennsylvania, where the father is still living, but the mother was called to her final home some years ago.

After his removal to the Buckeye State Mr. Strause engaged in farming, and also carried on a meat-market near Galion. In 1867 he was called upon to mourn the death of his excellent wife, who died after a short illness. They were the parents of four children, all daughters, though only two are now living: Jemima, now Mrs. Gotts, a resident of Wayne County, Mich.; and Sarah A., wife of William A. Loope, of Muscatine County, Iowa. Margaret C., the eldest child, died in Pennsylvania in 1863 at the age of five years; and Ellen M., the youngest, died very suddenly in 1883, aged seventeen years. After the death of the wife and mother the family removed to Wayne County, Mich., the children keeping house for the father, and endeavoring, as far as possible, to fill the place of the lost one. In that county Mr. Strause engaged in general merchandising at Strasburg and also at Shelton's Corner, in both of which places he served as Postmaster. In 1877 he went to Canada, where the following year he was united in marriage with Phoebe Van Horn, a native of that country, and a daughter of Cornelius and Roblin (Greeley) Van Horn, the mother being a second cousin to Horace Greeley. After engaging in farming for two years in Canada, he came directly to Iowa, settling on Muscatine Island in 1880, purchasing forty acres of land, all under cultivation, upon which he raises a great many melons and sweet potatoes, having the past year shipped twenty-two carloads of the former product. He is an active worker in political affairs and casts his ballot with the Democratic party. While residing in the East he held many official positions, in all of which he proved an efficient officer, discharging his duties with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

To Mr. Strause and his excellent wife have been born an interesting family of five children—Cally

Serada, John William, Viola Bell, Vesta Clio and Howard Cleveland, all at home. One of the brothers of Mr. Strause at the breaking out of the Civil War was among its youngest soldiers, entering the service when only sixteen years of age, in which he fought until the closing of hostilities.

A fine view of Mineral Springs is given upon the preceding page.



DA. CHAPMAN, an early settler of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 20, Concord Township, was born in Connecticut, in 1830, and was the fourth in a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, who were born to Ambrose and Permelia (Williams) Chapman, who were also natives of Connecticut. The father was a farmer by occupation, and removed to Ohio in 1835, settling in Richland County, where he remained four years, and in 1839 removed to Lee County, Iowa, taking up his residence at Montrose. Remaining there for only about a year, he went to Mercer County, Ill., where he engaged in farming for seven years, and next went to Lake County, Ind., where his death occurred in 1878, at the age of seventy-five. His wife died while they were residing in Mercer County, Ill., in 1844, at the age of forty-seven years.

The earlier years of our subject were spent upon his father's farm, and his education was received in the district schools of Iowa. He went with his parents to Indiana, but returned to this State in 1851, and four years later, in Louisa County, Iowa, wedded Rhoda A. Spurgeon, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Jeremiah and Nancy (Walls) Spurgeon, who came to Louisa County. They here settled upon a farm in Concord Township, where the death of the father occurred Oct. 10, 1845, at the age of fifty-seven years, the mother having died about a year before, Sept. 27, 1844, at the age of forty-nine. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of but one child, Flora, now Mrs. Low, a resident of Concord Township.

In 1872 our subject purchased a farm, which consisted of 111 acres of partly improved land near Fredonia. He immediately began its cultivation,

erected a comfortable residence, and is now the owner of a good farm of 119 acres, which is well stocked with a good grade of Durham cattle and Bashaw and Clyde horses. It is pleasantly situated, only about a mile from Columbus Junction, but when he first came to this county his nearest market place was twenty miles away. Politically, Mr. Chapman is a Greenbacker, and has held various township offices of public trust. As a citizen he is highly respected in Louisa County, where for many years he has made his home, and witnessed its development and progress.



HARBIN H. FUNK, a farmer residing on Muscatine Island on section 17, Port Louisa Township, was born in Harrison County, Ind., March 19, 1826, and was the youngest in a family of three children born to Abraham and Elizabeth (Summers) Funk, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky. They settled in Indiana in 1808, when it was a part of the Northwest Territory, and there the death of the father, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, occurred in 1851. The mother afterward became a resident of Illinois, settling in Mercer County, where her death occurred in 1855.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, and received his education in the district schools of his native State, where, in 1846, his marriage with Miss Martha Applegate was celebrated. She was born in Indiana, and was a daughter of Andrew and Julia (Harris) Applegate, her father being a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of North Carolina. After residing in Indiana for several years the young couple removed to Illinois, in 1855, the two succeeding years being passed there, and then became residents of Louisa County, settling on Muscatine Island. At that time the city of Muscatine, which now contains over 10,000 inhabitants, was but a village, whose residents numbered but 600. The settlements on the island were then very few, but the land long since has become inhabited, and is now one of the richest portions of the county. Mr. Funk purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, commenced its cultivation, and as the years

passed added to it until his farm is now 280 acres in extent, 200 of which are under cultivation. The staple crops are sweet potatoes and water melons, to the raising of which he pays especial attention, and, though shipping to all points in Iowa from Fruitland, the principal market is Minneapolis.

In 1877, after a short illness, the death of Mrs. Funk occurred, leaving a family of six children to mourn their loss. Adaline, now Mrs. Richards, who resides on Muscatine Island in Muscatine County; Isabelle, now Mrs. De Camp, also living on the island in Port Louisa Township; Julia, who is at home; Eunice, wife of Mr. Hummel, who lives on the island in Muscatine County; Henrietta and Charles, yet residing with their father. In 1885 Mr. Funk was again united in marriage, Regina Walton becoming his wife. This lady is a native of Germany, and a daughter of Henry Vincent and Regina R. (Becker) Bodman, who were also born in Germany, and came to America in 1845, settling in New York, but the following year removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where the mother departed this life in 1858, at the age of thirty-eight years. The father, who was a tailor by trade, crossed the dark river in 1878, when seventy years of age.

Mr. Funk takes an active interest in political affairs, and casts his vote with the Republican party. He is one of the prominent men of the township, where he has been a resident for over thirty years.



JOHN ELLIOTT, a resident of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born on the Juniata River, Pa., May 11, 1798. When a boy he went to Elizabeth, Allegheny County, where he learned the trade of shoemaking, and followed that occupation for a livelihood. On the 25th of November, 1823, at Pittsburgh, Pa., he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Camblin, who was born in 1803, and for a few years after their marriage they remained in that city, but afterward removed to Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living: Jane, wife of James Parkhill, of Fayette County, Pa.; John, whose home is in Youngstown, Ohio; James, a resi-

dent of Pittsburgh; Nancy, wife of John Wilson, a resident of Des Moines County, Iowa; Sarah, who wedded S. E. Wilson, of the same county; Mary and Rachel are both residing at Morning Sun, Iowa, and Maggie is the wife of Joseph Montgomery, of Jewell County, Kan. The death of Mrs. Elliott occurred Aug. 22, 1872. She was a member of the Covenanter Church, and a woman highly respected for her many excellent qualities. Mr. Elliott, although being so advanced in years, is yet hale and hearty, and may yet live for a long time. In 1881, at the age of eighty-three years, he made himself a pair of boots, which is the last work he has done. He joined the Covenanter Church when twenty-seven years of age, and has affiliated with the same ever since, being an ardent believer in its teachings, and an earnest worker in its behalf.



HON. GEORGE JAMISON resides on section 27, Wapello Township. Among the substantial business men of Louisa County none deserves more notice in this work than our subject, who is numbered among the pioneers of 1840. He has not only witnessed the remarkable growth of town and county, but has contributed to its development as much as any other man within its borders. He was born Aug. 25, 1817, in Ross County, Ohio, but was reared in Fayette County. His educational advantages were limited indeed, being obtained principally in the old log school-house, with its well-known fireplace, occupying almost one entire end of the building, its punchon floor, slab seats, writing-desk around the wall, and the birch rod, that terror to evil-doers, just above the master's desk. A description of the old log school-houses, which were then so common, affords amusement to those educated in the more modern institutions, but in just such buildings have many of the most noted men of our nation been educated, and the scanty knowledge there acquired has often served as the basis of more extended readings, culminating in the well-read lawyer, the minister, the physician, or the business man. As in the case of many others, so it has been with Mr. Jamison; he has made a proper use of all the

means within his reach, until he possesses a practical knowledge of men and events which could not be obtained in text-books. On coming to Iowa he determined to obtain for himself a farm of 160 acres with good improvements, but when this desire was accomplished he was not yet satisfied, but continued to add to his original farm until he now owns more than 4,000 acres of land, which is at present stocked with 1,000 head of cattle.

On the 2d of September, 1840, Mr. Jamison was married to Hulda A. Herriek, a native of New York, who emigrated with her parents to Ohio when a mere child. By their union there are four children, who are now comfortably settled around the parents, namely: John W., Jacob H., Merit L. and Oregon B. In educational matters Mr. Jamison has always been greatly interested, and in political sentiment is a Democrat. He was honored with an election to the Seventeenth General Assembly, overcoming a majority of 800 on the Republican side.

In 1840, at the time of Mr. Jamison's arrival in Louisa County, it was but sparsely settled, only a few of the pioneers being located in the timber. There were no railroads, and the whistle of the engine did not break the native stillness. Everything had to be hauled in wagons, times were hard and money scarce. The nearest trading-post was at Burlington, to which Mr. J. hauled dressed pork, selling it for \$1.25 per 100 pounds. Wheat brought only thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel, and two-thirds of that price had to be taken out in trade. The home that Mr. Jamison enjoys, and all that he possesses in life, was acquired by his own exertions and the aid of his faithful wife. They both enjoy the respect of the entire community, and have the confidence and good-will of many warm friends.



JACOB HOUSE, a leading farmer residing on section 7, Grand View Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1813, and is a son of Jacob and Susanna (Tanner) House, who had a family of nine children, of whom he was the seventh. They were natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day, first settling

near the city of Cincinnati, where the father engaged in farming and blacksmithing. He had served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and his death occurred in Ohio in 1838, his excellent wife surviving him for about twenty years.

Our subject grew to manhood upon a farm in his native State, and received his education in its district schools. In 1837, in Butler County, he became the husband of Marilla A. Ayers, who was born in Ohio, and is a daughter of Michael and Baigal (Williams) Ayers, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of the Buckeye State. Her father served as Justice of the Peace for eighteen years in Ohio, and followed the occupation of farming. Mrs. Williams was reared in Cincinnati when it was but a village, and had to be guarded to protect it from the hostile Indians.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. House settled in Shelby County, Ohio, where the husband purchased wild land of the Government and partly improved it, but owing to failing health was compelled to rent his farm and remove to Kentucky, where he engaged in stock-raising for six years. Returning to his native State he purchased a farm in Warren County, which he cultivated until his removal to Iowa, which occurred in 1856. He purchased eighty-seven acres of partly improved land, and seventeen acres of timber, in Grand View Township, immediately beginning its cultivation, planting the fields with grain, setting out orchards, and having the buildings erected necessary to well-regulated farms. Two good houses are upon his land; his stock is all of a good grade, and his farm is one of the best in the township. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for one term, and is independent in politics. Being an early settler he has witnessed almost the entire growth of Louisa County, and has aided in the promotion of enterprises beneficial to the community.

Mr. and Mrs. House are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: Loretta, now Mrs. Johnson, is living in Marsh, Louisa County; Martha Jane, wife of Mr. Kemp, resides in Port Louisa Township; Mary, now Mrs. McCaw, makes her home in Wapello County, Iowa; Josephine, who had taught successfully in both Iowa and Kansas for several years, died in 1880, at the age of twenty-

eight; Franklin is married, and resides on the home farm; Priscilla, now Mrs. Sala, is living in Muscatine; Lawrence W. is married, and lives in Concord Township; Alexander H., of Wapello County, is also married, and Arthur Elmer is living on a claim in Washington Territory, where he is engaged in teaching. Mr. House has always been a friend to education, promoting its interests whenever possible, and has given his children good advantages in that line, four of them having been successful teachers in Louisa County. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.



EZRA B. TUCKER, of the firm of Gray & Tucker, attorneys-at-law, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in Brighton Township, Kenosha Co., Wis., Oct. 12, 1853, and is a son of William and Jane (Gilbert) Tucker. His father was born in England, and his mother was also a native of the same country, born near the city of Liverpool, and both of them came to America in youth. William Tucker was a minister by profession, and one of the early preachers of Mineral Point, Wis. His death occurred when our subject was but two years old, and in childhood Ezra removed to Racine County, Wis., and attended the public schools of Rochester for four terms. In March, 1874, he came to Iowa, and in the autumn of 1875 entered upon the study of law at the State University, being graduated in June of the following year. On the 7th of August, 1876, with Mr. Gray as a partner, he began the practice of his chosen profession at Columbus Junction, which he has carried on continuously since. They have built up quite an extensive practice in the county and State courts, both being men of ability, and are quite successful.

On the 14th of June, 1881, at Grand View, Iowa, Mr. Tucker led to the marriage altar Miss L. Irene Gray, daughter of James A. and Harriet C. Gray. The lady was born in Grand View, and her parents were pioneer settlers of Louisa County, of 1840. Two children have been born unto them: Ralph, born May 12, 1882, and an infant son Oct. 11, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are members of the

Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected by that party to the office of County Attorney in 1886. Socially, he is a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., and of Composite Chapter No. 91, R. A. M., both of Columbus Junction. Mr. Tucker was one of the original stockholders and organizers of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Columbus Junction, and was a member of the first Board of Directors of that institution. He is also interested with his partner in a set of abstract books of Louisa County, they doing an extensive business in making out abstracts of titles. Mr. Tucker is one of the leading and influential citizens of Columbus Junction, and is highly respected.



BARTON GARRETT, an early settler and respected citizen of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 11, Concord Township, was born in Kentucky in 1828, and was the sixth in a family of eight children, who were born to Middleton and Jane (Hendrick) Garrett, the former also a native of Kentucky, the latter of Virginia. The father was a farmer, and in 1833 departed this life, leaving the care of a large family to his wife. Nobly did she perform the duties devolving upon her, watching over her children, providing for their wants, and training them to be true and upright men and women. Accompanied by her family she came to Iowa in 1853, and here purchased land. She did the spinning and weaving of the cloth with which they were clothed, and though her tasks were many and arduous she never faltered. The death of this most estimable lady occurred in March, 1885, but her memory will ever be held sacred by her children.

The entire life of our subject has been spent upon a farm. His education was received in the district schools of his native State, and in 1852 he came to Iowa a single man, settling in Muscatine County, where he planted and harvested one crop, but the following spring removed to Louisa County. Buying 160 acres of raw prairie land, only three acres being broken, on section 11 of Concord Township, he immediately began its improvement, erecting a

house, setting out trees and planting the grain. Two years later, in 1856, Mr. Garrett was united in marriage with Elizabeth Finley, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Newell) Finley, who were also born in the Buckeye State. Her father was a cabinet-maker, but in connection with his work in that line he engaged in farming. In the pioneer days of Louisa County he became one of its residents, entered and held land until it came into market, when he purchased it at the Burlington land sale of 1839. This uncultivated tract was soon transformed into a beautiful farm, upon which the father resided until his death, which occurred a number of years ago. The mother died in 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett began their domestic life upon the farm which he had purchased on coming to the county. Since that time he has added to the original tract until his farm now comprises 126 acres of fine arable land, and is one of the best in the township. It is pleasantly situated about two and one-half miles from Letts, and has all the latest improvements. Our subject has always taken a prominent part in political affairs, is a Greenbacker, and has held various offices of trust in the township and county, now serving his third term as County Commissioner. He has done all in his power to advance the educational interests, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Triangular Lodge No. 245, at Letts.

In 1870 the death of Mrs. Garrett occurred, after a lingering illness of three years with consumption. Four children had been born of that union, three of whom are now living. Alexander M. is married and resides in Concord Township; Ulrich is also married and lives in Concord Township; J. M. makes his home in Nebraska; and Barton, the youngest, died in 1867 at the age of two years.

In November, 1873, in Louisa County, Mr. Garrett was again united in marriage, Miss Susanna M. Dodder, who was born in New Jersey, becoming his wife. This lady is a daughter of Joseph W. and Sarah (Yoemans) Dodder, who were natives of New Jersey and who came to Iowa in 1836, settling near the village of Grand View, where the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1884, the mother dying Aug. 15, 1886.

By this second union one child has been born, a son, Joseph H., who is attending school. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Letts, and are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



FOUNTAIN CRADDOCK, residing on section 5, Port Louisa Township, was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., in 1851, and was the seventh in a family of eight children born to Abraham and Mary (Watling) Craddock, both of whom were natives of England, and whose history appears in the sketch of J. W. Craddock on another page of this work. At an early age our subject came to Louisa County, where he received his education in the district schools, and was reared to farm life. In the year 1880 he was united in marriage with Belle Gray, a native of this county, where their union was celebrated, and a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Porter) Gray, who were born in Ohio, and were pioneers of Iowa, having located in Louisa County in 1839, where they are yet residing, their home being in the village of Grand View.

Mr. and Mrs. Craddock began their domestic life upon the farm where they yet reside, and there three children have been born to them: Oscar and Clyde are both with their parents, but Clinton died July 9, 1888, at the age of eight months and seven days. The home farm of our subject comprises 122½ acres of fine land, all in a good state of cultivation, and the stock, of which he has a great many head, is of the best grades. Mr. Craddock is a Republican in politics, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and both are highly respected people, held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



SAMUEL JAMISON, deceased, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in March, 1816, and came to Louisa County in the year 1839, being one of its earliest settlers. He was united in marriage to Miss Susan McClure, a native of

Highland County, Ohio, and by their union a family of five children were born, four of whom are yet living: Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Shultz; John D., who is living upon the old homestead; James B., who resides in Louisa County, Iowa; Susanna, wife of Thomas S. Thompson, whose home is in Bird City, Kan. After the death of Mrs. Jamison our subject was again married, but his second wife dying, he wedded Miss Dobbens. His fourth wife was Miss Harriet Lipe, and unto them were born nine children, six of whom are deceased, and those living are Mortimer S., Norman F. and Charles, all residents of this county.

Religiously, Mr. Jamison was a Methodist, while politically, he was a supporter of the Democratic party, and served as County Commissioner for several years. When he came to this county he was in limited circumstances, but by energy, hard labor and good management, he became one of the wealthy men, owning 1,400 acres of land at the time of his death. He was one of the honored pioneers to whom Louisa County owes much of her present prosperity, and in the community where he resided he had the confidence and good-will of all.



HORACE UPSON, dealer in agricultural implements, of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born near Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio, Nov. 24, 1835, and is a son of Baldwin and Ann (Hall) Upson. She was a daughter of Samuel Hall, a soldier of the War of 1812. Among the first to settle in Portage County, Ohio, was Arad Upson, the grandfather of our subject, one of whose children was the first white child born in this county.

In 1842 Baldwin Upson and his family removed to Knox County, Ill., where his death occurred soon after. There were six children in the family, four of whom are living: George, residing at Canton, Ill.; Sylvia, wife of G. W. Enke, of Nebraska; Horace, of Morning Sun; Silence, wife of William Ruce, of Louisa County. Mrs. Upson is still residing in this county, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The subject of this sketch went with his parents to Knox County, Ill., when seven years old, and

there grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education. In 1864 he enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, and joined his regiment at Memphis, Tenn., they participating in the second raid under Grierson, engaged in several skirmishes, after which the company served as bodyguard for Gen. Grierson. Mr. Upson served until October, 1865, and then was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala. Returning to Knox County, Ill., he there remained until the following spring, when he came to Louisa County and embarked in farming, which he continued until the spring of 1888, since which time he has dealt in agricultural implements.

In 1856, in Knox County, Ill., Mr. Upson and Miss Sarah K. Enke, a native of Ohio, were married. Five children have graced this union, four of whom are now living, viz: William C.; Ada, wife of Jackson Trotman, of Morning Sun; Eva and Hiram. Frank L. died at the age of twenty-three years. Politically, Mr. Upson is a staunch Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is not what would be called a politician, but has held several local offices of trust, having served as Constable and a member of the City Board. He belongs to the Grand Army Post at Morning Sun. Mr. Upson is not a member of any church but attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife belongs.



HOMER Z. BARNES, deceased, was born at New Hartford, Conn., Jan. 14, 1832, and is a son of Zenas and Flora (Goodwin) Barnes. His grandfather was a member of the State Legislature, and a man of influence and prominence in the community where he resided. When our subject was quite young his parents emigrated to Huntsburg, Geauga Co., Ohio, several of his father's brothers having settled in that vicinity. He was educated in the public schools, and was reared upon a farm, where he worked until he was twenty-five years of age. His marriage with Amelia A. Gould was celebrated at Painesville, Ohio, July 1, 1861. The lady is a daughter of Harris and Atarista (Wright) Gould, her mother, who was born in the town of Chester, Vt., being descended from an

old New England family, who afterward settled in Burton, Ohio. Her father, who was of English descent, was born in Canada, though reared in New York, and was a large land-owner. Mrs. Barnes was born at Burton, Ohio, and received her education in the High Schools of the State. After his marriage Mr. Barnes spent a year and a half at Huntsburg, and then went to West Liberty, Iowa, where he engaged in the grocery and grain business for three years. Having poor health he sold out, and went to Texas to engage in buying cattle. This did not prove a profitable move, as he was detained in the Indian Nation during the hot weather, on account of a law just then enforced, prohibiting the driving of Texas cattle through the States for fear of contaminating the native cattle with the fever. He consequently lost heavily, not only in money, but in health as well, which to him was a much more important consideration.

In 1867 Mr. Barnes went to Lansing, Mich., where he engaged in the lumber business. At the expiration of seven years he returned to Ohio for a short time, and in January, 1877, came to Columbus Junction, Iowa. He was engaged in the grocery business in this city until 1882, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to abandon mercantile pursuits. During his residence of eleven years in this city he took an active interest in local affairs, and held the offices of Councilman and Mayor, and was serving his third term as Justice of the Peace at the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 14, 1888.

Mr. Barnes was one of the Trustees of the Normal School, which he had helped to organize, and politically, was a staunch Republican, an ardent supporter of the principles of that party. He was reared in the Congregational Church, and in his younger days was both a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Barnes was always a man of great will power and energy, and although an invalid for many years was active and hopeful, the prospect of death never seeming to cause him any alarm, and to the very last he seemed confident of a longer lease of life. Possessing superior natural ability and mental force, he won the respect and regard of all with whom business or pleasure brought him in contact. Had his physical condition equaled his

mental powers, he would have made much more of his opportunities than was possible in the state of invalidism in which he was unfortunately placed. His estimable wife, who is a member of the Presbyterian Church, survives him, and is still a resident of Columbus Junction, where she is most highly respected and esteemed. She enjoys the distinction of having been one of the first two ladies elected to membership in the Board of Education in the independent district of Columbus Junction. Mrs. W. H. Gray, now deceased, and Mrs. Barnes were elected members of the School Board March 14, 1881, and entered upon the duties of the office on the 22d of the same month, doing efficient service. It was during their term of office that the present elegant school-house was built. Mrs. Gray died April 4, 1882, and was succeeded by Mrs. L. G. Murdock, who has since served two terms as County Superintendent of Schools of Louisa County. These ladies were zealous in their efforts to secure the very best educational advantages for the children of their district, and were eminently successful.



PHILIP THOMSON, senior partner of the firm of Philip Thomson & Co., dealers in shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, tinware and farm machinery, at Columbus Junction, was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 20, 1821, and is a son of Oswald and Catherine Thomson. His father was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America prior to the War of the Revolution, in which he took an active part. He was married in this country, and settled in Ross County, Ohio, where he was one of its early pioneers. His wife came to America when a young lady, and it is said that when she made the acquaintance of her future husband she could not speak English, nor did he know the German language, consequently their courtship must have been carried on under difficulties. In 1827, when Philip was but six years of age, they emigrated from Ohio to what was then Morgan County, Ill., the section in which they settled, however, afterward being incorporated into Cass

County. While a resident of Ohio Mr. Thomson had accumulated considerable property, but through some misfortune lost nearly everything, and when he landed in Illinois had but a half dollar in money. Provisions were dear, and had to be brought from a long distance; the country was so sparsely settled that there was but one neighbor in a radius of five miles. With his fifty cents he went to the nearest mill, which was about twenty miles away, to buy flour, leaving his family camped in their wagon, and the elder sons at work cutting and preparing logs with which to build a house. Being a practical miller Mr. Thomson obtained work at the mill, having to work at nights in order to accommodate the rush of customers, many of whom had come from long distances. The miller very kindly advanced him supplies for the immediate wants of the family, and allowed him time to build a shanty, and though everything was done in the usual backwoods style a comfortable home was secured.

Under such circumstances were the childhood and youth of our subject passed, without advantages of either schools or books. He was reared to habits of industry and frugality, and chose farming for his occupation. On the 2d of September, 1841, he was united in marriage, in Cass County, Ill., with Miss Rebecca Henderson, who was born Oct. 18, 1825, and is a daughter of David and Abigail Henderson, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Ohio. In August, 1847, Mr. Thomson came to Louisa County, Iowa, purchasing what was known as the old Shellabarger place of 340 acres, situated in the township of Grand View, on which there was a small log cabin, and fifty acres of the land was broken. He returned to Illinois, moved his family to their new home the following winter, crossing the Iowa River at Wapello on the 1st of February, 1848, and reaching the farm the following day. Mr. Thomson worked hard, assisted by his wife and children, and rapidly improved his place and increased his worldly possessions. A substantial frame house took the place of the old log cabin, and the acreage was increased to 660,600 of which were eventually under cultivation. During the early days the nearest mill was at Mt. Pleasant, which was forty miles distant, but all the trials



Yours truly
Rev. D. J. Campbell

and privations of those pioneer days were cheerfully endured, and the labor soon brought its reward.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomson were blessed with a large family, numbering eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and all the daughters reached maturity: Frances, the eldest, is the wife of John Crum, a resident of Augusta, Butler Co., Kan.; James H., who married Amanda Colbert, is engaged in farming in Concord Township; Josephine wedded William Hook, and resides in Muscatine, Iowa; John T. wedded Mary Estell, and is a resident farmer of Grand View Township; Jane is the wife of John Harvey, a resident of Seward, Neb.; David Oswald married Ida Shellabarger, and makes his home in Chicago; Zelie is the wife of Joseph Webber, a banker of Keokuk, Iowa; Etta E. is the wife of E. R. Lacey, assistant cashier of the Louisa County National Bank, of Columbus Junction; Scott was married to Ida Lamberson, and is in company with his father in the hardware business, at Columbus Junction; Albert M. and a son unnamed died in infancy.

On the 15th of May, 1876, Mr. Thomson removed to Columbus Junction, and engaged in buying and shipping stock, but began the business at a dull season, and in three years lost over \$10,000. On the 15th of July, 1879, he assisted his son, D. O., to start in the hardware and farm machinery business at Columbus Junction, and in September, 1884, bought him out, the business having since been conducted by himself and his son Scott, under the firm name of Philip Thomson & Co. They carry an average stock of \$4,000 in value, and do an extensive business in farm machinery, their specialty being the Minneapolis Harvesters and Binders, of which they have sold over 400 in this county. They also sell the Champion and Excelsior Mowers, and carry a full line of machinery supplies, of which their stock will average \$1,000 in value. There is the only establishment in the city that keeps a full line of repairs in stock.

Mr. Thomson has been a lifelong Democrat, and has never wavered in his devotion to the principles of the party. He and his wife were reared under the auspices of the United Brethren Church, and maintained membership in that society while living

where they had a church, but now they attend the Presbyterian Church. For a period including over forty years Mr. Thomson has been a resident of Louisa County, where he is widely and favorably known as a good citizen and an honorable and upright gentleman. Both he and his wife are highly esteemed in their community as being among its most worthy citizens.

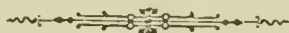


REV. DAVID THOMPSON CAMPBELL,
 one of the first pastors of the Presbyterian Church, of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born near Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa., on the 6th of December, 1829, and is a son of James and Nancy (Thompson) Campbell. The father was born May 22, 1800, in Washington County, Pa., of Scotch parentage, while the mother was born in Mercer County, May 2, 1808, of Irish origin. The father was a farmer, and they reared a family of five children: Edwin M., an extensive farmer of Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa.; David Thompson, of this sketch; Margaret J., wife of J. M. Pettit, an insurance agent of Greenville, Pa.; William B., a farmer and stock-raiser, living in Mercer County; Adaline, wife of Elijah Satterfield, of Mercer County, died April 21, 1863. Mrs. Campbell was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church. Though not a member himself, Mr. Campbell gave liberally to the support of the church to which his wife belonged. In his political views he was an old-line Democrat, and held the office of Justice of the Peace, being known throughout the community in which he resided as Esquire Campbell. Kind, considerate, and a friend to all, he was one of the prominent men of his neighborhood, where he was highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native county, and his primary education was there received, though supplemented by a course in the Poland Academy, of Poland, Ohio, where he took a preparatory course for college. Then entering Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1853, he pursued his studies for three years, being graduated

in the class of '56. Desiring to enter the ministry, he attended the Theological Academy at Princeton, N. J., and was graduated from that institution in 1859, after which he preached in that section for a year. In April, 1861, he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Morning Sun, and in September of that year was ordained by the Presbytery, and installed as pastor of the church at Morning Sun, which position he held until April, 1877. While in that city he also supplied the pulpits of the church in Wapello, Oakland, Winfield and Columbus Junction. In 1873 he was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and has always been an active worker for the good of the community. He was strongly in favor of the constitutional amendment, and was the first to cast a vote for it in Morning Sun. His labors in the church have been earnest and effective, and his unassuming, upright life has won many friends. Rev. Campbell has a comfortable property, owning 340 acres of land in Morning Sun Township, and in his political views is independent.

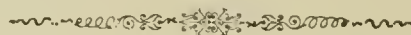
A portrait of Mr. Campbell may be seen upon a preceding page.



DAVID DENNIS HAMILTON, a railroad contractor of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Louisa County, on the 3d of February, 1850, and is a son of Samuel Hamilton, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He grew to manhood in this county, and for a time attended the common schools, but is principally self-educated. Being of a studious nature and possessing a retentive memory, he gives his undivided attention to any matter which he wishes to consider, and is one of the best informed men on matters of general interest in the county. His early life was spent upon a farm, but after his removal to Morning Sun, when not otherwise engaged, he assisted his father in the office, though for several years past he has been engaged in supplying the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Central Railroad with ties, sometimes employing as high as 100 men. In connection with this line of business he is the owner of a stock farm of 490 acres in Marshall

Township, and makes a specialty of breeding Galloway and Polled Angus cattle. Besides that farm he has 500 acres of timber land in Mercer County, Ill., commonly known as Bay Island.

In November, 1885, Mr. Hamilton led to the marriage altar Miss Callie Hunt, a daughter of Stephen Hunt, one of the pioneers and well-to-do farmers of this county. Two children have been born to them: Samuel, who died Nov. 13, 1887, and Frances Maud, born Oct. 19, 1888. Politically, Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat, and a staunch supporter of Jeffersonian principles.



CAPT. AUGUST GILBERT, proprietor of the Gilbert House, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and its first settler, came to this place Dec. 29, 1869, prospecting for a site for business. He decided on the plot of ground near where his present hotel is situated, and returning to Muscatine prepared material for a building already framed, which he brought by rail, and had unloaded from the cars at what is now known as Old Clifton, then a station situated on the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, now the Chicago & Rock Island, it being about two miles west of the junction with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. His lumber was hauled from Clifton to the junction, or what was then known as the Sand Bank, by team, and Capt. Gilbert erected the first building at that point, which he designed for a restaurant and boarding-house. The structure was 18x24 feet, and a story and a half in height, but an addition was subsequently added to it, and the Captain did an extensive business feeding the hungry crowd that the railroads brought to his door.

Our subject is a German by birth, having been born in Saxony, Oct. 22, 1820, and his parents, Goothief and Sophia (Lefler) Gilbert, were also natives of that country. He was educated in his native land in a military engineering school, and in 1845 bade good-by to Germany, crossed the broad Atlantic, and landed in the United States. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted, July 1, 1846, in the 2d United States Light Artillery, Battery M, under Capt. Bragg, with Gen. Zachary

Taylor in command. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes fought by his company, was wounded Feb. 8, 1847, at the battle of Buena Vista, by a gunshot in the left leg, and had two horses shot from under him on that occasion. It was in this battle that 20,000 Mexicans were routed by Taylor's army of 5,000 Americans, and here also Gen. Taylor's memorable command, "Give them a little more grape, Capt. Bragg," was given.

After the close of the war Capt. Gilbert spent eleven months in California, after which he embarked on a sailing-vessel for Chili, South America, locating at Caltera, where he was employed in his profession as engineer. From South America he returned to the United States in April, 1851, and landing at New York, went to Wisconsin, where he was engaged as contractor in the construction of the Milwaukee & LaCrosse Railroad. He was employed on the main line, and the Portage & La Crosse Division, also on the Hastings & Dakota Division, continuing his connection with the company until the breaking out of the late war, when he raised a company, and was commissioned Captain by Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin. He entered the service as Captain of Company K, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, and participating in many hard-fought battles. He was offered a Colonel's commission by his old-time friend, Gov. Salomon, which he refused, as he had promised his men when they went into the field that he would stay with them. On being mustered out of the service in April, 1865, he returned to Wisconsin, and in October of that year returned to his native country.

While visiting the scenes of his boyhood Capt. Gilbert was united in marriage, on the 2d of June, 1866, with Miss Anna Eckhardt, daughter of John Eckhardt, who was born and reared in Saxony. Returning to America with his young bride, he took up his residence in Houston County, Minn., where he was engaged in merchandising until September, 1867, and then came to Iowa, locating at Muscatine, where he carried on a boarding-house until his removal to what is now Columbus Junction, in February, 1870, as mentioned at the beginning of this sketch. In April, 1876, he erected the present Gilbert House, situated opposite the railroad depot,

which is a frame structure 40x60 feet, two and a half stories in height with a basement, and containing twenty-six rooms. Until 1880 he carried on the business at that place, and then leased his house for four years, going to Sioux City, Iowa, where he was engaged in brewing for a year and a half, after which he became a resident of Chamberlain, Dak., where he remained until 1884. The lease on his hotel at Columbus Junction having expired, he returned to that town without disposing of his Dakota property, and has carried on his present business continuously since.

Capt. Gilbert and his wife are the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter: August, who was born in Houston County, Minn., July 24, 1867; Charles, born at Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 23, 1868; Carrie, born at Columbus Junction, Louisa County, May 15, 1870, was the first white child born in that city; Willie, born at Columbus Junction, Aug. 15, 1873. The parents are both members of the Lutheran Church. The Captain is independent in politics, and has held several local offices, having been a member of the Board of Supervisors and Justice of the Peace while a resident of Columbia County, Wis. From the fact of his having been the very first settler of Columbus Junction, he is known as the father of the town. He is a man of wide and varied experience of life, whose history if written out fully would make an interesting story of itself. Self-reliant under all circumstances, positive in opinion where he has reason to feel assured of the correctness of his position, perhaps his marked peculiarity is an earnestness of purpose, and as a citizen Capt. Gilbert possesses the respect of the community where he has so long resided.

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JAMES M. ALLEN, one of the systematic farmers of Louisa County, now residing on section 25, Columbus City Township, was born Sept. 10, 1830, in Harrison County, Ohio, and is a son of Reuben and Joanna (McMillan) Allen. Both parents were natives of Maryland, though the father was of English descent, while the mother was of Welsh parentage. When a young man Reuben Allen learned the trade of a

cabinet-maker, but during the greater part of his life followed the occupation of farming. He was born in 1782, and died in Harrison County, Ohio, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died at the age of seventy-eight. They were both members of the Society of Friends.

James M. Allen was reared upon a farm in his native State, where he received a common-school education, and in 1861 was united in marriage with Miss Belle J. May, a daughter of Stephen and Malinda (Harper) May, and sister of H. P. May, the well-known nurseryman of this county. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Harrison County, Ohio, which Mr. Allen had previously purchased, and there resided until the fall of 1872, when he sold out and emigrated to Iowa, locating in Louisa County. For a year after his arrival he engaged in the hardware business in Columbus City, when selling out, he purchased a farm of 120 acres adjoining the city limits. This land is situated on section 25 of Columbus City Township, and is well improved.

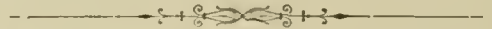
Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of seven children: Alice, now the wife of Benjamin J. Bartholemew, of Memphis, Tenn.; Malinda, wife of Hall Neal, who lives in Columbus City; Minton R., residing at home; Eulon H., who is now a resident of Waitsburg, W. T.; Willoby W., who is at home; Emma R. and Illion, also at home. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Christian Church, of Columbus City, and, politically, Mr. Allen is a Republican. They are respected citizens in the community where they reside, and are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends.



HUGH T. ARTHUR, a pioneer of Louisa County, Iowa, of 1844, residing on section 32, Columbus City Township, was born in North Wales, June 7, 1837, and is a son of William and Catharine (Tudor) Arthur, who were also natives of the same country. In June, 1844, when a lad of seven years, he emigrated to America with his parents, and the following month came to Louisa County, where the father purchased 120

acres of land on section 32, Columbus City Township. This farm William Arthur cultivated and improved, making it his home until his death, which occurred in 1869, leaving five children: Ann, now the wife of John Richards, of this county; Hugh T., the subject of this sketch; Jane, who wedded William Williams, a farmer of Louisa County; Catherine, wife of Samuel Jones, whose home is in Montgomery County, Iowa, and Elizabeth, wife of Henry Thomas, also of Montgomery County.

Our subject was reared upon the farm which still continues to be his home, and on the 27th of September, 1866, was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Jones, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a daughter of Humphrey Jones, who was born in Wales. They are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living—William, Evan H., John Richard and Katie Ann, all at home. Those deceased are Sarah Jane, Humphrey and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur are members of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, in which he served as one of the excess committee, and in all the work of that organization they take great interest. In his political views he is a Republican. He is the owner of 288 acres of land, while Mrs. Arthur has 158 acres in her name. They are both highly respected citizens of Columbus City Township, and held in high esteem by a large circle of friends.



ALLEX. HAMILTON, a farmer residing on section 35, Wapello Township, and a pioneer of Louisa County of 1841, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1831, and is a son of Samuel and Mary Hamilton. When a lad of ten years he came with his parents to Louisa County, where he has made his home continuously since. Here he attended school in a little log school-house, whose dimensions were 14x16 feet. It was built of round logs, contained a punchon floor, a fireplace occupying almost one entire side of the building, and the windows were made by cutting a piece from a log and covering the aperture with greased paper. During the summer months he assisted his father upon the farm, remaining under the parental roof until 1856, when

he was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Dotson, a daughter of Bazzle S. and Mary (Davison) Dotson, early settlers of Louisa County. Their union was celebrated in Wapello Township, and to them have been born nine children, all yet living in this county: Annalitta; Davilla, wife of William Torode; Alonzo, Thomas, Adeline, Bertha, Frank, George and Charles.

In 1860 Mr. Hamilton purchased the farm where he yet continues to reside. Since his arrival in this county he has witnessed the rapid changes which have taken place, and has made the once wild and unsettled country blossom like the rose, a network of railroads crosses and recrosses the land, and towns and cities have been built. The rude log cabin into which the family first moved has long since given place to a more commodious residence. Commencing at the lowest round of the ladder, step by step Mr. Hamilton has worked his way up, until now success crowns his efforts, and his hard labor receives its reward. He is the owner of 120 acres of land, ninety of which are under the highest cultivation, and pay a golden tribute to his care and improvement. Politically, he is a Democrat, and a staunch supporter of the party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man well informed on all matters of general interest, takes an active part in the promotion of any enterprise for the public welfare, and receives the highest respect of the citizens of the community in which he resides.



JOHN HUFF, attorney-at-law, of Wapello, and a resident of Louisa County since 1851, is the son of Charles and Mary (Cobel) Huff, and was born at Oyster's Point, Cumberland Co., Pa., Aug. 16, 1828. In the spring of 1832 his father moved to Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, and engaged in the wagon-making business. John was given the benefit of a common-school education, and was required to serve an apprenticeship in his father's shop. In 1851 the family emigrated to Iowa, and located on a farm near Grand View, in Louisa County.

The following year, on the 25th of August, Mr.

Huff was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Robins, who was born near Wooster, Ohio, and whose father, Jonathan Robins, was also a native of the same State. Mr. Huff opened a wagon-shop at Grand View, which he carried on successfully for nineteen years. In the summer of 1870 he took the United States Census for that year, and at the fall election was chosen Clerk of the Court for Louisa County, was re-elected, and held that office for six consecutive terms, covering a period of twelve years, terminating in January, 1883. The experience acquired in the office led to the study of law, and he was admitted to the bar at the close of his last term. He at once established himself in practice at Wapello, making a specialty of probate business, real estate and collections. Mr. Huff has conducted a large and lucrative business, and is classed as one of the successful lawyers of Louisa County. He was a Free-Soiler in political sentiment in early manhood, and cast his first vote for John P. Hale for President, in 1852. On the formation of the Republican party he joined that organization and voted for Fremont in 1856, since which time he has actively identified himself with that party.

Mr. and Mrs. Huff have had two children, daughters: Mary E. is the wife of J. E. Saunders, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Mary M. was the wife of G. W. Thomas, the present Clerk of Court; her death occurred April 9, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Huff are members of the Church of God, and are actively identified with that denomination. In the temperance cause Mr. Huff has always been an earnest advocate, and he is always a prominent worker in the Sunday-school. The Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, of which he is the Superintendent, under his able management has become among the largest and most prosperous Sunday-schools in the county.

Mr. Huff has now been a resident of Louisa County for thirty-seven years, during which time he has been in active business, either in a private or public capacity, and during that time has established an extensive acquaintance throughout the county. His record as a public officer shows him to have been competent, prompt and reliable in the discharge of duty, and courteous and accom-

modating under all circumstances. In the discharge of his private business he is known as a painstaking, conscientious, business man, who can always be relied on to do that which he believes to be right and just, without fear or favor. As an earnest Christian he has been indefatigable in his efforts to promote the interests of religion, and especially active in behalf of the Sunday-school. In conclusion, it is but just to say of him that he enjoys, as he well deserves to, the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens in the fullest sense.



E C. MAXSON, a farmer residing on section 20, Concord Township, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1832, and is the eldest of a family of eight children born to Enoch K. and Lorinda (Darling) Maxson, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York. The father was a physician and surgeon, a graduate of the Medical College of Louisville, Ky., and the Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and practiced his profession both in New York and Ohio previous to his removal to Louisa County. In June, 1837, he settled in Fredonia, where he engaged in general merchandising for several years in connection with the practice of his profession. His death occurred in 1844, but his excellent wife still survives him, and is now residing at Oskaloosa, Iowa, at the advanced age of eighty-two. On coming to this county he purchased a claim of 160 acres, which he partly improved.

Our subject was reared upon his father's farm and his younger days were spent in hunting and fishing. Many Indians lived in the neighborhood, both of the Sac and Fox tribes, and he learned their language. His education was received in the district schools of Fredonia, and in 1856, in Louisa County, he was united in marriage with Nancy Spurgeon, a native of Ohio, in which State her parents, John and Mary Spurgeon, were also born. The family came to Louisa County at an early day, where the father engaged in farming, and both died many years ago.

The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm where Mr. Maxson now resides. In con-

nection with the cultivation of his land he ran a ferry, of which he was the owner, across the Iowa River at Fredonia. His first purchase of land, which was made in 1859, consisted of 160 acres, upon which he laid out the town of Alameda, and sold a great many lots. All of the town north of the railroad was Alameda, and through his and his brother's influence the switch was laid to that place. They gave the ties and furnished much of the wood necessary for the work, and in the town built a storeroom, in which they engaged in general merchandising from 1859 to 1862. On account of the failing health of his wife, her disease being consumption, at the latter date Mr. Maxson crossed the plains to California, being three months in making the trip. Reaching Stockton, Cal., he remained there three months, and then removed to the mountains, where he engaged in mining. The change of climate did not prove beneficial to Mrs. Maxson, and her death occurred on the 28th of May, 1863. He returned to Louisa County in the fall of that year, going by way of New York, with his two children, John K. and Ruby. The elder is now a physician and surgeon of Lincoln, Neb.; while Ruby, now Mrs. Davenport, is a resident of Marshalltown, Iowa.

After his return to his home Mr. Maxson again engaged in farming, but subsequently again went to the West at several different times, twice going to California, once to Colorado, and again to Idaho. He is the owner of 200 acres of fine arable land, in a good state of cultivation, in this county, and is also the owner of seventy acres of timber land. His farm is well stocked with a good grade of horses and cattle, and is one of the best in the township. Politically, he is a Republican, has served as Justice of the Peace for two terms, and also assisted in organizing the school districts in his township; while socially, he is a member of Columbus Junction Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., of Columbus Junction, having been made a Mason in Columbus City in 1857.

In Louisa County, Iowa, in 1864, Mr. Maxson and Caroline F. Hudler were married. The lady is a native of North Carolina, and a daughter of Lemuel and Mary Hudler, who were also born in that State, where the father followed farming until his removal

to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1855. Settling on section 3, Concord Township, he bought a partly improved farm, upon which he resided until his death in 1877, which occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife still survives him, and is living in Fredonia.

To Mr. and Mrs. Maxson have been born eleven children, seven of whom are now living. Ina died at the age of six months; Ava, who taught school successfully in Louisa County, is now in Omaha, Neb.; Urva Dewitt is clerking in a drug-store at Cameron, Mo.; Osta has been attending school at the Normal at Columbus Junction; and the other children are Junior Clinton; Olga; an infant who is deceased; Dela, Minnie, Fanny and Willie May. Mrs. Maxson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fredonia.

A pioneer of Louisa County of 1837. Mr. Maxson has witnessed its entire growth. On his arrival the settlements of the white man were few and far between, but the Indians were very numerous, wild game was found in abundance, and wolves might be heard howling at night. To such pioneers as our subject, who has aided in her upbuilding, her growth, development and cultivation, Louisa County owes her present prosperity, and we are pleased to record his sketch among others of rank and prominence.

CARODEN McDANIEL, one of the leading young farmers of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing on section 28, Concord Township, was born in this county in March, 1857. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. His parents, Simeon and Mary (Kiser) McDaniel, had a family of six children, of whom he was the youngest. The father was a native of Virginia, the mother of Ohio, and in 1853 they emigrated from the latter State to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Concord Township, where Mr. McDaniel engaged in farming. He is yet residing on the old homestead, but his wife died in 1869, at the age of forty-three years.

Our subject was reared upon a farm in Concord Township, and received his education in the district schools of the county. In 1880, in Muscatine

County, the marriage of Caroden McDaniel and Miss Nancy J. Edmondson was celebrated. The lady is a daughter of R. H. and Jane (Reeder) Edmondson, the father a native of Tennessee, and the mother a native of Ohio. Accompanied by his family, Mr. Edmondson removed to Louisa County at an early day, settling in Concord Township, where he is one of the prominent farmers and respected citizens. After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon the farm in Concord Township, which still continues to be their home. It comprises 100 acres of fine arable land, highly cultivated and improved, and is stocked with a good grade of Durham cattle, Norman and Clydesdale horses.

One child graces the union of Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel, Robert Simeon. Politically, our subject is a Democrat, and takes an active part in political affairs. His home is pleasantly situated about two miles from Columbus Junction, and one mile from Fredonia.

HON. JOHN HALE, attorney-at-law, of Wapello, a member of the law firm of Hurley & Hale, and a pioneer of this county of 1839, was born in Greene County, Ohio, on the 8th of August, 1825, in that corner detached from the southwest by Mad River, and locally known as "Hominy Ridge." His parents were John and Asenath (Searl) Hale. His father was born in Bedford County, Va., and was a carpenter by trade. Our subject spent the first ten years of his life in and about his native place. In 1835 the family removed to Putnam County, Ill., locating at Hennepin, subsequently living in the counties now known as Bureau and Marshall, until December, 1839, when they came to Iowa, John having come three months before, arriving in this State on the 29th of September. They settled at Toolsboro Village, Louisa County. Until the time of his coming to Iowa John had no opportunities of obtaining an education, except, perhaps, a few months' attendance in a district school, and here it was out of the question. He had to work hard, early and late, learning to be a mechanic, working at carpen-

ter work, cabinet-making, or any sort of mechanical work in wood that came handy, at which he could earn a dollar. His advantages of education were limited, but by availing himself of every opportunity, and sometimes making opportunities, he acquired a fair English education.

Having mastered his trade, Mr. Hale, realizing one of the best observed truths of Holy Writ, "that it is not well for man to live alone," took unto himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Esther Palmer, daughter of Nathaniel G. and Elizabeth (Colburn) Palmer, to whom he was married July 2, 1848. They reared four children, two sons and two daughters: Lydia is the wife of C. P. Lacey, of Wapello; Izola married James G. Seehorn, and resides at Muscatine, Iowa; Rush, the eldest son, is the husband of Miss May Silverthorn, and resides at San Diego, Cal.; Lauren is the husband of Miss Esther Garner, and makes his home at Longton, Kan. Mrs. Hale, an estimable lady, died April 4, 1863. Mr. Hale continued to reside at Toolsboro until 1856, when he was elected Clerk of the Court for Louisa County, and removed to Wapello, the county seat, there entering upon the discharge of his official duties, which were performed so satisfactorily to his constituents that they re-elected him at each succeeding election until 1871. He began the study of the law some years previous, and his continued experience in legal proceedings incident to his office aiding him, he was admitted to the bar in December, 1870. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Wapello, and in August, 1871, formed the existing partnership with James S. Hurley, which has continued without interruption for eighteen years.

On the 1st of March, 1866, Mr. Hale was again united in marriage, Miss Clara Rhodes becoming his wife. Mrs. Hale is a daughter of Grafton Rhodes, an early pioneer of Des Moines County, Iowa, and is a native of Perry County, Ohio. There are four children living who were born of their union: Oscar is a graduate of Easton Normal School, of Valparaiso, Ind., where he took a scientific course, and is now a law student in his father's office; Hal is a student at the Normal School at Valparaiso, and has been a teacher; Jay and Nellie are yet children. Mrs. Hale is a member of the Presbyterian Church,

while Mr. Hale is a liberal Christian, with a strong leaning toward Universalism. In early life he was a Whig in politics, but since the organization of the Republican party has been a strong and positive adherent to the principles of that institution. He is a zealous Odd Fellow and a prominent Mason, and was actively identified with the project of the erection of the new Masonic building, which is a credit to the order and an ornament to the city. As a lawyer, Mr. Hale has been successful, and the firm of which he is a member ranks among the leaders of the Louisa County bar. In regard to the early history of Louisa County and its people, few, if any, are better informed than Mr. Hale. The writer is under obligations to this gentleman for many favors in this direction, while in "search for information under difficulties."

Mr. Hale has always been of a studious turn of mind, is an original thinker, and possesses a liberal fund of general information. In his youth he developed a talent for poetical composition, and the snows of many winters have not quenched the fires of the muse in his soul, as is shown by his frequent contributions to the campaign music of his party. Possessing a keen sense of humor and the faculty of impersonating character, Mr. Hale is never at a loss for a story or an apt illustration. While not possessing the peculiar characteristics of a successful accumulator of wealth, his integrity is above question, and he has made the comfort of his family and the proper education of his children paramount to the desire for worldly wealth. As a citizen, Mr. Hale is public-spirited and progressive, while as a neighbor and friend, he is genial, warm-hearted and always reliable, whether in sunshine or in storm.

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ALVAH MORSE, a prominent farmer residing on section 16, Oakland Township, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1820, and was the fifth in a family of eight children, whose parents were Joel and Susanna (Munger) Morse, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Massachusetts. When a young man Joel Morse went to Massachusetts, where he became



John Wilson



Maria Wilson

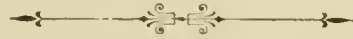
acquainted with, wooed and won Susanna Munger. After their marriage they began their domestic life upon a farm in Chenango County, where they were numbered among its pioneers. In 1851 Mr. Morse removed to Whiteside County, Ill., settling on Rock River, near Rock Falls, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1860. His excellent wife died in New York in 1852.

Our subject was reared to farm life, receiving his education in the district schools of his native State. When a young man he started for the West, going first to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, after which he went down the Ohio River, and up the Mississippi to Iowa. In 1848 he first landed in this State, settling in Muscatine, where he worked at days' labor until the fall of 1850, when he came to Louisa County. The year previous he had purchased 233 acres of raw prairie and timber land on section 16, Oakland Township, situated in that set apart by the Government for school purposes. He had previously expended some labor upon it, and at the time of his removal had about twenty acres broken. Upon the farm he erected a log cabin, which still stands, being one of the few relics of pioneer days which has withstood the wear and tear of time.

In the month of May, 1851, in Muscatine County, Mr. Morse was united in marriage with Jane Campbell, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of James and Sarah Campbell. She came with her sister to Muscatine County in 1849, and Mr. Morse there met her. Their acquaintance ripened into love, and their union was celebrated in 1851. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm where they yet reside, and eleven children were there born to them, though only five are yet living: John G., who is now married, and resides in Muscatine County; Jerome, who is married, and is living in Johnson County, Iowa; Cosena, Willie and Carrie, who are at home.

For the past thirty-eight years Mr. Morse has been a resident of Oakland Township, and during that time has witnessed many great changes in Louisa County. He has seen its wild prairies developed into beautiful farms and homes, cities and villages spring up, and the little log cabins replaced by elegant residences. His home farm now comprises 297 acres, 100 of which is fine arable land,

the remainder being timber and pasture land. Since the organization of the Republican party Mr. Morse has supported it by his ballot. He has held various offices of public trust, was Justice of the Peace for many years, and has acted as Township Trustee and School Director. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and rank among the highly respected people of Louisa County.



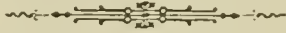
JOHAN WILSON, a farmer residing on section 10, Concord Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and was the seventh in a family of eight children born to William and Ann (Long) Wilson, who were also natives of County Armagh. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in his native land in 1853. Three weeks later his excellent wife also died. Our subject was reared to farm life, and received his education in Ireland, where he was married in 1844, becoming the husband of Maria Courtney, a native of Ireland, and a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Barnes) Courtney, who were also born in that land. Her father engaged in farming, and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1864. Her mother had departed this life several years previously, dying in 1849.

After his marriage Mr. Wilson settled upon a farm, engaging in its cultivation until his emigration to America. In the spring of 1871 he set sail from Derry, landing at New York, whence he came directly to Louisa County, Iowa, locating upon the farm where he now resides. He had previously purchased this land, consisting of eighty acres of prairie and twenty-one acres of timber, and since his arrival has added forty acres, making in all 141 acres, which is fine arable land, under a high state of cultivation. He also raises considerable stock of good grade, and in 1882 erected an elegant residence upon his farm, which is pleasantly situated about six miles from Columbus Junction. He casts his vote for the Republican party, and is prominent in the promotion of any enterprise for the public good.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born four children, all yet living: Robert is married, and

resides near the old homestead; William is also married, and lives in Louisa County; John is married, and now engaged in merchandising in the city of Muscatine; and Lizzie, now Mrs. Neal, resides in Osage County, Kan.

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson appear in connection with this sketch.



ROBERT COURTNEY, a farmer, resides on section 10, Concord Township, his home being pleasantly situated about five miles from Columbus Junction, and four miles from Letts. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1821, and his parents, Christopher and Elizabeth (Barnes) Courtney, were also natives of the same country. The father followed farming in his native land, residing there until his death, which occurred in 1874, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife died when our subject was only about ten years old.

Robert grew to manhood upon the farm, and received his education in his native country. Determining to try his fortune in the New World, in 1840, at the age of nineteen, he set sail from Liverpool on the sailing-vessel "Victoria," landing in New York after being upon the water for forty-five days. Going directly to Pennsylvania, he made his home near Columbia, Lancaster County, for about a month, when he removed to Wheeling, W. Va., and there engaged in farming for three years. In 1844 he went to the city of Cincinnati, where he operated a sawmill for four years, but at the expiration of that time went to Floyd County, Ky., where he embarked in the same business.

While residing in Floyd County the marriage of Mr. Courtney and Elizabeth Garrett was celebrated in 1850. She is a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Middleton and Jane (Hendric) Garrett, her father being also of that State, and her mother of Campbell County, Va., though an early settler of Kentucky. Mr. Garrett engaged in farming in his native State until his death in 1833, which occurred at the age of forty-two years. His excellent wife, who survived him for a long time, came to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1853, living with her children

during the remainder of her life. She died in March, 1885, at the age of eighty-nine years.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Courtney began their domestic life in Kentucky, remaining there until the spring of 1857, when they came West to Muscatine, Iowa, and thence to Louisa County. A farm of eighty acres of unbroken land, with no improvements but a little log cabin, containing but one room, was purchased, and into this they moved, living in true pioneer style. The first labor performed on the new farm was to plant a crop, next a fence was built around the land, after which an orchard was set out, and thus one by one improvements were made and the work of cultivation continued; other lands were added until now the farm consists of 100 acres, and is one of the best in the township. It is well stocked with a good grade of horses and cattle, and Mr. Courtney also owns some timber land in Muscatine County. On his arrival in Louisa County he had found the country wild and unbroken, his nearest market place was Muscatine, and his neighbors were few, but with characteristic energy he set to work to make for himself a home, and his earnest and unceasing efforts were eminently successful. To such men Louisa County owes her present prosperity and high standing in the State of Iowa. In his political views Mr. Courtney affiliates with the Republican party, and though never having sought public office, has been elected to the position of Assessor for one or two terms. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Letts, in which he is one of the Stewards, and both are earnest workers in the promotion of the church interests. Their daughter, now Mrs. Wilson, lives on section 10. One child died in infancy.



LEWIS BEIKE, residing on section 2, Port Louisa Township, is a native of Baden, Germany, and is a son of Frederick and Sarah (Schneider) Beike, both of whom were also natives of that country. The family emigrated to America in 1845, and Lewis came to Louisa County with his parents in 1846, where he was reared upon a farm. On the 14th of February, 1864, he was united in

marriage with Miss Lovey Godfrey, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Lemuel and Nettie Godfrey. Three children grace this union—Nettie, Luella and May.

Mr. Beike is the owner of 200 acres of land, all highly improved, upon which he has had erected a comfortable home, costing \$1,600. He is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Louisa County, everything about the place denoting the thrift and industry of the owner. Mr. Beike is a Republican in his political sentiments.

Lemuel Godfrey was one of the earliest pioneers of Louisa County, having settled in Grand View Township about 1840. He was born in Maryland in 1800, and about the year 1824 was united in marriage with Ninett Holloway, who was also a native of that State. Mr. Godfrey developed a fine farm in Grand View Township, which comprised 200 acres, and continued to be his home until his death, which occurred Feb. 7, 1874. His wife, who was an earnest and devoted member of the United Brethren Church, was called to her final rest April 2, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey were the parents of five children: Maria, wife of Edward Freeland, a resident farmer of Washington County, Iowa; Frances, who wedded Jesse Dickerson, and both are now deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Sylvester Rice, resides in Grand View Township; Joseph died in childhood, and Lovey, the wife of Lewis Beike.



ROBERT E. ARCHIBALD, Auditor of Louisa County, Iowa, and an early settler of Wapello, was born in Cecil County, Md., March 17, 1832, and is a son of Robert and Levena (Trump) Archibald. The father was born in the same county, but was of Irish descent, his ancestors first settling in America prior to the Revolutionary War. The mother of our subject was born in Lancaster County, Pa., of Holland origin, her ancestors being of the old Knickerbocker Colony of New York, and the name, which was well known in the early history of the State, was Van Trump. The Pennsylvania branch of the family

subsequently dropped the "Van," leaving it plain Trump.

Robert E. Archibald received a common-school education, and was employed as a merchant's clerk in his native State till he migrated to Louisa County, Iowa, with his parents in 1852, arriving at Wapello October 1 of that year. The family located in this city, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying March 11, 1868, and the father in September, 1872. There were originally nine sons and one daughter in the family, of whom only three are now living—Robert E., Rufus M. and William W. The former resides at Wapello and the latter at Burlington, Iowa.

After coming to this county our subject was engaged as merchant's clerk till September, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company K, 8th Iowa Infantry, and was detailed as Hospital Steward and stationed in the General Hospital of Leavenworth, Kan., from which he was discharged in February, 1863, for physical disability. He re-enlisted May 14, 1864, in Company H, 45th Iowa Infantry, in the 100-days service, was promoted Second Duty Sergeant, served the term of his enlistment, and was mustered out Sept. 30, 1864. Returning to Wapello, he was employed as merchant's clerk till 1870, when he formed a partnership with T. L. Garrett in the general mercantile business, under the firm name of Garrett & Archibald. That connection continued till 1873, when Mr. Archibald, in company with F. G. Anderson, under the firm name of Archibald & Anderson, opened a hardware store. In 1875 he sold out, and was engaged in clerking till October, 1883, when he was appointed Auditor of Louisa County to fill a vacancy. He was elected to the same office that fall, and was re-elected in 1885, again in 1887, and is now serving his third term.

Mr. Archibald was married in Wapello, Iowa, May 19, 1868, to Miss Mary F. Crilly, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Crilly. Mrs. Archibald was born in Licking County, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1839. Five children grace their union, four sons and one daughter: Frank D., born Feb. 20, 1869; Ed L., April 15, 1870; Will C., Dec. 1, 1871; Addie May, June 3, 1873, and Harry R., May 13, 1876. All were born at Wapello, Iowa. Mr. Archibald is a

Republican in politics, and has held minor offices in addition to the auditorship of the county. He is a member of Wapello Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; of A. M. Taylor Post No. 153, G. A. R., and of Wapello Lodge No. 112, A. O. U. W. Mr. Archibald has proved a faithful, industrious and competent Auditor, and the citizens of Louisa County have shown their appreciation of his services by retaining him in the office the third term.



MOSSES R. McKEAN, one of the self-made men of Louisa County, now residing on section 22, Oakland Township, was born in White County, Ind., Jan. 23, 1838, and was the third in a family of four children born to James and Susanna (Beauchamp) McKean, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother of Ohio. The paternal grandfather served as a soldier during the War of 1812. When seven years of age, James McKean became a resident of Ohio, in which State he became acquainted with and married Susan Beauchamp. He was a farmer by occupation, and settled on the Piqua prairie in Ohio, where he made his home until his removal to Indiana, where he bought and improved a farm. In the fall of 1852 he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Iowa City. In March, 1853, he became a resident of Scott Township, Henry County, where he improved a farm, and in the fall of 1865, selling out, came to Louisa County. He settled on section 16, Oakland Township, where he purchased a partly improved farm of 140 acres, making it his home until his death, which occurred April 26, 1879, at the age of eighty-one years. He died from the effects of an injury received from being thrown from a buggy by a runaway team. Mrs. McKean died in February, 1884, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Our subject grew to manhood upon the farm and was educated in the subscription schools of Indiana and Iowa. Coming West with his parents, he attended the schools of Henry County, and later removed to Muscatine County, where he remained for two years. While residing in Henry County, Mr. McKean was united in marriage with Miss Mary

E. Swank, their union being celebrated Dec. 27, 1857. The lady is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hoover) Swank, who were born in the same State. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and emigrated to Illinois, locating on La Salle prairie in Peoria County. In 1855 he emigrated to Muscatine County, purchasing raw prairie land, from which he developed a farm. Selling out he went to Missouri in 1869, making that his home for a year, then removed to Schuyler County, but returned to Iowa in 1885, settling in Louisa County, where he made his home for two years, and in 1887 went to Washington County. In the month of August he died, and five days later his wife also departed this life, Mr. Swank being then seventy-five years of age, and his wife seventy-three.

Mr. McKean and his young bride began their domestic life upon a farm in Henry County, but in 1865 removed to Muscatine County, and three years later came to Louisa County. He purchased a farm of 110 acres, upon which was a little log cabin, but by his industry and enterprise he has added to it until he now owns 309 acres of fine, arable land, situated on either side of the Iowa River. It is well cultivated and is stocked with a high grade of Durham cattle, Norman and Clydesdale horses.

To Mr. and Mrs. McKean have been born seven children: Jennie, now Mrs. Morse, is residing in Johnson County, Iowa; Joseph Albert is living in Union Township; Francis Edward is living in Grand View Township; Anna E., now Mrs. Corbett, is living in Ivanhoe, Haskell Co., Kan.; William H., Mary Susanna and Charley Rush are yet under the parental roof. Mr. McKean is greatly interested in political affairs, and is a strong supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party. He assisted in organizing the school districts in his township, for nine years served as School Director, and has always done all in his power to advance the cause of education. He also served as Township Trustee for several years, proving an efficient officer. He has witnessed almost the entire growth of both Muscatine and Louisa Counties. He has seen the wild, uncultivated prairies transformed into beautiful farms, and the Indian wigwam replaced by fine

residences. At the time of his arrival in Louisa County, his nearest market place was Muscatine or Iowa City; there were no railroads to carry the produce, and Mr. McKean's mother did the spinning and weaving for her family.

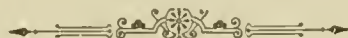


JAMES L. BROWN, a farmer residing on section 17, Concord Township, was born in Union County, Ind., April 12, 1829, and is a son of Matthew and Julia (Brumage) Brown, the father a native of Indiana, and the mother of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Brown, was born in South Carolina, and engaged in surveying. Being always opposed to the institution of slavery, he left his native State and became one of the pioneers of Indiana, settling in that State in 1802. He was among the first Abolitionists, and though reared in a slave State was always opposed to the holding of man in bondage. After going to Indiana he entered a claim and improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death in 1839. He was a man of influence and great prominence in Indiana, and for many years served as a member of the State Legislature, being elected to that body by the Whig party.

The father of our subject was born in Union County, Ind., receiving a limited education, such as the schools of that new country afforded. He there grew to manhood, and in 1827 was united in marriage with Julia Brumage. They were the parents of seven children: James, our subject, was the eldest; Emily C. became the wife of William Marshall, of Jackson County, Wis.; Thomas M., who served as First Sergeant of Company F, 35th Iowa Infantry, for three years and three months during the late war, now resides in Muscatine County, Iowa; Hugh P. is also living in Muscatine County; Newton J. makes his home in Dallas County, Iowa; Elizabeth died in 1851, and Bonfield died at the age of eight. In 1851 the parents of these children came to Iowa, Mr. Brown engaging in surveying in Muscatine and Louisa Counties. He first settled in Cedar Township, of the former county, where he purchased 160 acres of land which had formerly belonged to the noted

Indian chief, Black Hawk. He there resided for five years, when he moved his family to another farm, and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1842. Our subject being the eldest child, resided with his mother and managed the farm until 1855, when she married John Morehead, and still lives in Muscatine County. In that year James went to Bureau County, Ill., where he rented a farm for five years, and then returned to Muscatine County, where he made his home for ten years. At the expiration of that time he came to Louisa County, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 17, Concord Township, to which he has added from time to time until he has a fine farm of 276 acres, well improved.

On the 3d of September, 1855, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Cynthia Coulter, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Joseph Coulter, also a native of the Buckeye State. To them three children have been born: Alice, wife of Henry Bedwell, a resident of Concord Township; Charley Lee, now clerk of a railroad station in Lincoln, Neb., and L. Grant, who is at home. In his political views Mr. Brown is a Greenbacker. He is one of the leading farmers of Concord Township, and one of the best citizens of that community.



JOSEPH L. ALLEN, a merchant of Columbus Junction, successor to W. P. Paugh, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Louisa County on the 13th of August, 1862, and is a son of William M. and Mary (Cogl) Allen. His parents were natives of Ireland, born in County Armagh, and emigrated to America in 1847, spending one year in New York, after which they came to Iowa, settling in Columbus City, where they still reside. Our subject was educated in the city schools, and in 1881 began his business career as a clerk for Utt, McConnell & Co., merchants of Columbus City, continuing with that house for five years. At the end of that time he engaged in the same capacity with W. P. Paugh, of Columbus Junction, buying out his employer in July, 1887, since which time he has carried on the business at that place.

He carries a well-selected stock of general merchandise, of which dry-goods and notions are the leading features. It averages \$5,000 in value, and is selected with care and a view to meet the wants of his customers. Mr. Allen enjoys a fine trade, and although comparatively new in business, his long service as salesman in this line among the people of Louisa County has given him the advantage of an extensive acquaintance and a knowledge of the individual wants.

On the 14th of July, 1887, in Elm Grove Township, Louisa County, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Miss Lina Bemis, a daughter of S. L. Bemis, who is a prominent farmer and an early settler of Elm Grove Township. Mrs. Allen was born and reared in this locality, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One child graces their union, William E., born March 15, 1888.

In his political views Mr. Allen is a Republican, and socially, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Liberty Lodge No. 22, of Columbus Junction. He is an energetic, practical business man, one who enjoys the confidence and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances.

FREDERICK BEIKE, deceased, was born in Baden, Germany, April 4, 1806, and was a son of Martin Beike. He was reared upon his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-six years was united in marriage with Sarah Schneider, who was also a native of Baden, Germany, born Sept. 5, 1805. Bidding good-by to friends and native land, Mr. and Mrs. Beike set sail for America, landing at New York July 5, 1845. From there they went to Buffalo, where the husband purchased a farm of twenty acres. After making that their home for a year they emigrated to Iowa, settling in Port Louisa Township, this county, on the 18th of August, 1846. In this county Mr. Beike purchased 182 acres of land, which he greatly improved, and made his home until his death, when he was the owner of 630 acres of land.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beike: Frederick, who was born in Germany; Jacob, born there Aug. 7, 1834; Sarah, born in 1836, is the

widow of Daniel Bane, and resides in Muscatine; Lewis, born in Germany in 1838, is a resident farmer of Port Louisa Township; George, also born in Germany, Aug. 18, 1839, is a farmer in the same township; and Catherine is the wife of George Schneider, of Muscatine, Iowa. The parents were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in which they were active workers. The father received a splendid education in his native land, and when a young man was employed by the German Government as forester. He was a Republican in politics, and his death occurred Aug. 23, 1884, his wife having died Dec. 13, 1882.

JACOB BEIKE, one of the leading farmers of Louisa County, residing on section 2, Port Louisa Township, came to this country with his parents when a boy. On the 18th of June, 1863, he was united in marriage with Emma H. Jackson, a native of Ohio, but her death occurred Nov. 12, 1875. By that marriage were born four children—Charles F., Mollie, Frank L. and John J., all of whom are at home. The father was again married Aug. 23, 1877, Miss Alverda A. Handy becoming his wife. She was a native of New Boston, born March 30, 1853, and four children grace that union—Emma G., Katie B., Arthur K. and Grace E.

Mr. Beike is the owner of 280 acres of fine land, which is all under cultivation, and in 1883 he had a fine residence erected at a cost of \$2,500. He is a systematic farmer and stock-raiser, and ships about twenty head of cattle per year. Politically, he is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Evangelical Church. For forty-two years Mr. Beike has been a resident and one of Louisa County's respected citizens.

WILLIAM W. ECKMAN, President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Columbus Junction, and senior partner of the firm of Eckman & Baldwin, lumber merchants, is a native of Lancaster County, Pa., born March 4,

1844. His parents, Baltzer and Susan (Westcott) Eckman, were also natives of the same county, the father being of German and the mother of Scotch descent. Our subject was reared on a farm and is largely self-educated, as the circumstances of his early life admitted of but a brief attendance at the public schools. When twenty-one years of age he went to Illinois, spending a short time at Quincy, and then removed to Payson, where he was married Jan. 19, 1869, Miss Lina Sinnock, daughter of George Sinnock, becoming his wife. She was born and reared at Payson, Ill., and one child graces their union, a daughter, Lillie V.

Mr. Eckman removed to Greenfield, and from there to Virden, Ill., where he was engaged in the dry-goods business for about four years, and then formed a partnership with his present partner, F. M. Baldwin, in the grain and lumber business. They had yards and elevators at both Virden and Atwater, Ill., Mr. Eckman conducting the business at the former place and Mr. Baldwin at the latter. In May, 1884, they sold out, and bought into their present business at Columbus Junction and removed to this city. Mr. Eckman was one of the incorporators of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of that city, which was put in operation in March, 1888, he being one of the Directors and is the first President.

Mr. Eckman and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and is also connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Virden Lodge No. 162, A. F. & A. M. An enterprising, energetic business man. Mr. Eckman ranks among the foremost citizens of the town.

BW. THOMPSON, residing on section 29, Grand View Township, is one of the earliest pioneers of Louisa County, Iowa. Almost his entire life has been spent in this county, and he has witnessed the changes that have transformed the once wild and uncultivated land into beautiful farms, and has aided largely in the work of development which places Louisa County on a par with the others which form the great State

of Iowa. Mr. Thompson was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1836. His parents, John and Mary (Nicholas) Thompson, had a family of four children, of whom he was the youngest. They were both natives of Ohio. When our subject was but four weeks old the death of his mother occurred. The father was again married, in Ross County, and in 1839 emigrated to Iowa, landing at Muscatine, from which place he came directly to Louisa County. He entered a claim on section 29, Grand View Township, which was entirely unimproved, and bought the land from the Government. From this wild, uncultivated prairie, by his skill and labor he soon developed a fine farm, upon which he made his home for a number of years, and then removed to Henry County, Iowa, where he still resides. His second wife was called to her final rest in 1882.

When but three years of age our subject came to this county with his father, and was here reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools of the county. Early in life he commenced farming for himself, but when the war broke out, threatening destruction to the whole country, he responded to his country's call for troops, and enlisted in Company I, 11th Iowa Infantry, for a term of three years, and was mustered into service at Davenport. The regiment was then ordered to the front, and Mr. Thompson participated in the battles of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the battle of Iuka, and then made an attempt to go to Vicksburg. The army went into winter quarters at Memphis, and the following year he took part in the siege of Vicksburg. After its surrender, his time having expired, he re-enlisted, in Company C, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, for the remainder of the war, and was engaged in the battle of Nashville, Tenn. Previous to this time he had followed Sherman to Atlanta, Ga., but was left at Marietta to guard supplies, from whence he returned to Nashville. In July, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo., he was honorably discharged, after four years of hard fighting on the battle-fields of the South.

At the close of the war Mr. Thompson returned to his home in Iowa. He had previously had eighty acres of his present farm willed to him by his grandfather Thompson, in about 1847, his grand-

father having settled in this county in 1839. He immediately commenced its cultivation, and from time to time has added to his original possessions until he is now the owner of 200 acres of finely improved land, which is highly cultivated and stocked with a good grade of Durham cattle and Norman horses. Mr. Thompson is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and does all in his power to advance its interests. He has held the office of School Director in his district for a number of years.

In Muscatine, Iowa, in 1867, Mr. Thompson and Miss Emma Huff were united in marriage. She is a native of the Buckeye State, and her parents, Charles and Mary (Coble) Huff, were born in Pennsylvania. They came to Iowa in 1851, settling in Louisa County, where Mr. Huff purchased an improved farm. The death of his wife occurred in 1882, when about seventy years of age, and his death occurred in this county in May, 1888, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years.

Mr. Thompson and his young bride began their domestic life upon the farm where they yet reside. Five children have been born to this worthy couple—Mary E., Eva N., Lula O., John F. and May, and the family circle yet remains unbroken. The two eldest children are both successful teachers in the county, where they have taught for a number of years, and the other children have also been carefully educated. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Church of God, and their pleasant home is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Grand View and eight miles from Columbus Junction.



JOHIN HAYS, a farmer residing in Jefferson Township, was born in Prussia, Germany, Aug. 27, 1829, and is a son of Nicholas and Catherine (Long) Hays, who were also natives of the same country. When our subject was twelve years old his parents removed to the West India Islands, and there resided for three years. In that country the death of the father occurred, after which the mother with her children returned to Prussia and lived for four years. They

then decided to make their home in the New World, so came to America, landing at a port in Maryland, where they remained for a year. In 1847 they came to Iowa, settling in Louisa County, where the mother died in 1853. She had three children: Felden, who died in 1850, at the age of twenty-eight years; our subject; and Catherine, the wife of Mathias Kramer, a merchant of Muscatine, Iowa. The parents were members of the Catholic Church.

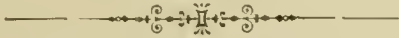
Our subject was reared upon a farm, and came to Louisa County in 1847, where his mother rented land, which he and his brother farmed for two years. On the 10th of May, 1849, he was united in marriage with Margaret A. Keever, a native of Vermillion County, Ind., born May 29, 1832. She was a daughter of Elias Keever, who was one of the earliest pioneers of Louisa County, and the second settler of Jefferson Township. He was born in Georgia, and was a son of Peter and Christina (Rogers) Keever, who were natives of Wales. He was reared upon a farm, and they were among the pioneer settlers of Vermillion County, Ind. Mr. Keever remained at home until about 1827, when he was united in marriage with Mary P. Shaw, a native of Maine. In the spring of 1832 they came to Iowa, settling in Jefferson Township, where the husband took a claim and made his home until his death in 1840. The mother died six months later, on the 19th of May. At the time of his death Mr. Keever owned 520 acres of land. He was a thorough business man, a great worker, and one who took an active interest in public affairs. Politically, he affiliated with the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Keever were the parents of five children, two of whom are still living: Mrs. Hays, the wife of our subject, and W. O. P. Keever, now a farmer of Nodaway County, Mo.; he was a soldier in the war for the union.

Mrs. Hays was only nine years old when her mother died, and she was taken by one of the administrators of her father's estate, James Guest, to his home, and she there resided until her marriage, with the exception of eight months spent in attending school in Iowa City. Mr. and Mrs. Hays have been the parents of eleven children: Mary, wife of George W. Spitznogle, a resident of Jefferson



Respectfully Yours
W. A. Colburn

Township; Miranda, wife of Nathan McChesney, of Harrison County, Mo.; Johan O., at home; Lourie, who died at the age of five years; William P., who died in infancy; Joseph M. and Amanda C. (twins), yet residing with their parents; Edward O., also at home; William O., who died in infancy; Hiram F., still an inmate of the parental home, and Elias N., who died in childhood. Politically, Mr. Hays is a Republican. He is the owner of 290 acres of land, and is one of the leading and progressive farmers of Jefferson Township. He is well known and universally respected throughout Louisa County, where he has resided for over forty years.



WILLIAM A. COLTON, M. D., Cashier of the First National Bank, of Columbus Junction, was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 21, 1826. His parents, who were worthy pioneers of Louisa County, were Patrick and Hannah (Timothy) Colton, natives of the North of Ireland. (See sketch of Patrick Colton elsewhere in this work.) William A. removed with his parents to Adams County, Pa., in childhood, and in 1842 came with them to Iowa. They located in Columbus City Township in that portion which afterward became Union Township. In 1849 he began the study of medicine with Dr. H. Howey, of Wapello, but the gold fever of that period excited his ambition to suddenly achieve wealth, and he joined a party of California emigrants, and crossed the plains to that land of high hopes and many disappointments. After spending three years in the gold fields in mining with rather indifferent success, he returned to Iowa in 1853, and formed a partnership with Dr. William M. Clark in the drug business, under the firm name of Clark & Colton. He resumed the study of medicine, attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa, was graduated in the class of '55, and then entered upon the practice of his profession at Columbus City. In 1862 Dr. Clark decided to remove to Colorado, and sold his interest in the drug business to Dr. Colton, who carried on the business alone until 1867, when he sold out and removed to Des Moines, where he was engaged in the drug business nine

years. In 1876 he came to Columbus Junction, and was engaged in the same business at that place until he was elected to the position of cashier of the Louisa County National Bank, on the 14th of January, 1878, which position he has held continuously since, with credit to himself and profit to the bank. (See history of the bank elsewhere in this work).

Mr. Colton was twice married, first at Columbus City, in July, 1856, to Miss Mary A. Weir, daughter of Samuel Weir, of Lee County, Iowa. One child, a son, was born of their union, William H., born July 13, 1857, now employed in the Louisa County National Bank. Mrs. Colton's death occurred in April, 1872. Dr. Colton was married again in November, 1873, to Miss Matilda Harrison, a daughter of Joseph Harrison. Mrs. Colton was born at Rye, N. Y.; she is a member of the Episcopal Church. One child was born to them, a son, Joseph, born Aug. 4, 1881.

Dr. Colton is a Democrat in political sentiments, and has held various official positions of honor and trust. He was elected Clerk of Columbus City Township in 1854, and chosen County Treasurer of Louisa County for the term of 1858-59. He was elected to the Eighteenth General Assembly of the Iowa Legislature in the Republican district, and served with honor to himself and fidelity to the best interests of the people. Dr. Colton has taken a warm interest in educational matters, and has served six years as School District Treasurer. He is also Town Treasurer, and has held that position continuously since 1880, covering a period of eight years.

Dr. Colton is an earnest and consistent Mason, and has for years been the recognized leader of the fraternity in the city where he resides. He was made a Mason in Columbus City Lodge No. 107, at Columbus City, Iowa, and received the Master degree at the regular communication of July 12, 1858. His interest in the fraternity and proficiency in the work led to his rapid promotion from subordinate positions to the Master's chair in 1860. He was re-elected at each succeeding election and served until 1867, inclusive, with the exception of one year, when he declined to serve as Master and was chosen Tyler. On his removal to Des Moines in 1867 he demitted from Columbus City Lodge, and was admitted to

membership in Pioneer Lodge No. 2. A. F. & A. M., of that city, in which he served two years as Master. On his return to Louisa County he resumed membership with his old lodge, of which he was elected Master the following year, 1877, and has been elected to that position at each succeeding election to the present time, or for eleven terms. The Doctor served one term as Treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Iowa, and one term as Senior G. D.

During his connection with the Louisa County National Bank, Dr. Colton has proved himself a competent and faithful officer, who has devoted his entire time and attention to advancing the interests of that institution. Were it not for fear of giving offense by the appearance of flattery, the writer would take pleasure in paying a fitting tribute to the high standing and many excellencies of character of so worthy a gentleman.

It is with pleasure we present the fine life-like portrait of the Doctor in this connection.



JAMES TURKINGTON, a farmer residing on section 10, Concord Township, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1846. His parents, James and Margaret Ann (Courtney) Turkington, who were natives of Ireland, had a family of five children, of whom he was the youngest. His father was a farmer by occupation, and died in Ireland when our subject was about two years of age. In 1855 James came with his mother to America, they making the trip in a sailing-vessel, starting from Liverpool, and were forty-five days on the water. After landing at New York, he came directly to Louisa County, settling on the same section where he yet resides. His mother, who is now seventy-six years of age, still finds with him a happy home, and two brothers and two sisters of the family are also living in this country: Eliza, now Mrs. Reany; Sarah, wife of Samuel Reany, a resident of Concord Township; Christopher, who resides in Elm Grove Township; and Samuel, whose home is in Washington County. James was reared to farm life, and received his education in the district schools of Louisa County. In

1874, in Muscatine County, Iowa, he was united in marriage with Caroline Melissa Griffin, who was born in that county, and is a daughter of Henry and Emily (Garrett) Griffin, the former a native of New York and the latter of Kentucky. Her paternal grandparents were also natives of New York. Henry S. Griffin was a Corporal in Company C, 4th Indiana Infantry, under command of Capt. M. L. Payne, during the war with Mexico. He was enrolled May 8, 1847, and discharged July 20, 1848. For his services in that war he now receives a pension from the General Government. With his family he emigrated to Iowa at an early day, and here engaged in farming. He had also learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and worked at cabinet-making for several years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are yet living, and reside in Cedar Township, Muscatine County, Mr. Griffin being sixty-three years of age.

After his marriage Mr. Turkington brought his young bride to the home in which they yet reside. He is now the owner of a fine farm on section 10, Concord Township, comprising 203 acres of land, and also has some timber land in Muscatine County. His land is highly cultivated, and in 1882 he built a good residence, and his barns and out-buildings are all built on the most convenient plan. He raises considerable stock, which is all of a good grade, raising Durham cattle and Clyde horses. He has one stallion, "Prince of Lester Path," which cost \$1,800, and took the first prize at the Iowa State Fair. He also raises brood mares, and intends making a specialty of raising colts for the market, having already sold some very fine ones, one colt having brought \$600. Mr. Turkington takes great interest in political affairs, and casts his ballot for the Republican party. He has served as Township Trustee, and has held other offices of public trust. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fredonia, in which he has served as Trustee and Steward.

Mr. and Mrs. Turkington are the parents of four children—Samuel H., Edward Clyde, Effie Bell and Nellie May, all at home. Mr. Turkington has given his children all good educational advantages, such as will fit them for the practical duties of life. His home is centrally situated, about four miles

from Columbus Junction, five miles from Letts, and three miles from Fredonia. He is practically a self-made man. Commencing life without financial aid, he has by industry, frugality and good management, secured a comfortable competency, and is one of the respected citizens of the township.



JAMES HELVERSON, Jr., one of the pioneers of Louisa County, Iowa, of 1841, now residing on section 26, Wapello Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., near Crawfordsville, Sept. 4, 1831, and is a son of James and Sally (Fitzpatrick) Helverson. His father was a native of Virginia, and went to Ohio at an early day, while his mother was born in Kentucky. Their union was celebrated in the Buckeye State, and they subsequently went to Montgomery County, Ind., where they were numbered among its pioneer settlers. Soon after their arrival in that county Mr. Helverson was appointed Register of Deeds in a land-office, which position he held for several years. In 1841, accompanied by his family, he emigrated to Louisa County, settling in Wapello Township, on section 35. There was a little log cabin upon the land, and into this the family moved. Its dimensions were only 14x14 feet, the door and roof were made of clapboards, and it contained a puncheon floor. One small window lighted the building, and on the east end of the house was a chimney built of mud and sticks, and when the east winds of winter were roaring the smoke was blown back into the little room, almost suffocating the inmates. Soon after coming to the county Mr. Helverson received a call to teach a subscription school in what was known as the Muscall School-house, which he accepted. He was a man of intellect, and during the first winter organized a debating society, probably the first in the State. He himself was a fluent speaker, and the times of meeting were gala days in the neighborhood. Politically, Mr. Helverson was a Democrat, and served as the first Assessor of the county. He made its first tract book, in fact he was the only man who could have done the work. He organized

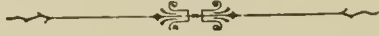
all the districts in his township, and to him Louisa County owes much of her present prosperity. Of a jovial, genial nature, his home was the abode of hospitality, and all were sure of a cheery welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Helverson were the parents of four children, who came to Iowa: Henry, now living in Louisa County; Emily, wife of Andy Carl, of Adair County; James, of this sketch, and William, who died at the age of twenty-three. The parents were both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Helverson died in 1865, and his wife ten years previously.

James Helverson, Jr., came to Louisa County with his parents when ten years of age, and though he attended the district schools for a time his education has mostly been attained by observation and careful study. In 1855 his union with Miss Missouri Brazell was celebrated, and they became the parents of two sons: Sebastian, a resident of Louisa County, and Douglas, of Adair County, Iowa. After the death of his first wife Mr. Helverson was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Wiser, widow of John Wiser, who died in 1865, and a daughter of Peter Lambert. She is a native of Virginia, and three children grace their union—Christina, Julia and Betsy. By her former marriage Mrs. Helverson had two children—Lydia A. and Samantha.

In 1862 Mr. Helverson responded to the President's call for troops, enlisting in the 36th Iowa Infantry, and was assigned to Company C. He was mustered into service at Keokuk, and from there was sent to St. Louis, and then went to Helena, Ark., where he engaged in the battle between the Union and rebel armies under Gens. Price, Marmaduke and Shelby, in which 1,500 of the enemy were taken prisoners. Previous to this he had participated in the raid through Tennessee, which was for the purpose of keeping the enemy from Vicksburg. After the battle of Helena, under Gen. Steele, he aided in the capture of Little Rock during the fall of 1863, and in the spring of 1864 was sent to support Gen. Banks on the Red River campaign. He was wounded near Marks' Mills by a gunshot in the left arm, after which he was sent to Little Rock, where he was mustered out of the service in the spring of 1865. Returning to his home, he once

more engaged in farming, and now owns ninety-five acres of land in a fine state of cultivation. Politically, he is a Republican, while religiously, he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



WILLIAM J. HEWITT, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, Iowa, and a leading farmer of Morning Sun Township, now residing on section 29, was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 13, 1820, and is a son of Jonathan and Jane (Brown) Hewitt, who were natives of Ireland. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1818, first locating in Butler County, Ohio, and subsequently removing to Preble County. They were the parents of nine children: Hamilton, who died in Louisa County, was the husband of Priscilla Steel, who lives in Morning Sun, and to them were born four children; Margaret A., widow of Andrew Hamilton, is living in Louisa County; William J., of this sketch; Robert, who became the husband of Margaret A. Morrison, resides in Morning Sun; Thomas, of Preble County, Ohio; Irvin, who lives in Rice County, Kan., is the husband of Elizabeth Wilkins; Susan was the wife of Joshua Skinner, who died during service in the late Rebellion; she lives in Morning Sun, Iowa. James, the husband of Martha Swan, is living in Polk County, Neb.; and Mary J., the wife of Christopher Grewell, lives in Hunt County, Tex. In 1840 Mr. Hewitt came with his family to the West, locating in Keokuk, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1841. He was, politically, an old-line Democrat, and a man highly respected by all. In 1844 his widow came to Van Buren County, Iowa, where she died in 1846. She was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church.

Our subject grew to manhood in Preble County, Ohio, and there his education was received, though as soon as he had attained sufficient age and strength he was obliged to aid in the labor of the farm. During the winter months he attended a log school-house, with puncheon floor, slab seats, the writing desk against the wall, greased paper windows and an old-fashioned fireplace, and had to walk three miles for such poor advantages as could there be

obtained. In 1843 he came to Louisa County, where he has since resided. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade, which he here followed for a few years, putting up almost all of the first buildings in Morning Sun Township, and also many others in the county, including the Presbyterian Church, the Covenanter Church, and also constructing the woodwork of the United Presbyterian Church.

On the 6th of February, 1845, Mr. Hewitt wedded Miss Nancy Stewart, and one child was born of their union, Josiah, who died Feb. 13, 1865, at the age of fourteen years. The death of the mother occurred Oct. 4, 1852, and Mr. Hewitt was again married, Sept. 28, 1854, becoming the husband of Miss Amy A. Bergen, a daughter of George and Deborah (Ryker) Bergen, who were natives of Kentucky. At an early day they emigrated to Jackson County, Ind., later became residents of Jefferson County, that State, where they resided until 1840, when they removed to Iowa, spending the first winter at West Point, after which they went to Kossuth, where Mr. Bergen improved a farm. He was one of the first settlers on the prairie, and his home was known as the "white house on the prairie." He served in the War of 1812 for a year, and he and his wife were the parents of eight children, four now living: Christopher C., a resident of Kossuth, Iowa; Samuel, who is living in Pineville, Mo.; Margaret J., wife of Alah Rice, of Franklin, Neb.; and Amy A., wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Bergen were members of the Presbyterian Church, while in political sentiment he was a Whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay.

After their marriage Mr. Hewitt and his young wife began their domestic life upon a farm in Morning Sun Township, situated on Honey Creek, where they commenced to make for themselves a home, living in the true pioneer style. At that time Indians were scattered all over the county, wild game of all kinds was plentiful, the settlements were few and far between, and the mill at which they had their grain ground was a great distance off. At that time money was very scarce in the county, and Mr. Hewitt was obliged to sell his pork at \$1.50 per hundred, and half of that was to be taken out in trade, but with a determination to sue-

ceed, combined with that energy which characterizes all his actions, he overcame all obstacles, and now has a comfortable property, owning 390 acres of fine farming land in Morning Sun Township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt have been born eight children, six sons and two daughters: Cyrus F., who is living in Elbert County, Col.; Mary; George I., who is at home; Alah II, living in Colorado; William Thomas, Charles E., John T. and Nina D. Mr. Hewitt is one of the Prohibitionists of Iowa, and he and his wife are among the early settlers of the county. They are also among the first Presbyterians, and are people who rank high in the community.



GEORGE W. GIPPLE, an early settler of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing in Letts, was born in Pennsylvania in 1827, and is the son of George and Mary A. (Stroh) Gipple, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer, and, accompanied by his family, came to Iowa in 1852, settling in Grand View Township, where he remained until his death, in 1855. The mother still resides on the old homestead. They were both members of the Evangelical Church, and during the early days of the county the services of that church were held at their home, and the camp-meeting convened in a grove adjoining.

George was reared upon a farm, and in the district schools of his native State received his education. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Mary Ellen Brooks, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Alexander and Anna (Barnes) Brooks, who were also natives of that State. The father there followed farming, and his death occurred several years ago. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Pennsylvania, where they resided until their removal to this county, in 1852. Locating in Grand View Township, near the village of that name, Mr. Gipple purchased forty acres of raw prairie, which he developed into a farm and also added to it. Selling, he purchased 120 acres of fine land in Cedar Township, Muscatine County, which he still owns and has under a high state of cultivation. In February, 1888, he removed to the

town of Letts, where he is now residing. He casts his vote with the Republican party, and takes great interest in political affairs. He held various offices while residing in Muscatine County, serving as Trustee, Justice of the Peace for five years, and School Director for a number of years. To every enterprise which has for its object the public good he gives assistance, and when the academy at Grand View was an institution of learning of note, he was one of its stockholders.

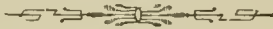
To Mr. and Mrs. Gipple have been born ten children, eight of whom are living: Emma P., wife of Mr. Sharp, of Audubon County, Iowa; Anna M., now Mrs. Hudler, a resident of Audubon County; Cynthia J., now Mrs. Dollahide, is also a resident of Audubon County; Charles W. became the husband of Eille Jones, and makes his home in that county; Edward B. and Harvey W. are both married and living in Audubon County; Carrie M., now Mrs. Holtz, resides near Sweetland Center, Muscatine County; Lincoln U. is clerking in a store in Audubon, Iowa. James A. died in Pennsylvania in infancy, as did also Hattie E.



DAVID R. HUGHES, a leading farmer residing on section 29, Columbus City Township, was born in Wales, and is a son of the Rev. Richard Hughes, a Welsh Calvinistic minister, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. In 1870 David left his native land and crossed the Atlantic with his parents. He had previously attended school in Wales, but completed his education in the graded schools of Columbus City, Louisa County. At the age of twenty-two he left the parental roof to become the manager of a co-operative store, which carried a full line of general merchandise, and pursued this line of business for two years. In 1876 his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ann Evans, a native of this county, was celebrated, and the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Columbus City Township, which still continues to be his home. It is situated on section 29, and now comprises 290 acres, which are finely improved. A comfortable

residence has been erected at a cost of \$1,000, and a barn has been built which also cost \$1,000.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes two children have been born: Thomas, who died in infancy, and Richard David. The parents are members of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, and in his political sentiments he is a supporter of the Republican party. He believes in the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law, and is one of the well-known and respected citizens of Columbus City Township.



W. HILL, one of the settlers of Louisa County, Iowa, of 1852, now residing on section 13, Oakland Township, was born in Ohio, on the 15th of May, 1835. He was the eighth in a family of ten children, who were born to Francis and Elizabeth (Truss) Hill, natives of New Jersey. His parents removed to Ohio at an early day, thence went to Illinois in 1837, the father engaging in farming in Fulton County. Making that his home until 1852, accompanied by his family he came to Louisa County, locating on section 12, Oakland Township, where he bought eighty acres of Government land. He was one of the first settlers on the prairie in that section of the country. Until the time of his death, which occurred in 1860, at the age of eighty years, he was ever identified with the history of the township, and did much toward advancing its interests and molding its character. His excellent wife survived him several years, dying on the old homestead at the age of seventy-seven.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and received his education in the district schools of Illinois and Iowa. With his parents he came to this county in 1852, and his boyhood days were passed upon its almost unbroken prairies. In the month of October, 1865, in this county, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Beady, who was born in Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Mary (Price) Beady, who were natives of Kentucky, and came to Iowa in 1856, settling in Wapello Township, where they passed the remainder of their days.

The young couple began their domestic life on section 12, Oakland Township, where they resided

until 1879, removing at that time to section 13. By their union a family of ten children have been born, eight of whom are living—Herbert M., Samuel, John C., Lillie May, Robert, Adda Dell, Bessie and Jessie.

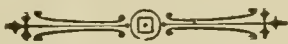
Mr. Hill's first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres, which was in a wild, uncultivated state. He immediately began its improvement, and from time to time has added to the original purchase, until he now owns 320 acres of fine, arable land, 140 of which are highly cultivated and improved. Mr. Hill also raises considerable stock, including a good grade of horses and cattle. He takes an active part in the political affairs of the community, and casts his vote with the Republican party, being a strong advocate of the principles which it inculcates. A friend to education, he has done all in his power to advance its interests, and assisted in organizing many of the school districts of the county. Mr. Hill was one of the earliest settlers in Oakland Township, and has witnessed the many changes which have taken place in the county. His nearest neighbors were then three and four miles distant, the nearest mill was fifty miles away, and it required three or four days to make the trip to it. The people then often had a small handmill at their homes, and the mortar and pestle were also in use. The mother of Mr. Hill had her spinning-wheel, and wove the cloth which furnished the garments for her family. Money was scarce, times were hard, and often Mr. Hill would haul corn to Muscatine, for which he received but eight cents per bushel. To the early settlers who thus endured the trials, difficulties and hardships incident to frontier life, Louisa County owes much of her present prosperity, and they deserve special mention in her history.



ANDREW O. THOMPSON, a druggist of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in Polk County, Iowa, Jan. 21, 1862, and is a son of O. E. and Bertha (Braland) Thompson. His parents were born in Norway, but have been residents of America since childhood, and both are now living in Polk County. Our subject was reared

on a farm and received his education in the public schools of Des Moines, having attended the High School in that city. When twenty years of age he entered the drug-store of Schmucker & Loper, of Des Moines, continuing with them for two years, and then came to Columbus Junction in March, 1884, securing employment with G. A. Salmon & Co., druggists. He remained with them until November, 1886, and then engaged in business for himself in Des Moines until July 14, 1888, when he bought out the stock of W. F. Hall. He carries a full line of drugs, patent medicines, toilet articles, smokers' goods and artists' materials.

On the 18th of April, 1888, at Columbus Junction, Iowa, the marriage of Andrew O. Thompson and Miss Jessie Colton was celebrated. She was born in Union Township, of this county, and is a daughter of Edward Colton. Mr. Thompson is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 107; of Antioch Chapter No. 210, East Des Moines; of Temple Commandery No. 4, of Des Moines; and Mystic Shrine (Elkaher) of Cedar Rapids. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. Thompson has had six years' experience in his business, and is now the owner of a well-stocked and tasty store situated in the Murdock House Block. A gentleman of pleasing address, he is rapidly winning his way to popular favor.



DAVID GREGORY, a prominent pioneer of Louisa County, Iowa, of 1840, now residing on section 20, Morning Sun Township, was born in Morgan County, Ind., March 12, 1820, and is a son of William and Lucy (Jones) Gregory. His father was a soldier of the War of 1812, and served under Gen. Tipton. His mother was a native of Kentucky, but they were married in Harrison County, Ind., and in 1820 removed to Morgan County, where they were numbered among its earliest settlers. Mr. Gregory there purchased land, and developed a farm in the midst of the wilderness, on which he resided until 1840, when he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, locating upon a place where his son Dennis now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Gregory were born twelve children, four

of whom are living: Dennis; David, the subject of this sketch; Eliza, wife of William Edwards, of Indiana, and Milton, whose home is also in the Hoosier State. In 1858 the death of Mr. Gregory occurred in this county, he having survived his wife, who died in 1832, many years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were earnest Christian people. Mr. Gregory was a pioneer of Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa, and lived in the Territory of Wisconsin, the Territory of Iowa, and the State of Iowa, all the while residing in one house.

When eighteen years of age our subject came to Iowa in search of a location, and after traveling all over this State concluded to make Louisa County his future home. He had been educated in the schools of a wild and almost unsettled country, though by observation and experience in later years he gained much knowledge which was of great practical benefit to him. In 1839, in Morgan County, Ind., he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Samantha Askew, and soon afterward took up his permanent residence in this county, which he has never left, except at one time when he made a short trip to California. By their union three children were born, but all are now deceased. Mrs. Gregory died in 1854, and he was again married, Miss Mary E. Humphreys becoming his wife. She was born in Peoria County, Ill., and is the eldest daughter of James G. and Nancy (Bovans) Humphreys, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. They have been the parents of four children, three now living: Jennie, wife of George L. Swan, a resident farmer of Louisa County; Grant and James, who are also numbered among its residents.

Mr. Gregory is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. William H. Harrison, and in the fall of 1888 he voted for Benjamin Harrison, the honored grandson of that illustrious man. His capital on coming to this county consisted only of a good constitution and a determination to make his life a success, so with a brave heart and ready hand he went to work, and, as time has passed, has accumulated a large property. In the earlier days times were hard, and money could scarcely be obtained, Mr. Gregory

having often hauled wood to Wapello, for which he received but thirty cents per load, and it took two days' labor to get it to town. Possessing good business ability, and making the most of every opportunity, Mr. Gregory has succeeded far better than he first expected, and now owns 410 acres of fine land, which is well cultivated and improved. He is genial, kindly, and his home is the abode of hospitality. The old settlers can relate many instances of his kind acts during pioneer days, and that same desire to assist a fellow creature is still one of his chief characteristics. Mrs. Gregory is a member of the Christian Church.



DENNIS B. HAMMOND, a prominent and leading farmer residing on section 10, Columbus City Township, and one of the settlers of 1850, was born May 4, 1821, in Hamilton County, Ohio, on the site of the present beautiful city of Cincinnati. His parents, John and Charlotta (Bennett) Hammond, reared a family of seven children: Denton, born Jan. 1, 1820, is a resident of Indiana; Dennis B.; Amos, a resident farmer of Columbus City Township; Jehial, who was a member of an Illinois artillery company during the late Rebellion, died in Illinois in 1866; Jane, the widow of William Little, is living near Wichita, Kan.; Julia A. is the wife of James Richards, a farmer of Cooper County, Mo.; Elizabeth wedded Benjamin Stoddard, but both are now deceased. The father of this family was a native of Maryland, though of Scotch parentage, his father having emigrated to America in company with a brother prior to the Revolutionary War, in which the brother took part. The mother was a native of New York. John Hammond was a miller by trade, and followed that occupation during his life. From Hamilton County, Ohio, the family removed to Jefferson County, Ind., where he engaged in milling, and was there one of the pioneers. He was a strong advocate of the Democratic party, and was a man highly respected in the community where he resided. He made his home in Madison, Ind., until about ten years before his death, which occurred in 1853, in Switzerland County. His

wife, who was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Switzerland County, Ind., July 4, 1832.

Our subject was early forced to begin life's battle for himself. Receiving no advantages of schools, he obtained his education mostly by observation. When only ten years of age he entered a mill, where he was employed for three and a half years, receiving only his clothes as compensation for his labor. At the end of that time, having acquired an excellent knowledge of the business, he secured a position as miller in Rising Sun, Ind., where he remained for about three years, and then went to Indian Creek, where he also had charge of a mill, remaining there until 1850; he then came to Iowa. Being honest and trustworthy, and a first-class workman, his services were always in demand, and he was never idle.

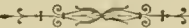
On the 23d of January, 1840, Mr. Hammond and Miss Hannah Padgett were united in marriage. She was born in New Jersey, Aug. 11, 1821, and is a daughter of William and Sarah (Piffer) Padgett, her father of English, and her mother of German ancestry. Of their union twelve children have been born, all of whom have reached maturity: William P., who was a member of the 10th Iowa Infantry, serving four years, and participating in all the engagements of his regiment, was never in a hospital during all his term of service, but was always found at his post, and is now a farmer in Nebraska; Charlotta is the wife of James Tanzy, of Riverside, Washington Co., Iowa; John, who served in the late war in the 25th Illinois Infantry, is now a resident of Dakota; Oliver P. is engaged in farming in Ringgold County, Iowa; George runs a sawmill in Decatur County, Iowa; Lewis, a farmer by occupation, is in Ringgold County; Viola is the wife of Benjamin Daniels, whose home is in Dallas County, Iowa; Sarah, who was born in Washington County, Iowa, wedded John Wheeler, of Louisa County; Eliza became the wife of Harry Huff, a farmer of Dallas County; Benjamin S. is also living in Dallas County; Joseph is engaged in farming in Louisa County, and Albert is at home. Mr. Hammond has given all his children good educations, and may well be proud of his large family, who are now respected men and women, comfortably settled in



Yours Truly
D. W. Overholt - M.D.

happy homes. Though all but one have left the parental roof, none have been called away by death, and by their unions he has now about twenty grandchildren.

On coming to Iowa, Mr. Hammond took charge of a mill near Riverside, in English (now Washington) County, where he remained until 1862, and then removed to the farm which he now owns on sections 3, 9 and 15, in Columbus City Township. The farm comprises 170 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and in connection with the improvement of his land he has carried on stock-raising, in which he has been quite successful. Starting out in life at the age of ten, he has since made his own way in the world, and his life is well worthy of emulation. When the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad was built through the county, he would often work late at night making ties for that road, and in all other enterprises for the good of the community he has labored as earnestly and faithfully. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and in his political sentiments he is a Republican. Not only as an early settler is Mr. Hammond honored, but as a citizen, friend and neighbor he receives the respect and esteem of the community.



DANIEL W. OVERHOLT, physician and surgeon, whose home is in Columbus City, though his office is in Columbus Junction, was born in Medina County, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1838. His father, Dr. John Overholt, who is a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the early physicians of Louisa County. His wife was formerly Esther Krieder, and she too was born in Pennsylvania. When our subject was four years of age he went with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, and ten years later came with them to Louisa County, Iowa, making his home at Columbus City. His primary education, which was received at the public schools, was supplemented by a course at the Grand View Academy, of Louisa County, then an institution of learning of considerable note. He took his first course of lectures in the winter of 1860-61, at

Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, in the class of '67. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Columbus City Township, where he made his home until the fall of 1872, when he went to Leavenworth, Kan., where he again engaged in practice. Previously he had been a resident of that city for a short time, and there, on the 21st of April, 1861, wedded Miss Isabella Latta, who was born in Grand View, Louisa County, and is a daughter of Judge S. N. Latta, who was one of the very earliest settlers of that locality.

Dr. Overholt and his wife spent one year of their married life at Leavenworth, but on going to that city in 1872, remained there only for about a year, when they returned to Columbus City, Iowa. In the session of 1872-73, the Doctor took a course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, and was graduated in the spring of 1873. In the fall he established his office at Columbus Junction, which is less than two miles from his place of residence in Columbus City, and has continued to practice his profession from that place.

To our subject and his excellent wife have been born seven children: John L., who was graduated from the medical department of the Iowa State University, in the class of '87, married Miss Marian V. McFarland, and is practicing his profession at Columbus Junction in company with his father, under the firm name of D. W. Overholt & Son; the second child is a daughter, Rowena Belle; Samuel N.; Robert Willie, who died at the age of eight months; Frank Warren, who died at the age of two years; Nellie E. and Roscoe E. Dr. Overholt and his son are members of the Louisa County Medical Society, the Eastern Iowa, the Iowa State and the American Medical Associations, and supporters of the Republican party. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M.; to Composite Chapter No. 91, R. A. M., of which he has been High Priest since the second year of its organization, and of Bethlehem Commandery No. 43, the two former of Columbus Junction, and the latter of Washington, Iowa. He is also President of the Louisa County Medical Society for the present year (1888), of which he has

been a member many years. The Doctor has now been practicing in Louisa County for over a quarter of a century, during which time he has acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and for many years has been at the head of his profession in the county.

An excellent portrait of the Doctor will be found on an accompanying page.



AARON DOWNS HURLEY, an honored pioneer of Louisa County of 1840, was born near Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, on the 17th of July, 1817, and is the second son of David and Elizabeth (Downs) Hurley. His father was born in New Jersey, and his sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the public schools. He emigrated with his parents and family to Iowa in September, 1840, and located in what was then the township of Florence, since changed to Wapello. Their pioneer home was situated on section 23, township 73 north, range 3 west. Mr. Hurley engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was married, May 7, 1848, to Miss Sarah Drake, daughter of John and Mary (Clark) Drake, pioneers of Louisa County, of February, 1838. Mrs. Hurley was born in Sullivan County, Ind., Nov. 5, 1826, and came with her family, whose sketch appears elsewhere, to this county in 1838, as above stated.

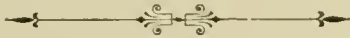
In the spring of 1850 Mr. Hurley joined a party of which his father-in-law, Mr. Drake, was a member, and started overland for the gold fields of California; traveling with ox-teams, they were five and a half months on the road. Mr. Hurley was engaged in mining until the summer of 1851, when he returned to his home by way of the Isthmus and New Orleans. His trip up the Mississippi River was the worst part of his journey, as the cholera broke out on board of the steamer, which was crowded with passengers, and many were stricken down, dying within a few hours. The dead were placed in rude boxes, and piled on the hurricane deck until night, when the boat would be run ashore, and the bodies buried. This was re-

peated day after day, and often those who were in good health in the morning were buried the following night. By good luck Mr. Hurley escaped without contracting the dread disease. On arriving at his home he again resumed farming and stock-raising, at which he was actively engaged until 1882, when, having built his tasty and commodious residence in Wapello, he leased his farms, and removed to that city. In addition to his valuable and improved farms, aggregating over 700 acres of land, Mr. Hurley owns several lots and buildings in the city of Wapello. In 1887 he erected the fine brick block at the northwest corner of Second and Van Buren streets, which cost, including the lot, \$2,500. The first floor is leased for a general store, while the upper floor is used for offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurley have been blessed with a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, six of whom are living at this date: David L., the eldest, is a teacher and farmer; John Winfield is engaged in the livery business at Wapello, Iowa; William S. died in infancy; Aaron D. formerly operated a bank at Morning Sun, Iowa, about a year and a half for Mr. Mark Davison, but is now engaged in teaching in Denver, Col.; Mary Elizabeth died aged two years; Ed Kinsey is engaged in farming, and has been a builder of iron bridges; Charles D. died when five years of age, and Florence, the youngest, is a student. All were born in Wapello Township, none are married, and all the living are at home except Aaron D., who is at Denver, Col.

Mr. Hurley was a Whig in early life, but on the disruption of that party he joined in the organization of the Republican party, with which he has since been associated. He has never sought or desired public office, and is not strongly partisan in his views, but is rather disposed to be independent. While not affiliating with any particular religious denomination, Mr. Hurley has always lived a temperate, moral, upright and useful life. He has always been a man of industrious habits, and possessing superior business ability and good judgment, has prospered in his affairs until he is considered one of the wealthy men of the county. While conservative in his methods he has also been progressive, and in addition to the important improvements

he has added to the county on his farm, he has since his residence in Wapello added materially by his enterprise to the beauty and growth of the city. Mr. Hurley has now been a resident of Louisa County for over forty-eight years, almost half a century. During the early years of his residence here he knew nearly every man in the county, being in 1844 elected County Surveyor, and serving several years, thus bringing him in contact with people in all sections of the county. He was always ready to aid and encourage the newcomers who were losing hope through home-sickness or temporary embarrassment, and to many among the old settlers this brief sketch will revive pleasant memories of the days of pioneer times.

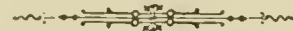


REV. RICHARD HUGHES, a resident of Columbus City Township, was born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, May 8, 1825, and is a son of Rev. David and Ann (Davis) Hughes, who were also natives of the same county. Mrs. Hughes was a daughter of Rev. Richard Davis, a noted minister of Wales. Our subject received his education in his native land, and was mostly instructed in the study of the ministry by his father. In August, 1858, he was ordained by the Welsh Calvinistic Church, and his first charge was over three churches, Llangendeule, Llandyviolog and Bankycapel, of which he remained pastor for ten years. At the end of that time he left his native land and emigrated to America in May, 1870, and took charge of two churches in Le Sueur County, Minn., where he remained for four years. Receiving a call from the church in Columbus City, he there began his pastoral duties in May, 1874, continuing his connection with the Salem Church for ten years, when he entered upon the work of the Bethel Church in Columbus City Township. For twenty-two years he engaged in preaching the Gospel in Wales, where he was highly appreciated, and in connection with the church work of his congregation in Louisa County he is President of the Welsh Calvinistic Missionary Society of America, and Superintendent of the Welsh Missions west of the Mississippi River. He has traveled extensively

in the West in the performance of his duties, and has done effective work in that line.

On the 21st of May, 1847, Rev. Hughes was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Rees, a native of Carmarthenshire, Wales, and who is a daughter of William Rees, also of that country. To them have been born a family of nine children: William H., a commercial traveler, residing at Columbus Junction; Ann, wife of Thomas J. Jones, of Clay County, Iowa; David R., a resident farmer of Columbus City Township; Mary, wife of William R. Jones, who is engaged in farming in Le Sueur County, Minn.; Elizabeth, a teacher, residing at home; Richard J., who has charge of the home farm; Rachel and Sarah are also both teachers; and Ebenezer, a printer, is employed in Emporia, Kan.

Mr. Hughes owns a small farm of ninety-three acres of land. He is a strong advocate of prohibition principles, and by his influence and labors has aided the temperance work since his tenth year. Politically, he is a Republican, and takes great interest in political and public affairs. He has reared a family of children who are now all Christian men and women, and are an honor to his name. His life has been devoted to church work. His earnest efforts in the cause of right have done much toward bettering the condition of the world, and his own life, as far as it is possible to make it, is an example of the cause which he advocates. His Christian influence is felt throughout the community, where he is universally beloved and respected.



FREDERICK GAST, a miller of Grand View, and a prominent citizen of Louisa County, is a native of Germany, born in 1816. His parents, Christopher and Mary (Bishop) Gast, were also natives of that country. He received his education in his native land, and during his youth learned the trade of a millwright. Thinking that the New World would furnish a better field for his future labors, in 1850 he set sail for America. After reaching the United States he worked at his trade for four years in the State of New York. Coming to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1855, he settled in the village of Grand View, where he worked at the car-

penter's trade for eight years, but in 1863 abandoned that occupation and purchased a farm. This land, which was situated on section 14, Grand View Township, he greatly improved, making it his home until 1879, when once more he became a resident of the village, and has made it his home continuously since. At that time he purchased the mill, which, with the aid of his son Herman, he still operates.

In 1842, before leaving Germany, Mr. Gast was united in marriage with Emelia Stoke, who is a daughter of Adam and Mary Stoke, also natives of Germany. Four children have been born of their union: Emeline, who died in infancy; Augusta, who became the wife of Zacharias Manheart; Herman, who wedded Sarah Steinman; and Henrietta, who married David Young, and was the mother of five children, but her death occurred Dec. 27, 1876, at the age of twenty-nine years.

Mr. Gast and his entire family are members of the Congregational Church. He has ever been an active worker in his Master's cause, and for many years was a teacher in the Sunday-school. A quiet, unassuming man, though one who has the best interests of the community at heart, he is highly respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens.



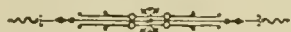
ZIBA KREMER, a prominent and representative farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 14, Columbus City Township, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., April 15, 1819, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Smith) Kremer, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters: Amelia, born Nov. 21, 1808, is the wife of Mr. Sleppy, a farmer of Marshall County, Kan.; Eliza, born Oct. 25, 1812, is now Mrs. Wright, and resides in Minnesota; Martha, born Oct. 21, 1815, is the widow of Robert Colts, and also resides in Minnesota; Rebecca, now living in Arkansas, is the widow of James Jackson; George, born Sept. 20, 1804, died June 16, 1858, in Pennsylvania; Jacob, born Feb. 12, 1806, died in Louisa County, June 7, 1867; Augustus, born Nov. 4, 1810, died June 11, 1879; William and

Edward (twins), born May 7, 1821, in Luzerne County, Pa., are both now deceased, William dying Oct. 23, 1865, and Edward April 9, 1873, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mary, born April 9, 1825, died Aug. 21, 1842. The parents of these children both died in Luzerne County, Pa., the father July 10, 1834, and the mother Dec. 3, 1841. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a sincere Christian woman. Mr. Kremer voted with the Democratic party, and took great interest in political affairs.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native county, and, as did the other boys of the family, learned the tanner's trade from his father. They had a tanyard in Luzerne County, and for thirty years he was its manager. Following that occupation until 1865, Mr. Kremer then sold out the business, and in 1869 came to Louisa County, where he has since continued to reside. On the 31st of December, 1842, he was united in marriage, becoming the husband of Miss Isabella Fairchild, who was born in Luzerne County, Pa., June 16, 1825, and is a daughter of Solomon Fairchild. Nine children have been born of this union, all born in Luzerne County, and eight are yet living: Drusilla, born Aug. 30, 1843, is the wife of G. B. Stewart, a mechanic and locomotive engineer; Alzina M., born Nov. 16, 1845, wedded E. W. Tadlock, of Wapello, Iowa; Cynthia E., born Sept. 18, 1847, is the wife of A. J. Louder, a resident of Wilkesboro, Pa.; Violetta M., born Dec. 31, 1849, is the wife of C. P. Woodruff; Philena M., born Nov. 3, 1851, wedded Monroe Woodruff, a farmer of Monroe County, Iowa; Malona U., born July 7, 1855, is the widow of Henry Adye; Alice F. died in infancy, in 1857; Eva, born June 11, 1859, is the wife of Dr. W. J. Woodruff, who is living in Webb City, Mo.; Virginia, born Oct. 4, 1864, is the wife of Frank Peters, a farmer of Anselmo, Neb.

In 1867 Mr. Kremer made his first purchase of land in Louisa County, consisting of eighty acres on section 14, Columbus City Township, since which time he has given his attention to farming and raising of small fruits, in both of which lines of business he has been quite successful, and by his economy and industry has secured an ample com-

petency for declining age. In 1834 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, during a revival in Pennsylvania, and in 1837 his wife became a member of the same denomination. For over half a century they have devoted their lives to the cause of their Master, and have always supported, both by influence and money, the advancement of religious work in the community in which they reside. Mr. Kremer has held all the different offices of the church; for twenty years he was Recording Steward of the Wyoming Conference in Pennsylvania, and is at present Class-Leader and Steward of the church in which he now has his membership. He is also prominent in the promotion of the temperance reform, and as a citizen is held in universal esteem.



JL. KENT, a farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 3, Port Louisa Township, came to Wapello, Iowa, with his parents in 1848. His father, Amos Kent, was a native of New Jersey and a shoemaker by trade. He emigrated to Licking County, Ohio, where he resided for six or eight years, working at his trade, and then in 1848 became a resident of Wapello, Louisa County, where he engaged at shoemaking until his death, which occurred Aug. 21, 1873, when seventy-one years of age. His wife still survives him, and is now residing in California. They reared a family of eight children, three of whom are still living: Nancy, wife of R. M. Beach, of Los Angeles, Cal.; J. L., the subject of this sketch; John G., a shoemaker, now residing in Grand View.

Our subject learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, and remained a resident of Wapello from 1848 until March, 1854, when with his parents he removed to Grand View. He lived there until April, 1861, when, responding to the country's first call for volunteers, he enlisted in the 1st Iowa Infantry for three-months service. When his term expired he returned to Louisa County, where he remained one year, and then went to Newark, N. J., on a visit. While in that State he again enlisted in the late war, becoming a member of the 13th New Jersey Infantry in 1864, and served until

peace was declared. He participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Bentonville, and numerous skirmishes, and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea.

Returning to Grand View in November, 1865, Mr. Kent then engaged at his trade of shoemaking for about three years, when in 1868 he purchased sixty acres of land on section 3, Port Louisa Township, where he has resided continuously since, having added to his possessions until he is now the owner of 120 acres, which are finely cultivated and highly improved.

In the month of June, 1868, the marriage of J. L. Kent and Loretta J. Blanck, a native of Louisa County, was celebrated. Mrs. Kent is a daughter of William Blanck, one of the pioneers of the county. Three children have been born of their union—Carrie S., Nettie and Belle, all of whom are yet at home. Socially, Mr. Kent is a member of the G. A. R. Post, while politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party. He has held various school offices, and is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace. He is a man who takes an active interest in public affairs, and is one of the leading men of Port Louisa Township.



HENRY P. MAY, an early settler and leading farmer of Columbus City Township, residing on section 25, is a native of Montgomery County, Ind., and a son of Stephen and Malinda (Harper) May. In 1832 he emigrated to Clark County, Ill., with his parents, where he resided for ten years, and then came to Louisa County, in 1842. He was reared on his father's farm in Columbus City Township, received his education in the common schools, and was married in Louisa County, on the 13th of December, 1855, becoming the husband of Miss Lydia Jeffries, daughter of Millin Jeffries. Mrs. May is a native of Fayette County, Pa., and eight children were born of their union, five sons and three daughters: Nealy, the eldest, died Oct. 27, 1873; Hermie married Miss Clara Platter, and lives in Columbus City Township; Eva is the wife of W. L. Ayres, of Columbus Junction; Clara wedded Charles Whitney, of Co-

lumbus City; Florence is at home; Ernest died Aug. 27, 1887; John and Lester are yet at home with their parents.

Mr. May has a well-improved farm of eighty acres adjoining Columbus City, five acres of which are planted in nursery stock, including large and small fruit, shade and ornamental trees. He has carried on the nursery business at this place for the past thirty years, under the name of the Columbus Nursery of Columbus City, H. P. May, proprietor. Mr. May has made his home at his present place of residence since 1866. He is independent in politics, and devotes his undivided attention to farming and horticulture.

JOHN L. MERRILL, a merchant of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born at Lisbon, Grafton Co., N. H., March 11, 1831, and his parents were Peter and Hannah (Locke) Merrill. His father was born in Vermont, and was of English descent, while his mother, who was a native of New Hampshire, was a lineal descendant of the historic family of that name of the original Plymouth Colony, her ancestors having come from England to America in 1636.

Mr. Merrill's parents removed to the town of Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., where he was reared on a farm, and on the 15th of October, 1855, at Albany, Vt., he was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Hight, a daughter of John N. Hight, who was a native of that city. Mr. Merrill and his young bride left for the West on their wedding day, and came to Columbus City Township, Louisa County, locating upon a farm which he had made a trip to purchase the previous spring, and prepared for their reception. They continued to make that their home for many years, and there five children were born to them, one son and four daughters, all living with the exception of one daughter: Flora, the eldest, is the wife of Theodore Himmelreich, and lives on the old homestead; Emma L. died in February, 1864, aged three and a half years; Willie A. is engaged with his father in the store; Nettie E. and Ida A. are with their parents.

Mr. Merrill continued farming until the autumn

of 1873, when, having been elected County Treasurer, he entered upon the duties of his office Jan. 1, 1874, serving two years. On the 16th of June of the following year, he moved his family to Columbus Junction, where he has since resided, and in April, 1879, embarked in his present business, dealing in groceries, provisions and queensware, though still retaining his ownership of the farm. In addition to his official service as County Treasurer, he has held various minor offices, such as that of member of the Town Council, and of the School Board, of which he has served as President for several years. Mr. Merrill also owns a third interest in the Marsden Horse Company. His farm in Columbus City Township contains 130 acres, while he has twenty-two lots where he resides, and two lots at his place of business. His mother died in the East, and his father afterward marrying, came to Columbus City Township, where his death occurred Oct. 8, 1864. Four of his sons were soldiers of the late war, one of whom gave his life in defense of the Union.

Mr. Merrill is a Republican in politics, and a member of Columbus Junction Lodge No. 10, A. O. U. W. He is one of the prominent business men of Columbus Junction, and is highly respected throughout Louisa County.

HENRY HIMMELREICH, a leading farmer residing on section 29, Columbus City Township, is a native of Union County, Pa., where he was born Jan. 1, 1823, and is a son of George and Sarah (Stener) Himmelreich, whose birthplace was also in that State. When he was twelve years of age his parents removed to Wayne County, Ohio, where the death of the father occurred in 1869; the mother, who was a member of the Lutheran Church, having been called to her final home several years before.

Henry was reared upon a farm and received his education at the district schools. Being the eldest of the family the management of the farm devolved upon him, and he remained at home until twenty-five years of age. In 1844 he was united in marriage with Edith Sigafos, a native of Ohio, born in

Holmes County, and a daughter of Frederiek Sigafous. The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm, where they resided until 1853, and then migrated to Louisa County, Iowa, purchasing a farm on section 29, Columbus City Township, consisting of 120 acres. This land was in a wild, unbroken state, but Mr. Himmelreich immediately began its cultivation, and to-day has one of the finest farms of the township.

The union of this worthy couple was blessed with a family of nine children: George W., who died in childhood; Emma (deceased), wife of John McCulley, who is a resident of this county; Charity, who is a successful teacher of the county, resides with her parents; Rhodie died at the age of twenty-two; William died when eighteen years of age; Pleasant Ann, who departed this life at the age of twenty; Cora, wife of R. O. Johnston, a resident farmer of Columbus City Township, and John F., who died at the age of twenty-four, while in Dakota. The mother of this family was also called to her final home, June 15, 1886, at the age of fifty-eight years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a kind and affectionate wife and mother, and a most estimable lady.

Mr. Himmelreich has held various township offices, and in his political views is a Democrat. One of the self-made men of the county, who has gained a comfortable competency by his own enterprise and good management, he is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, and is one of Louisa County's most enterprising farmers.



JOHAN S. LIMBOCKER, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Louisa County, residing on section 9, Columbus City Township, was born in Jackson County, Ind., Jan. 19, 1834, and is a son of Alfred Limbocker. This is the only family of this name in the United States, the name having originated in Germany where the ancestors lived. John was about eleven years of age when he came to Iowa. His early education had been received in his native county, where he and his father made a wagon, in which they made

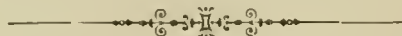
the trip to Iowa. Reaching the Mississippi River, they crossed on a ferry at the then village of Burlington, this being their first introduction to the State. Continuing their journey until they reached Louisa County, our subject began working upon the farm which his father had rented from W. W. Garner, and in the county finished his education in the district schools. Since his arrival, he has not only witnessed but has been a participant in the development which has transformed the wild, unbroken and uncultivated land into farms of fertility and great richness, for which the great State of Iowa, now ranking the eleventh in population, and second to none in agricultural products, is noted.

On the 10th of March, 1858, Mr. Limbocker wedded Miss Amanda Fish, who was born April 2, 1839, in Henry County, Ind., and is a daughter of Tilman Fish. Her mother died when she was a small child. They are the parents of eight children: Anna, wife of W. A. Henderson, a druggist of Clarinda, Iowa; Eva, widow of N. F. Windal, now resides in Clay County, Tex.; Carrie, Harry, Ella, Lee and Clyde Herman, all at home; and one child died in 1864.

In 1865 Mr. Limbocker bought a farm of 120 acres in Columbus City Township, and at once began its improvement. His early farming life in this county was spent in breaking the wild prairie land, and as he was the eldest son, the management of the Limbocker estate was largely left in his care and judgment. For about twenty-five years he has run a threshing-machine in the fall, and he bought and shipped the first separator in this section of the county. In 1884 he sold his first purchase of land, and bought 160 acres on section 9, Columbus City Township, where he has one of the most finely improved farms of the county. His buildings have all been designed by himself, and are models of convenience and comfort. His home is a nice story and a half frame residence. His barn is 28x48 feet, and the stock to be found upon his farm is all of the best grades.

In his early life Mr. Limbocker was a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party, he identified himself with that body, and has ever since been an ardent supporter of its principles. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist

Episcopal Church. The name of Limbocker is one honored and respected throughout the county, and the old home of the family was always the abiding-place of the Methodist Episcopal ministers when traveling their circuit in that community.



MARCUS N. LIMBOCKER, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 9, Columbus City Township, is one of the leading and enterprising young men of Louisa County, where he was born Oct. 9, 1849. His birth occurred on the old homestead, of which he owns a part, and which was located by his father, Alfred Limbocker, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. The early education of our subject was received in the district schools of his native township, he afterward attending the schools of Columbus City, and subsequently took a three-years course in the Iowa Wesleyan University of Mt. Pleasant. He entered that institution with the intention of taking a full classical course, but on account of failing health was compelled to abandon his studies, so, leaving the school-room, he spent the following year in travel through the States of Kansas and Missouri. Returning to the old homestead in 1869, he there followed farming for several years, but in 1875 sold his stock and went to Southeastern Kansas, where he engaged in buying and shipping cattle. Once more he returned to the old farm, coming back in 1877.

The following year Mr. Limbocker was united in marriage with Miss Dora Bullington, who was born in Lucas County, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1863, and is a daughter of Philip and Delilah (Lumbeck) Bullington, who are residents of Elm Grove Township. By their union an interesting family of four children have been born—Alfred N., Ethel D., Lizzie B. and Mabel. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Limbocker entered into partnership with his father in farming and stock-raising, which connection continued until the death of the latter in 1882. By his father's will he was appointed executor of the estate, which was settled satisfactorily to all, and the old homestead being sold, he bought back 320 acres of it, upon which he has continued to reside since 1882. He

turned his attention to the raising of pedigreed Short-horn cattle, of which he now makes a specialty, and intends to devote all his energies to the breeding of fine stock. Being a practical farmer and stock-raiser, and a man of good business ability, we predict success for him in this enterprise. As a citizen, none ranks higher, and several times he has been honored by the residents of the township by being placed in official position. For many years he has been one of the Township Trustees, and has always taken a deep interest in that which pertains to the advancement of the community. He has been a lifelong supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and although not a member of any church, gives liberally to the support of religious institutions, and believes in the doctrines taught by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Royal Arch Chapter, of Columbus Junction. His home is situated on the old mail route, which extended from Burlington to Iowa City, which was then the State capital. Mr. Limbocker is a man of more than ordinary ability, and whatever enterprise or work he turns his attention to is sure to be successful, if unceasing labor and the energy which characterizes his every action can accomplish success.



HAMILTON BROWN, Sr., now deceased, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, was born in Ireland, and there resided until his tenth year, when, with his parents, he left his native land and came to America, locating in Preble County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He there formed the acquaintance of Miss Sarah Ramsey, who was born in the Buckeye State, and who afterward became his wife. He entered land in Preble County, cut down the trees, cleared away the brush, plowed the ground, planted his crops, and in the midst of the dense wilderness developed one of the first farms in that region. Making his home in Preble County until 1846, he then came with his family to Louisa County, locating on section 32, Morning Sun Township, where he made his home for forty-two years.

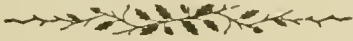
To Mr. and Mrs. Brown was born a family of



L. A. Reiley

fifteen children: John and James, both now deceased; Eliza, wife of John Sterrett, of Morning Sun Township; Robert, who died at the early age of two years; Thomas, who enlisted in the 1st Iowa Battery, and died from disease contracted while in the service; Hannah, wife of David Ferris, of Burlington, Iowa; Mary A., wife of Thomas R. Wilson; Martha, the deceased wife of John McCaw; Nancy, who is single; James, a resident of Polk County, Neb.; Ella, the deceased wife of Josiah Ferris; Margaret, who died in infancy; Frances, wife of Isaiah Ferris, who is living in Des Moines County; William, a resident of Morning Sun, and Preston, now deceased.

In early life Mr. and Mrs. Brown were members of the old-school Presbyterian Church, but in later years joined the United Presbyterians. They were always active in church work, and he served as Ruling Elder for many years. His death occurred April 21, 1888, and his wife departed this life March 31, 1884. He was a man of sound judgment, unswerving integrity, and was well posted in the affairs of the country.



HON. LEWIS A. REILEY, of Wapello, Iowa, a prominent member of the Louisa County bar, and the present Representative of the Twenty-second District, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, March 1, 1845, and is a son of James and Ann (Hague) Reiley. His father was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 26, 1805, of Irish descent, and was married to Miss Ann Hague, Jan. 24, 1827. Mrs. Reiley was also born in Fayette County, Pa., and was descended from Scotch ancestry. They removed to Holmes County, Ohio, in 1839, and from there to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1853. They were the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters are now living. Mr. Reiley was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred April 2, 1855. His wife survived him several years, her death occurring in 1868.

Lewis A. was reared on his father's farm, receiving his primary education at the district schools. At twelve years of age he entered the Columbus

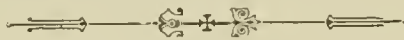
City High School, which he attended four years, after which he spent two years at home in the management of the farm, and subsequently attended school a short time at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He next took a business course at Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was graduated in the class of '65. He then entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., where he took a two-years scientific course, at the close of which he returned to Iowa and engaged in teaching school. In 1869 Mr. Reiley was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and entered upon a course of legal studies as he found leisure from official duty. He subsequently read law with the Hon. D. N. Sprague, of Wapello, then serving as District Attorney. Mr. Reiley was admitted to the bar in April, 1871, and at once formed a law partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Sprague, which connection continued until 1879, since which time he has been alone in practice.

In Louisa County, Iowa, April 24, 1872, Mr. Reiley was united in marriage with Miss Carrie L. Newell, a daughter of Robert F. Newell, and a native of Concord Township, this county. Her father was born in Holmes County, Ohio, and settled in Concord Township in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Reiley have one child, a son, Robert Leroy, born at Wapello, Feb. 21, 1873.

Mr. Reiley is an earnest Republican in politics, and a Universalist in religious belief. He was elected Representative to the Iowa Legislature from the Twenty-second District in 1885, was re-elected in 1887, and is now serving his second term. He has proved an able and useful representative, and has won prominence by his course in the case of the impeachment trial of State Auditor John L. Brown, and as the author of the present Grand Jury law of the State. He framed the law and engineered its passage, under which the Legislature organized as a court of impeachment in the John L. Brown trial, of which the expense to the State was reduced \$31,000. The bill had the phenomenal record of having passed both Houses, and received the signature of the Governor within twenty-six hours of its presentation in the Lower House. The present Grand Jury law, which was framed by Mr. Reiley, has proved a wonderful im-

provement on the former system, and has been of marked benefit to both the courts and the people, saving upward of \$60,000 annually. Mr. Reiley is an able lawyer, and is conceded to be entitled to rank among the leading members of the Iowa bar. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of Wapello Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; of St. Omer Commandery, of Burlington, and of DeMolay Consistory, of Lyons, Iowa.

A portrait of Mr. Reiley appears in connection with this sketch.



ZADOK JARVIS, deceased. In recording the sketch of Mr. Jarvis we furnish an item of interest to the readers of the ALBUM, not only of this generation, but of coming generations, he being one of the most prominent pioneers of Louisa County. He was born in Rowan County, N. C., Dec. 28, 1809, but when he was twelve years of age the family removed to Union County, Ind., making that their home until 1847, when they removed to Louisa County, Iowa. In 1832 Mr. Jarvis went to Cass County, Mich., and while in that county was united in marriage with Jane Gardner, a native of Millin County, Pa., and a daughter of Hugh and Mary (McFadden) Gardner, the mother a native of Pennsylvania, and the father of Ireland. The marriage of Mr. Jarvis and Miss Gardner was celebrated in 1836, and the following year he brought his young wife to Louisa County, Iowa, locating on the west side of Virginia Grove, on what is now section 22, Morning Sun Township, the present owner being Hugh Gardner. There they began in earnest life's work, subjected to all the hardships and inconveniences, trials and privations of pioneer life. After eight years of happy married life the wife was called to her final rest, Feb. 6, 1844. She was the mother of five children, only two of whom are now living: Mrs. James N. Chapman, of Morning Sun Township, and Mrs. J. T. Gawthrop, of Burlington. In 1847 Mr. Jarvis was again married, Charlotte Spafford becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Orlin Spafford, one of the early and respected settlers of the county. Of the six children born of the second

marriage four are still living, three sons and one daughter: Margaret L., now Mrs. John Wood, of Nebraska; John R. and Leander M., of Morning Sun, and Edward E., supposed to be in Kansas.

In many respects Mr. Jarvis was a remarkable man. Deprived of the advantages of acquiring even a common-school education, he yet had been endowed by nature with superior judgment and considerable talent. As a business man he developed splendid executive abilities, which were everywhere recognized, and his wise counsel was sought for by his neighbors far and near. Always generous to a fault, the home of this plain and honest man was for years in the early history of the county the abode of genuine hospitality. Sterling integrity was another of his striking characteristics, his word being as good as his bond, and although through business entanglements with others he suffered financial misfortune, his honor and his good name through all the varying scenes of a busy life ever remained unstained, and in him one could see a fulfillment of the "noblest work of God—an honest man." Mr. Jarvis was always a Democrat, firmly clinging to his political convictions, yet cheerfully acceding to others the right of opinion, a trait precious on account of its scarcity in this age of partisan bitterness.

In 1870 Mr. Jarvis united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived a consistent member of that body until his death, which occurred June 24, 1886. When the news of the death of this good old man became known, while not unexpected, a feeling of universal sorrow was manifested on every hand. His long-continued illness, with his old age, gave his friends little hope for any other result, though everything that medical skill could employ or loving hands provide was brought into requisition for his relief, but it was evident that the sands of life had about run out. He fell peacefully asleep, and without an apparent struggle his spirit passed to Him Who gave it. In his death the county lost one of her best and truest citizens. None knew him but to love him, for his many acts of kindness shown to those in distress, need or sorrow, could not but win the hearts of all. Although surrounded by trials and difficulties, he always overcame every obstacle and came out conqueror in the

end. On his arrival in this county he had \$303 in money with him. Leaving his family in their tent a short distance above Wapello, he started out on foot to find a suitable location, and staid all night upon the farm that he purchased. He took his money with him, and after paying for the claim had but \$3 left. By the time the trade was completed night came on, and not wishing to return to his family, a distance of ten miles on foot, he accepted the invitation to stay all night with the man from whom he had bought the land. During the night while asleep he was robbed of the \$3. He always supposed his host was the thief.

In after years Mr. Jarvis accumulated considerable property, but he was often heard to remark that the happiest days of his life were spent in the old log cabin, when the children would make the old house ring with their merry shouts and laughter, and when the friends and neighbors lived for one another. But as "time and tide wait for no man," the old pioneers one by one are passing away, and only a few of the honored ones of forty or fifty years ago are left to tell the story of the trials and hardships of the early days of pioneer life of Louisa County.



ANDREW DUNCAN, deceased, an honored pioneer of Louisa County, Iowa, was born in Washington County, Tenn., March 9, 1787. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent and were strict Presbyterians. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and removed to Blount County, Tenn., at an early day. Mr. Duncan was twice married, his first wife being Miss Wallace, by whom he had one son, Joseph, who moved to Missouri, and there died some years ago. He was subsequently united in marriage to Miss Margaret Alexander, a daughter of Francis Alexander, and a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Duncan's ancestors were from Scotland, and her birth occurred Nov. 16, 1809. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, four sons and seven daughters: Janet, the widow of William Allen, resides in Washington County, Iowa; Eliza was the wife of Samuel Edmondson, and both are now deceased; Mary

A. wedded James Harmon, now living in Columbus City, Iowa; Francis A. was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary A. Shaw, and his present wife Miss Ella Easton; he has served in the Assembly and Senate of the Iowa Legislature, is a farmer by occupation, and resides at Columbus Junction. (See his sketch elsewhere in this work). James A. married Miss Melinda Duncan, and resides in Columbus City Township; Margaret was the wife of Calvin Ritchie, and both are now dead; Nancy is the wife of Thomas Baird, of Wayne County, Iowa; Lucinda wedded Frank Moore, of Columbus City Township; Russell married Miss Catherine Johnson, and resides in Wayne County, Iowa; Lovinia was the wife of James Atchison, but is now deceased; Samuel married Miss Mary Duncan; he was a soldier of the late war, being a member of Company C, 11th Iowa Infantry, and resides in Wayne County, Iowa.

Mr. Duncan was engaged in farming in Tennessee until 1844, when, in company with his wife and children, he emigrated from their Tennessee home to Iowa. Several of his daughters were married at the time, and their families, together with a few friends, made up quite a colony. Their manner of conveyance was by flatboat down the Tennessee River to the Ohio, thence to the Mississippi, where they took a steamer for their destination. They landed at Port Louisa, Iowa, on a dark, rainy night, the 13th of April, 1844. The river was swollen by the spring freshets, and a landing was effected with considerable difficulty and great discomfort. On reaching shore, they found that there was not sufficient house room at the port to accommodate their party and protect their goods. A temporary shelter for the latter was made of loose boards, and the party crowded themselves into the limited space afforded them. Mr. Duncan and family effected a settlement at Columbus City, Louisa County, where they spent the first year of their settlement in Iowa, but the following spring moved to their claims on sections 33 and 34, of that township. Each member of the little colony who was legally qualified made a claim and secured a home. A few of the older ones and many of the descendants of others are still residents of Louisa County.

Mr. Duncan was a man of great physical power

and mental force, positive in his convictions and strict in his religious views. He was a consistent member of the Seceders' Church of the Presbyterian denomination, and was earnest and liberal in the support of that society. Politically, he was an old-line Whig in early life and of strong anti-slavery convictions. His hostility to that institution was a primary cause of his removal with his family from a slave-holding to a free State. His death occurred June 22, 1849. His good wife departed this life Jan. 30, 1852. He was a man of sterling qualities, upright and conscientiously just in all the relations of life, and enjoyed the respect of all with whom he came in contact. As time rolls on, this brief sketch will serve to perpetuate the memory of the founder of the Duncan family in Louisa County, and will grow in interest among his descendants with advancing years.

SAMUEL CRAIGER, a retired farmer now residing on section 12, Oakland Township, was born in New Jersey in 1826, and was the fourth in a family of seven children, who were born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Acor) Craiger, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Pennsylvania. Jacob Craiger was a shoemaker by trade, and in 1848 left his native State, removing to Peoria County, Ill., settling in Elmwood Township, where he engaged in farming. He there bought a partly improved farm, and immediately began its cultivation, making it his home until his death, which occurred in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in 1862, when seventy-two years of age.

Our subject grew to manhood upon a farm, and under the instructions of his father learned the shoemaker's trade. In the spring of 1853 he came to Louisa County, Iowa, and the following fall entered 240 acres of land. Many improvements have since been made, the farm is now highly cultivated, and comprises 450 acres. This land he now rents, as he has retired from active life. It is pleasantly situated about three-fourths of a mile from Conesville, and eight miles from Columbus Junction.

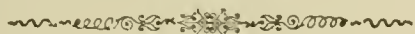
Mr. Craiger takes great interest in political affairs, and votes with the Democratic party. He has never been an office-seeker, but twice was elected and served as Road Commissioner. He has witnessed many changes since his arrival in the county, has seen the wild prairies transformed into beautiful homes and farms, and the iron track of the locomotive take the place of the Indian trail. Mr. Craiger has always remained single, and his permanent home is on section 12, Oakland Township.

JAMES W. MORGAN, M. D., a popular physician of Columbus City, is a native of Wales, and was born at Merthyr Tydvil, April 22, 1854. His parents, John and Jane (Jones) Morgan, were also natives of Wales, and emigrated to America in 1858, settling near Mineral Point, Wis., where our subject lost his mother in 1860. After her death the family went to Galva, Ill., and in 1863 removed to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Columbus City Township, where the father still resides, and is engaged in farming.

Our subject received his primary education in the High School of Columbus City, and later took an academic course of two years at the Iowa State University. Desiring to become a physician, he entered upon the study of medicine at the State Medical College of Indianapolis, Ind., where he attended one course of lectures and then entered the State Medical College of Iowa, being graduated at Keokuk in the class of '84. On receiving his degree he began the practice of his profession at Columbus City, which he has continued with marked success to this date. In the spring of 1886 Dr. Morgan purchased the drug business of Dr. A. B. McCandless, at Columbus City, which he conducts with the assistance of an experienced clerk. He has the only drug-store in the city, and is doing a good business in that line in addition to his extensive practice.

On the 5th of July, 1873, at Columbus City, Dr. Morgan was united in marriage with Miss Jerusha Donaldson, a daughter of Amzi and Almira Donaldson. She was born in Columbus City Township, where her parents, who were most highly respected, had settled in 1843. Both are now deceased. To

the Doctor and his excellent wife have been born two daughters, Ruth and Mabel, though the elder died in infancy. In religious sentiment the parents are Baptists, and belong to the church of that denomination in Columbus City. In his political opinions he is a Republican, and has always voted in support of that party. While comparatively young in his profession, he has deservedly won a foremost place among the able physicians and surgeons of the county.

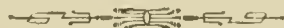


JOHN A. BROWN, a furniture dealer of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Preble County, Ohio, July 1, 1828, and is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Brown, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, James Brown, was born in South Carolina, but at an early day left the South on account of slavery, not wishing to rear his children under its influence. In 1808 he emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, where he was one of the first settlers, and at the breaking out of the War of 1812 enlisted and served with honor until its close.

The parents of our subject reared a family of eight children: Elizabeth, the wife of Hon. James Thompson, who died in Monmouth, Ill.; Rev. Mitchell M., a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, of New Wilmington, Pa.; Mary J., wife of Dr. Graham, a resident of Morning Sun; Rev. James R., a minister of the Presbyterian Church, now located at Emerson, Neb.; John A., of this sketch; Julia A., wife of Rev. Nelson Norton, a minister of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Nathan H., a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, of Coin, Page Co., Iowa; William C., who is engaged in the intelligence office of Burlington. In early life the father of these children was a Whig. He was among the first of Preble County, Ohio, to espouse the cause of the slave, and many he assisted on their way to freedom, his house being a station of what was known as the "underground railroad." In 1854 he emigrated to Warren County, Ill., where his wife died in 1859, and after her death he came to Louisa County, where he passed the remainder of his days,

dying in 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-three. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown were lifelong members of the United Presbyterian Church, and were highly respected people wherever they resided.

Our subject grew to manhood upon a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and in 1854 was married, becoming the husband of Margaret L. Stewart, a daughter of Joseph Stewart, of Preble County, Ohio. Soon after their marriage the young couple came to Iowa, locating in the northern part of Des Moines County, and in 1856 came to Morning Sun, where Mr. Brown embarked in the mercantile business, which he continued for about seven years. In 1863 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Mr. McClurken, serving two years, and after the expiration of the Sheriff's term of service he received an appointment as deputy under B. F. Coe, who was County Treasurer. In 1867 he was elected County Recorder, re-elected in 1869, and served four years, performing his duties with promptness and fidelity. He was next appointed Deputy Treasurer under John L. Merrill, and in 1877 removed to Morning Sun, where he has since been engaged in the furniture business. By fair dealing and his efforts to please his customers he has built up a fine trade, which he well deserves. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and they have one child living, Frank M., a grocer, of Morning Sun, Iowa.



EMICHAEL, a prominent farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 6, Port Louisa Township, was born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1839. To his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Straw) Michael, natives of Pennsylvania, were born ten children, of whom our subject was the seventh in order of birth. Jacob Michael followed the occupation of weaving in his native State, and there remained until his death, which occurred in 1875. His excellent wife survived him for about nine years. The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon his father's farm and in attendance at the district schools of Pennsylvania. In 1859 he went to Indiana, settling in Steuben County, and there remained until 1862, when he went to Coldwater, and

enlisted in December, 1862, for three years' service, becoming a member of Company I, 9th Michigan Cavalry. He was there mustered into service, after which he marched to the front and participated in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., the Morgan raid, the battles of Chattanooga and Atlanta, the siege of Savannah, and was with Sherman on the famous march to the sea. He was also engaged in the Carolina campaign, being discharged at Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1865.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Michael returned to Jackson, Mich., where he was engaged at working on a farm in Branch County. In 1866 he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he again worked on a farm for about eighteen months. In 1868 his marriage was celebrated in Louisa County, Miss Anna Schneider becoming his wife. She is a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Zimmerman) Schneider, the father a native of Germany, and the mother of Pennsylvania. They came to Louisa County in 1837, being among the earliest settlers of Grand View Township. Mrs. Schneider died some years ago, and Mr. Schneider now resides in Grand View Township on the old homestead.

After his marriage Mr. Michael settled upon a farm near Letts, which he had purchased a short time previously. After making that his home for seven years he sold it, and became the owner of 348 acres on section 6, Port Louisa Township, which were partially improved. He immediately began the improvement of the land, which is now finely cultivated, and upon which a good barn and three farm residences have been erected. The farm is stocked with a high grade of Durham and Polled-Angus cattle, and also the favorably known Norman and Clyde horses. Everything about the place denotes his thrift and industry, showing him to be a first-class farmer. In his political views Mr. Michael is a Republican, and though not an office-seeker has been elected to the position of Road Supervisor. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R., Doddredge Post, at Grand View, Iowa, and both he and his wife belong to the Evangelical Church. Services are conducted at their home every two weeks, and Sunday-school every Sunday. Mr. Michael takes an active part in all church work,

assists in supporting both the German and Evangelical Churches, serves as Steward, and has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school for five years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michael there have been born seven children, five of whom are living: Clara, now Mrs. Connor, resides in Port Louisa Township; Minnie, Lilly, Lydia and Zola are all attending school. Those deceased are Jacob, the second child, who died in September, 1879, at the age of eight years, four months and nine days; and Pearl, the youngest, who died in January, 1886, aged four years and fifteen days. Mr. Michael and his family are pleasantly situated about seven miles from Wapello and thirteen miles from Muscatine.

Should be 1826

JOHIN N. JOHNSTON, deceased, was a native of Tennessee, born Nov. 29, 1829, and a son of Francis H. and Jane (Ferguson) Johnstou, who were also natives of Tennessee. Their marriage was celebrated in Madisonville, March 9, 1829, and in 1855 they came to Louisa County, settling near Columbus City, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The mother was a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Our subject was reared to farm life, grew to manhood in his native State, and in 1854 came to this county and bought a farm in Columbus City Township. On the 17th of March, 1858, he led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret A. Orr, a native of Tennessee, in which State her parents, Samuel F. and Jane P. (Henderson) Orr, were also born. They came to this county in 1843, locating near Columbus City, Mr. Orr purchasing a farm, upon which he made his home until his death, which occurred in October, 1864, at the age of fifty-four years. He was a wagon-maker by trade, but engaged in farming after his emigration to this county. Mrs. Orr still survives her husband, and resides in Washington, Iowa. They were members of the Seeder Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were the parents of nine children, all of whom are yet living: Francis H., a resident farmer of Columbus City Township; Charles N., who has the management of the home farm; Armina, James R., Carrie M., Jennie A.,

Chester L., Thomas A. and Blanche. On the 14th of November, 1886, the death of Mr. Johnston occurred, when fifty-seven years of age. Public-spirited, and a man of influence and kindness of heart, his death was severely felt, not only by the family, but by a large circle of friends. At the time of his death he was the owner of 230 acres of land, which he had gained by his own efforts. He was a devoted member of the United Presbyterian Church, took an active interest in the church work, and was ever ready to aid in the advancement of the cause of education. He was always well informed on all questions of the day, both State and National; also took great interest in local affairs. Politically, he was a Republican.

HENRY C. BLAKE, deceased, was one of the honored pioneers of Louisa County, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 11, 1819, and was a son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Pagett) Blake. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the surrender of Hull; he also participated in the late Rebellion, enlisting in the old "Graybeard" regiment of Iowa. He had previously become a resident of this State, having located in Louisa County in 1847, where his death occurred on the 28th of March, 1876. Mrs. Blake departed this life when Henry was but a small child, and he was reared by Judge Chamberlain, a relative of the family, residing in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where he received a liberal education. He subsequently returned to Ohio, locating in Preble County, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Ann Wilson, their union being celebrated May 18, 1843. She is a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Rock) Wilson, natives of South Carolina. Her parents being opposed to slavery, and not wishing to rear a family under the influences of that institution, emigrated to Ohio about 1821. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living: Mary A., widow of H. C. Blake, of this sketch; John R., of Louisa County; David S., a resident of Preble County, Ohio; William, whose home is in Louisa County, Iowa; Rosanna, wife of A. P. Paxton, of

Preble County, Ohio; Thomas, who is residing in Warren County, Iowa, and Sarah, who wedded J. M. Lee, of Furnas County, Neb. Mr. Wilson's death occurred in 1845, his wife surviving him until 1877. She was a member of the Covenanter Church, and both were highly respected people.

Henry C. Blake migrated to Morning Sun, Iowa, in 1845, and purchased a farm north of the village. On the 2d of June, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 1st Iowa Cavalry, participated in several engagements, and served for three years, when he was honorably discharged, at Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 9, 1864. He was a brave, true soldier, and could always be found at his post. After being mustered out of service he returned to his family in Morning Sun, broken down in health, which he never again recovered, his death occurring April 9, 1876. He was honored and revered by his comrades, who named the organization of the Grand Army Post in Morning Sun for him and his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake were the parents of three children: William E., now an attorney-at-law, of the firm of Newman & Blake, of Burlington, Iowa; Wilson W., editor of the *Two Republics*, of the City of Mexico, and Melville E., an attorney-at-law, also of the above-named firm. Henry C. Blake was an honored pioneer, an enterprising citizen, a consistent Christian, and was highly respected. His widow still resides at Morning Sun, where she has many warm friends.

CHARLES ALBERT CARPENTER, attorney-at-law, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, is a native of Louisa County, and was born in Oakland Township, Jan. 12, 1864. His parents are Cyril and Calista E. (Stickney) Carpenter, the father being one of the pioneer settlers of Louisa County of 1840, and the mother a native of this county, her family having settled in Port Louisa Township in 1839.

Albert was educated in the Iowa State University, being graduated from the law department of that institution in the class of '84, and has since Oct 1, 1885, practiced his profession at Columbus Junction. On the 22d of September, 1885, he was

united in marriage with Miss Grace A. Wolverton, a daughter of Joseph Wolverton, and two children have been born of their union, Mary M. and Calista, both born at Columbus Junction. Mr. Carpenter is the present City Attorney of that place, and is a Republican in politics.



LEVI WILLITS MYERS, of the firm of L. W. & O. P. Myers, editors and publishers of the *Wapello Republican*, a Republican weekly journal of Wapello, is a native of Indiana and was born in Wayne County, July 15, 1830. His parents were Col. Andrew and Mary (Lloyd) Myers, of Pennsylvania. Col. Andrew Myers was born in Northumberland County, Pa., June 11, 1796, and died in 1883. He was a farmer by occupation, and received the title of Colonel through his connection with the militia. Possessing a martial spirit, he took great pleasure in military affairs, being instrumental in organizing and equipping a regiment of militia in Mercer County, Ill., of which he was commissioned Colonel. The paternal side of the family, of which our subject is a member, is undoubtedly of German origin, but the first settlement of the family in America is of so remote a date that the present members have no authentic account of it. On the mother's side, as the name indicates, the family was of Welsh origin, but that is also several generations remote.

Mr. L. W. Myers removed with his parents to Mercer County, Ill., in 1836, when he was but a child, and when that country was just being opened to civilization. He was reared on a farm and received his primary education at the district schools, though later in life he attended Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., but left that institution before completing the course. In 1853 he bought an interest in the *Golden Age*, a journal of New Boston, and learned the printer's trade in that office. He continued to publish the *Golden Age* until the fall of 1856, when he sold out, going to New York City, where he entered upon a course of study for the medical profession at the Hygien Therapeutic College of that city, and was graduated in the spring

of 1857. Returning to New Boston, Ill., Mr. Myers there engaged in practice until the Presidential campaign of 1860, when he took an active part in politics as a Republican. On the breaking out of the war he became a newspaper correspondent, writing for the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, and for certain Cincinnati and New York papers. In June, 1862, he went to Cairo as war correspondent for the associated press, but in the fall of 1863 he resigned that position to accept the position of financial and commercial editor of the *Daily Dispatch* of St. Louis, which place he held until the fall of 1865, when he resigned. In April of the following year he came to Wapello and purchased an interest in the *Republican*, which he has continued to publish to this date, having his son, O. P. Myers, associated with him since 1885.

On the 8th of June, 1854, at New Boston, Mercer Co., Ill., the marriage of Mr. Myers and Miss Rosetta C. Prentiss was celebrated. Mrs. Myers was born in Meigs County, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1830, and is a daughter of Stanton Prentiss. They have had two children, a son and a daughter: the daughter Flora died in infancy; the son, Oak Prentiss, was born at St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1864, was educated at Wapello, learned the printer's trade in his father's office at Wapello, and was admitted to partnership in 1885. He was married in this city, Dec. 7, 1886, to Miss Alice Beane, daughter of V. B. Beane, the present County Recorder. Mrs. Myers was born in Dauphin County, Pa., and one child graced their union, a son, Myron Kendig, born at Wapello, Iowa.

L. W. Myers was a Whig in early life, and having strong anti-slavery opinions, he was among the first to join in the organization of the Republican party, of which the main plank was that which expressed opposition to the extension of slavery. He was a delegate to the convention of 1856 at Bloomington, Ill., where the party was organized in that State, and was a colleague of Abraham Lincoln, Owen Lovejoy, Richard Yates and John Wentworth on that momentous occasion. He has taken an active part in political matters ever since, and has done good service in the cause of the Republican party. In 1888 Mr. Myers was chosen a delegate alternate to the Republican National Convention at



A. M. Garrett

Chicago, where Harrison and Morton were nominated, and at the Iowa State Convention following was chosen Elector for the First District. In the summer of 1888 Mr. Myers made a cruise over the Northern Pacific Railroad to Oregon and Washington Territory, visiting British Columbia in his travels, and the chief points of attraction in that region. His letters descriptive of the country, which were published in the *Wapello Republican*, were interesting and instructive. Mr. Myers is an easy writer, and possesses literary ability of a superior order. As a citizen he is justly held in high esteem for his many excellencies of character. His son, on whom the business of the office devolves, is a young man of superior ability and bright promise.

A M. GARRETT, a prominent stock-dealer of Louisa County, Iowa, was born in Concord Township in 1857, and now resides on section 35. He was the eldest in a family of four children born to Barton and Elizabeth (Finley) Garrett, the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Ohio. In about the year 1854 the parents emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, locating in Concord Township, where Mr. Garrett is still engaged in farming. His wife died in 1870, at the age of thirty-four years.

The primary education of our subject was received in the district schools of Louisa County, supplemented by a course in the graded schools of Letts. He was reared to farm life, and in 1879, in Muscatine County, was united in marriage with Laura S. Dill, who was born in this county, and is a daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Jane (Fowler) Dill, who were born in Ohio, and who came to Louisa County in 1854. Her father was one of the prominent physicians of the county, and his death occurred in 1883, at the age of fifty-seven years, nine months and seventeen days. His excellent wife departed this life in 1869, at the age of thirty-four years.

The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Concord Township, and to them have been born an interesting family of three children: Jacob Bertram, Elizabeth Jane and Augusta May,

the two elder children now attending school in the Washington district.

Mr. Garrett is one of the most extensive stock-buyers of Louisa County, buying and selling throughout the State. He feeds about 100 head of cattle annually, and is a member of the noted firm of Garrett Bros., who also deal quite extensively in grain at Letts. In connection with his brother he purchased the fine farm of 380 acres to which he removed in 1882. It is now highly improved, and a fine creek which flows through it furnishes an abundant supply of water for the stock. The energy which characterizes all his actions has also made his present business a success, and he is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. Mr. Garrett generally votes with the Greenback party, though he has never taken an active part in political affairs. Socially, he is a Freemason, a member of Triangular Lodge No. 231, at Letts, and also of Composite Chapter No. 17, of Columbus Junction. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fredonia, and none hold a higher social position or are more esteemed than they. On the opposite page will be found a portrait of Mr. Garrett.

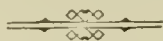


WILLIAM ANWYL, a farmer of Columbus City Township, residing on section 34, is one of the early settlers, and was born in the North of Wales in 1835. His parents, Evan and Elizabeth (Owens) Anwyl, were also natives of Wales. In 1852, with their family, they left their native land and emigrated to America, locating first in the State of New York, where they made their home until the fall of 1853, when they removed to Louisa County, Iowa, locating in Columbus City Township, on the county line between this and Washington County. They were the parents of four children, William, our subject, being the eldest; Thomas, who is now engaged in farming on the old homestead; Margaret, wife of D. N. Jones, who is living in Columbus City Township; and Mary, wife of Evan Morgan, a farmer of Columbus City Township.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent

upon a farm in his native land, and in 1852 he emigrated to this country with his parents. In the autumn of 1859 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Griffith, a native of Wales, and a daughter of Arthur Griffith. By their union two children have been born: Edward G., who is now traveling salesman for a firm in Davenport, Iowa, and Margaret E., at home.

In 1868 Mr. Anwyl made his first purchase of land in this county, consisting of sixty acres on section 34 of Columbus City Township, where he still makes his home. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and in his political views he is a supporter of the Republican party. Since 1853, with the exception of a trip to the mountains, where he remained for six months, Mr. Anwyl has resided continuously in Louisa County, and during that time has witnessed its many great changes.



VAN BUREN BEANE, Recorder of Louisa County, Iowa, is a native of Maryland, and was born in Washington County, Dec. 4, 1834, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridenour) Beane, the father a native of Franklin County, Pa., of English descent, and the mother also of Pennsylvania, descended from German ancestors. Her death occurred in 1852, and Mr. Beane departed this life in 1876, at the age of sixty-seven years. In 1853 our subject removed with his father to Lancaster County, Pa., where he was employed on his father's farm, and also attended the public schools. He began teaching in 1855, and subsequently attended the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. He pursued the vocation of teacher in Pennsylvania, principally at Middletown, Dauphin County, and was married at that place, in October, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Kendig, daughter of Martin Kendig, and a native of Middletown. Nine children were born of their union, four sons and five daughters, of whom seven are living: Horace is with C. M. Wright, an attorney and pension agent of Wapello; Alice is the wife of O. P. Myers, of the Wapello *Republican*; Kendig is engaged as a clerk in Burlington; Harriet is a teacher; Van Buren, Jr., is a printer by trade;

Cora and America are at home. Two children died in infancy.

Mr. Beane continued to reside at Middletown, Pa., until 1871, when he removed to Columbus City, Louisa Co., Iowa, where he was employed in teaching, and was also engaged in the grocery business. He was chosen to various local offices, and remained in business at Columbus City until he was elected Recorder for Louisa County in the fall of 1884, when he sold out and removed to Wapello, where he has since resided. Mr. Beane was re-elected Recorder in the fall of 1886, and was again re-elected in November, 1888; he is now serving his fourth year in that office, and will commence on his third term Jan. 1, 1889. He is a Republican in politics, and has always supported that party since its organization.

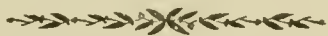
In the discharge of official duty Mr. Beane is methodical and exact, and has proved an efficient and accommodating officer. As a citizen, he is esteemed for his upright character and courteous manner. Mrs. Beane and second daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Wapello, and the eldest daughter is a member of the Christian Church at Columbus City. Mr. Beane attends the Presbyterian Church regularly, and has been active in Sunday-school work, both in Columbus City and in Wapello. He was Superintendent of the school at Columbus City for seven years, and was Superintendent in Wapello for one year, then declined to serve further in that capacity. He is an Ancient Odd Fellow, having joined that order at Middletown, Pa., in 1867, and has been a member of the Knights of Pythias, Liberty Lodge No. 22, of Columbus Junction, since 1873.



JAMES K. BLAIR, one of the leading business men of Clifton, Iowa, is a native of Tennessee, born in 1846, and is a son of William T. and Sarah A. (Duncan) Blair, the father a native of Loudon County, Tenn., and the mother of Washington County. The family came to Louisa County in 1852, settling near Columbus City. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was a man highly respected in the community

where he resided. His death occurred in 1875. The mother still survives her husband, and is now living in Columbus Junction.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1868 he led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Ogier, who was born in Ohio, and is a daughter of Thomas Ogier, a native of that State. They are now the parents of three children: Thomas, Blanche and James, all yet at home. Mrs. Blair is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternaly, Mr. Blair is a member of the A. F. & A. M., while politically, he is a Democrat. In 1885 he established himself in the mercantile business at Clifton, forming a partnership with E. W. Kelley. The business is now in a flourishing condition, the gentlemen having gained by their fair dealing and earnest desire to please their customers, the entire confidence and good-will of the community, and now receive a liberal share of the patronage. In connection with mercantile business, Mr. Blair has a farm of 160 acres in Washington County. He is a go-ahead, enterprising citizen, alive to the interests of his town and county, and active in the promotion of its enterprises. He was one of the leaders in establishing the Clifton Creamery, an institution of much worth to the farming community. He is deservedly popular as a merchant and citizen, and is universally respected by all who know him.



JAMES H. WILSON, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, Iowa, was born in New York City, July 24, 1815, and is the son of John and Margaret (Clyde) Wilson. Shortly after his birth his parents moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where his mother died in 1816. He was then taken to Washington County, Pa., where he lived on a farm with a family by the name of Toner until he reached his tenth year, and there received most of his education. In the fall of 1824 he accompanied his father to Preble County, Ohio, where they spent the winter. While living there his father married Miss Jane McMillen. Of their family of five children but one is now living, Archibald, a resident of Liberty, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were

members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The former departed this life in Louisa County, Iowa, in 1856, and the latter died at Liberty, Ind., some years later.

In the spring of 1825 the family settled in Union County, Ind., where our subject grew to manhood. In 1840 he came West for the purpose of looking up a location, and being well pleased with Louisa County he made a claim. Returning to Indiana he again shortly afterward came to this county and began brickmaking, manufacturing the first brick in this county. On the 1st of June, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha E. Miller, a daughter of John Miller, who was a native of Pennsylvania. In the following spring Mr. Wilson brought his young wife to the wilds of Iowa, where he had made a claim of forty acres, on which he built a brick house, being among the first that was built in the county, and there he lived for forty-two years. To the original forty acres he has since added until he now has a fine farm of 207 acres, most of which is under a high state of cultivation.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson has been blessed with eight children: John W., of Talma, Republic Co., Kan., was a soldier in the late Rebellion, serving in the 19th Iowa Infantry; Mary E., wife of George M. Simpson, of Cloud County, Kan.; Margaret J., wife of John J. Wilson, a soldier of the late war, who died in 1875, is a resident of Louisa County; Cynthia E. is a graduate of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill. In 1875 she was sent as a missionary to India, being appointed by the church, and in August, 1886, returned to her old home, but again went back to her work Oct. 20, 1887. She has become familiar with the Hindoo language, and is a teacher among the native people of India. George B. is a graduate of the commercial department of Monmouth College, and is now employed in a life insurance company, his headquarters being at Rock Island, Ill.; William G. is engaged in farming in this county; Rosanna T., who was also educated in Monmouth College, is a teacher in India, where she went in 1886; Charles B. has charge of the old home farm.

Politically, Mr. Wilson is a Republican, being well posted on all the affairs of the country, and no man is a greater friend to education than he. Mr.

Wilson and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of Morning Sun, and have always taken their part in the work and in keeping up the expenses. They came to this county with nothing but a strong determination to succeed, but immediately went to work, and by good management have accumulated a comfortable competency, and to-day are resting from their hard labor, living a retired life in Morning Sun.



JAMES N. CHAPMAN, one of the earliest pioneers of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing on section 16, Morning Sun Township, was born in Hartford County, Conn., Aug. 29, 1827, and is a son of Ambrose and Permelia (Williams) Chapman, the father being a native of Connecticut, and the mother of Ohio. James is descended from the good old Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather being one of the men who so gallantly fought to free this country from British tyranny. The family was originally from a family of Chapmans, which settled in America in Colonial days, and our subject was one of a family of six children: Amaret, who became the wife of William Farmer, and both are now deceased; they left a family of three children, the eldest of whom, James, has made his home with our subject for the past twelve years. Elizabeth, who wedded Benjamin Kellogg, and died about four months after her marriage, in 1845; our subject was third in order of birth; Daniel is engaged in farming in Concord Township; George is a resident farmer of Johnson County, Kan.; and John, who is also a farmer, lives in Morning Sun Township.

In 1835 the family removed from Connecticut to Richland County, Ohio, settling in the town then called Trucksville, now Ganges, Ohio. In that town Ambrose Chapman followed blacksmithing until 1839, when he moved with his family to Lee County, Iowa, settling at Montrose, but the following year returned East, settling in Mercer County, Ill., remaining there until the fall of the year 1847. In that year the family removed to Lake County, Ind., where the father remained until his death, which occurred in 1875 or 1876. He was a man

who took an active part in political affairs, and was highly respected in the community where he resided. His wife died in Mercer County, Ill., in the fall of 1845.

The early education of our subject was received in the primitive school-house of pioneer days, one built of logs and furnished with slab seats. He remained at home with his parents upon the farm until reaching his maturity. In 1848, deciding to seek his fortune in the new State of Iowa, he settled in Washington County, but soon afterward came to Louisa County, and for one year worked upon the farm of Zadok Jarvis for \$9 per month. At the time of his arrival in Louisa County his cash capital consisted of fifty cents, and his wardrobe of a pocket handkerchief. Starting thus poorly in life, he little by little increased his possessions. At the end of two years he was able to purchase an outfit for breaking prairie with five or six yoke of oxen, and for six seasons he continued to break land for the people in that community. Mr. Chapman was the first man in that section to pay \$100 for a yoke of oxen, that being considered an exorbitant price in those days. At that time he was making his home with Mr. Jarvis, who on hearing of the purchase thought James had been cheated and felt very sorry for him, but on seeing the team he offered the price paid for them.

On the 11th of February, 1857, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with the daughter of his former employer and friend, Mary J. Jarvis, who was said to be the first female child born in Louisa County, the date of her birth being Oct. 30, 1837. This was when the county formed a part of the Territory of Wisconsin, her father having located in this section in 1837. He was one of the honorable, upright men, who aided largely in the development of the county, and his many noble acts and deeds will long be remembered by his friends and their posterity.

Previous to his marriage Mr. Chapman had entered eighty acres of land in Louisa and the same amount in Hardin County, but later sold them, and in 1856 purchased 220 acres on sections 16 and 17, where he now resides. Immediately after their marriage he and his young wife took possession of a little frame building, 16x18 feet, which was situ-

ated on their farm, and immediately began the work of improvement. Fruit and shade trees were set out, the fields were planted, and a fine hedge fence was set out, which nearly surrounded the farm. Long since the little cabin gave way to the comfortable two-story residence, which was built in 1870. The main part of the building is 16x30 feet, and the L is 14x16 feet. Ample shelter has been provided for the stock in a roomy barn, 40x50 feet, with 18-foot posts, and a basement under almost the entire building.

When Mr. Chapman first came to Virginia Grove, in Morning Sun Township, with no capital in his pocket and seeing only strangers around him, and realized the fact that there was no one within miles whom he could call a friend, the prospect did not indeed look rose colored, but filled with a determination to be the owner of a good farm, he at once set to work, and the success which he achieved may well encourage others to labor cheerfully and manfully. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens with various township offices, which he has creditably filled. He has always identified himself with the Democratic party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Chapman is ever ready to give of his means to the up-building of all social, educational and moral interests. Whatever enterprise is started for the public good, he is its ready supporter, and to the building of railroads through the country he has contributed largely. We are pleased to record this sketch of Louisa County's prominent pioneer and worthy citizen, who receives the highest respect of young and old, rich and poor.

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ADAM CRIM, one of the early settlers and honored citizens of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing on section 31, Union Township, was born in Loudoun County, Va., June 25, 1813, and is a son of Charles and Christian (Able) Crim, who were also natives of that county. Both grandparents, Charles Crim and George Able, who were natives of Germany, emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and aided the Colonists in their struggle for independence. The

father of our subject was a soldier in the War of 1812, and about 1826 removed to Carroll County, Ohio, where in the midst of the heavy forest he developed a farm, and there passed the remainder of his days, dying on the 30th of August, 1860, when seventy-three years of age. Mrs. Crim survived her husband about eleven years, dying in 1871. They were both members of the Lutheran Church, were highly respected people, and reared a family of twelve children, seven of whom are now living.

Our subject was the eldest of his father's family, and was reared upon a farm, receiving his education in the subscription schools. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-five years of age, when, on the 19th of April, 1838, he was united in marriage with Catherine Albaugh, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Morris Albaugh. After their marriage he was engaged in farming upon the land of his father-in-law during the summer, and in the winter time was employed in teaching school. He was very successful in that profession, always giving good satisfaction wherever engaged. Living a life of industry and economy, he was soon enabled to purchase 131 acres of land, upon which he made his home for ten years. But selling out in 1851, he emigrated to Iowa, and located in Louisa County. He here purchased 120 acres of land, which was then entirely uncultivated, on section 19, Union Township, and by subsequent purchase added to that until he owned a fine farm of 371 acres, which was highly improved and cultivated. He there continued to reside until 1883, when he divided the land among his children, and bought the farm of eighty acres on section 31, Union Township, upon which he still resides.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Crim ten children were born: Lemuel, who is now engaged in farming in Adams County, Iowa; Morris, who was a soldier of the 25th Iowa Infantry during the late war, and is now a farmer of Nebraska; Margaret, wife of George Raymond, of Oregon; Charles, who is living a retired life in Columbus Junction; George W., who is now engaged in farming in Union Township; Catherine, wife of Benjamin Tatman, of Union Township; Robinson W., also a

resident farmer of Union Township; Rachel, wife of Riley Carr, of Union Township; Adam, who is engaged in farming in Oregon; and Jane, wife of Elmer Todd. On the 29th of December, 1883, at the age of sixty-one years, Mrs. Crim departed this life. She was a sincere Christian lady, and was a member of the Reform Church, to which Mr. Crim also belongs. Politically, he has been a lifelong Democrat, and has held various township offices, having served as Assessor, as a member of the School Board, and was Justice of the Peace for five years while living in Brown Township, Athens Co., Ohio.

Mr. Crim is one of the self-made men of Louisa County, and his life has been one of success. In his earlier years he labored hard and patiently, but fortune at length smiled upon his efforts. He has ever been liberal with his children, gave them all a start in life, and has lived to see them all respectable men and women, of whom he may justly feel proud. He is now an old man, his life work has been successfully accomplished, and he may now rest from his labors, knowing that they have not been in vain. During the thirty-seven years of his residence in this county he has won the respect and confidence of the entire community. As a citizen, he is true and loyal, as a neighbor and friend, kind and affectionate, as a father, tender and loving.

R. B. CONNOR, who is residing on section 9, Port Louisa Township, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1834, and was the elder of two children who were born to Hezekiah and Rhoda (Bull) Connor, both of whom were also natives of the Empire State. The mother died in 1836, but the father is still living in New York. Our subject was reared to farm life, received his education in the district schools of his native State, and in 1855 emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling on Muscatine Island in Port Louisa Township. During the following winter he was employed as teacher of one of the schools, and subsequently taught successfully for several winters in the county. He spent two years in Kansas, 1856 and 1857, being there during the Jim Lane trouble, but returned to

Iowa during the winter months. In Muscatine County, Iowa, in 1861, he was united in marriage with Martha Corbin, who was born in Pennsylvania, of which State her parents, Levi and Margaret (Campbell) Corbin, were also natives. They came to Iowa in 1851, settling in Muscatine County, where the mother died some years ago. The father is still living, and resides in the village of Grand View.

After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon the farm which continues to be their home to the present day. There seven children have been born to them: Jennie, now Mrs. Spring, resides in Muscatine County; Henry became the husband of Millie Storms, and is living on Muscatine Island; Charley married Clara E. Michael, and also resides on the island; Mary is the wife of Charles Hardman, whose home is in Muscatine County; Olivia and John are residing with their father, and Maggie is now dead. In the month of September, 1872, after a short illness, the death of the mother occurred, since which time the daughters have kept house for their father. Mr. Connor since his arrival in this county has witnessed many changes. When he first came all kinds of game, such as deer, turkeys and ducks, abounded, the country was a wild prairie or unbroken timber, while the island was a sea of grass. He has watched and aided in the development, and his own farm on the island is one of the best in the section. It consists of forty acres, and contains the latest improvements. The first Presidential vote of Mr. Connor was cast in 1856 for John C. Fremont, and ever since that time he has supported the Republican party.

R. C. VIBBER, a general merchant of Grand View, came to Louisa County in 1857, first locating on a farm in Grand View Township, where he purchased thirty acres of land. This tract he improved, and afterward added to it, until he had a farm of sixty-seven and a half acres, upon which he resided until his removal to the village of Grand View in 1881. He is a member of the firm of Vibber & Krahl, dealers in general merchandise, the store being located on Main street.

Mr. Vibber was born May 12, 1834, in Wyandot County, Ohio, and is a son of Russell and Mary (Zabriskie) Vibber. The father was a native of Connecticut, and the mother of New Jersey, and they were pioneers of the Buckeye State. Russell Vibber was a millwright and carpenter by trade, and in his family were seven children, five of whom grew to manhood and womanhood.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon his father's farm, and his education was received in the common schools of Ohio. He came to Iowa a single man, but six years after his arrival in this county was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Steinman, of Grand View, their union being celebrated on the 16th of November, 1863. The lady is a daughter of Philip and Margaret (Buster) Steinman, who were natives of Germany, first settling in Pennsylvania after their emigration to America, subsequently removing to Ohio, and later becoming residents of Iowa, where the death of both occurred. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are living but two. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vibber, only one of whom is deceased, Harley, who died in infancy; George, Thedotha, Mary; Harry and Carry, who are twins. In his political views Mr. Vibber is a Republican, and has held the office of Township Trustee. His wife is a member of the Evangelical Church, and both are respected citizens in the community where they reside.



J P. WALKER, a representative farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 27, Grand View Township, was born in Scotland, in 1824, and is the eldest child of William and Barbara (Patterson) Walker, who were also natives of Scotland. His father died in his native land, and his mother and her father afterward came to this country in 1827, settling in Trumbull County, Ohio, where they remained until 1838, and then removed to Mercer County, Ill., settling upon lands which they purchased at the public land sales at Galena. Mrs. Walker was again united in marriage, but her husband died in Mercer County, Ill.,

in 1857. She then came to Iowa, making her home with our subject until her death, which occurred May 3, 1876.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon farms in Ohio and Illinois, he receiving his education in the former State. When about sixteen years of age he came to Iowa, settling in Grand View Township in 1840, the country then being almost a wilderness, and the settlements few and far between. Five years later he purchased 120 acres of raw prairie and timber land, and added to it until he owned 205 acres of good, arable land, some of which he afterward sold, his farm now being 120 acres in extent, and highly improved. He has also dealt quite largely in stock.

On the 23d of July, 1846, in Louisa County, Iowa, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Mrs. Rachel Ann McClearray, widow of John McClearray, and a daughter of William and Sarah Ann (Truman) Dickey, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to this county in 1844, where the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1856. His wife preceded him to her final rest, dying in 1844.

After his marriage Mr. Walker settled upon the farm where he now resides, and has now made it his home for forty-two years. Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and to them have been born five children, four of whom are living—William, Daniel W., Ann and Emma. William is married, and resides in Louisa County, being the manager of the Poor Farm; Daniel resides in Floyd County, Iowa; Elmira died Dec. 25, 1858, at the age of seven years. Mr. Walker has always taken an active interest in political affairs, casts his vote with the Republican party, and has held the office of Township Trustee for thirty-one or thirty-two years. He was one of the original stockholders in the Seminary at Grand View, and was very active in its upbuilding. The school soon gained a good reputation, and drew many pupils from the surrounding country, while many of the graduates are now filling important positions. The school was under the control of the United Presbyterian Church, of which organization Mr. Walker is a member, and has served as Trustee and as one of the Board of Directors.

On the 10th of September, 1880, after a lingering illness of two months, Mrs. Walker was called to her final home. Mr. Walker was again married, at Grand View, Dec. 29, 1881, Mrs. E. R. Jones, widow of Dr. Jones, of Wapello, becoming his wife. She is a daughter of John and Martha (Killough) Ronald, the former being a native of Vermont, and the latter of South Carolina. In 1836 they came to Iowa, settling in Louisa County, Mrs. Walker being the first girl born in the county, and her cousin, Carvalho Gilvy Gilbert Killough, who was killed in the late Rebellion, is thought to have been the first male child born in the county. One child graces her former union, May, who is still living with her mother. Mr. Walker is pleasantly situated near the village of Grand View, his farm adjoining the town plat, and being centrally located between Letts, Columbus Junction, Wapello and Muscatine.



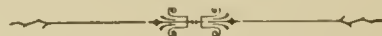
PM. AXTELL, tile and brick manufacturer, of Port Louisa Township, was born in Knox County, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1834, and is a son of Bennoni and Amanda (Bonham) Axtell, the father a native of Pennsylvania, born of German descent, and the mother a native of Ohio, of Irish parentage. His father was a carpenter, and our subject learning the trade, worked for him. His parents came to Iowa in the fall of 1852, settling in Iowa City, where they lived until the father's death, which occurred in 1871. His wife survived him about eleven years, her death occurring in 1882. They were both devoted members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Our subject resided with his parents until his marriage, which occurred on the 27th of August, 1854, Miss Ester A. Ross, a daughter of Robert Ross, becoming his wife. Mrs. Axtell is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and was born Jan. 12, 1836. Nine children grace the union of this worthy couple: Martin E., whose residence is unknown; Amanda, the deceased wife of Jasper Pantzens; Elizabeth, who wedded James Shannon, of Republic County, Kan.; Alice O., wife of Peter Wilson, of Wapello, Iowa; Filetus R., Perry E., Minnie B., Lottie and Electa (twins) are all residing at home.

On the 14th day of August, 1861, Mr. Axtell responded to his country's call for troops, and enlisted in the war for the Union, becoming a member of Company H, 2d Iowa Cavalry, and serving until the month of September, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Farmington, Iuka, Corinth, Nashville, and about thirty others of less importance. He held the rank of Sergeant, and during his four years of service did his duty nobly and well. After his discharge he returned to his home in Iowa.

In 1871 Mr. Axtell became a resident of Louisa County, locating at Clifton, where he engaged at blacksmithing. He afterward became a resident of Morning Sun, where he worked in a planing-mill until his removal to Linton, Des Moines County, where he again worked at his regular trade. In the year 1880 Mr. A. returned to Louisa County, taking up his residence in Wapello, where he engaged at his trade until he established his present business of manufacturing tile and brick, in 1885. He makes all sizes of drain tile, from three to eight inches in diameter, which is red in color, and a good quality. He uses steam power, employs five hands, and has a capacity of \$5,000 worth per year. His sales are in the immediate neighborhood, and the demand for the brick is also constantly increasing, he having more during 1887 than any year previous. In the fall of 1888 he erected a sawmill, and added machinery for the manufacture of barrel hoops. The capacity of the sawmill is 5,000 feet per day, while he turns out in the same time 3,000 to 5,000 hoops.

Mr. Axtell is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the G. A. R. Post. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and is a strong supporter of the Republican party.



IGNATIUS C. BROWN, M. D., of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in Roane County, Tenn., May 10, 1835, and is a son of the Rev. Thomas and Jane (McDowell Patton) Brown. His parents were born in Virginia, and were of Scotch-Irish descent. Ignatius was educated at Maryville College, at Maryville, Tenn., and pursued his medical



J. Little



Margaret B. Little

course at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, being graduated in the class of '61. He began practice in Eastern Tennessee, at a place called Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1863 removed to Danville, Ind., where he remained one year, after which he became a resident of Columbus City, Iowa, where he pursued the practice of his profession for a term of two years. He next established himself at Clifton, then a thriving station on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, in Louisa County, since nearly abandoned, and now known as Old Clifton. Dr. Brown was the first established physician at that point, where he remained in practice until 1876, and then removed to Columbus Junction, his present place of residence.

At Danville, Ind., in the month of January, 1864, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Ruth A. Hamlet, who was born at Danville, and is a daughter of William Hamlet, Esq. Four children were born of their union, one daughter and three sons: Octavia J. is the wife of Walter F. Hall, of Columbus Junction; the sons, William Thomas, Harry L. and Hadley C., make their home with their parents.

Dr. Brown and his wife are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. In political sentiment he was formerly a Whig, but since its organization has been a supporter of the Republican party. Socially, he is a member of the orders of the K. of P., the A. O. U. W. and the I. L. of H. Dr. Brown has now been in successful practice in Louisa County for nearly a quarter of a century, and has won a safe place in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, both professionally and socially.

LITTEL, a prominent farmer of Concord Township, Louisa County, residing on section 2, was born in Union County, Ind., in 1814, and was the eldest in a family of nine children born to John and Sarah (Asher) Littrel, natives of Tennessee, though the mother was of Irish descent. His father was born March 10, 1793, and his mother March 3, 1799. They were married in Tennessee, and almost immediately afterward moved to Indiana, which was then a Terri-

tory, and which was just beginning to be settled. In this wilderness, which it then was, they resided until their death, the former dying on the evening of July 24, 1835, and the latter the following morning. United in life, in death they were not separated. Both were buried in one grave.

Our subject grew to manhood in his native State, receiving his education in the common schools. The year following the death of his parents, when twenty-two years old, he settled in Mercer County, Ill., where he engaged in breaking prairie for several years. In that county, in 1841, he was united in marriage with Margaret A. Noble, who was born in Indiana, and is a daughter of Daniel and Barbara A. (Fruit) Noble, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Pennsylvania. They went to Indiana when it was a Territory, the father there entering Government land, which he improved, and on which he lived until his removal to Mercer County, Ill., in 1836. The father died in that county in 1879, at the age of ninety-three years, and the death of the mother occurred in 1874, at the age of eighty-eight years.

After their marriage Mr. Littrel and his young wife settled in Mercer County, Ill., but removed to Muscatine County, Iowa, in February, 1844, where he bought land and improved a farm of 160 acres. Residing in Muscatine County until 1863, he then came to Louisa County, where he purchased an improved farm of 160 acres in Concord Township, which he now has under a high state of cultivation. In 1881 a nice farm residence was erected, which he still makes his home, though renting the land. This farm is pleasantly situated about two and three-fourth miles from Letts, in one of the finest farming districts of the country. Politically, Mr. Littrel is a Republican, and in 1840 voted for William Henry Harrison. He assisted in organizing some of the school districts of his township, has served as School Director for a number of years, and is one of the highly respected citizens of the community.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Littrel, four of whom are living: Anderson died of consumption in 1862, at the age of twenty years and four months; Barbara Orinda, now Mrs. Reynolds, resides in Los Angeles, Cal.; Parris died at

the age of twenty-three years, in 1867; John married Mary M. Moley, and resides on the home farm; James Albert, who is single, lives in Montana; Ann Myra died in 1881, when nearly twenty-seven years of age; Bennard became the husband of Etta Chapman in 1877, and makes his home in Museatine County.

The portraits of this worthy pioneer couple will be found on an accompanying page.



JOSEPH BOLTZ, one of the enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Morning Sun Township, residing on section 33, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., on the 20th of June, 1834, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Shires) Boltz, who were natives of the same county, the father born in 1808, the mother in 1810. They were married in Lebanon County, and there a family of ten children was born to them, eight of whom reached maturity: Simeon, who is living in Columbiana County, Ohio; Joseph, a resident of Louisa County; William, whose home is in Dauphin County Pa.; John, who was among the first to respond to the country's call for volunteers during the late war, and served until its close, is now living in Lebanon County, Pa.; Rebecca, wife of Ephraim Mochner, of Berks County, Pa.; Catherine, wife of Samuel Clark, of Lebanon, Pa.; Mary, wife of R. R. Snively, of Lebanon County, Pa.; Fannie, wife of William Elliott, also of Lebanon County. In early life Mr. Boltz was a Whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay, and at the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, being one of its ardent supporters until his death, which occurred in 1881. Mrs. Boltz died Aug. 18, 1888, in Lebanon County, Pa. They were both members of the German Reform Church.

The subject of our sketch was reared upon a farm, and received his education in the district schools and in an academy of Pennsylvania, which he attended one term. In the spring of 1857 he came to Burlington, Iowa, whence he crossed the plains to Denver, which was then less than a year

old. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, being mustered into the United States service at Burlington, where the regiment was stationed until the 1st of September, and in the winter of 1861-62 was engaged with the four companies, A, F, G and I, in scouting expeditions along the Missouri & Pacific Railroad; Companies B and D were stationed at Lexington, C and H were at Jefferson City, while E, K, L and M remained at St. Louis under the command of Col. Warren. In March, 1862, the Colonel was ordered to establish his headquarters at some point in the State, and cut off the supplies that were constantly being sent to Price's army in the South, so during the latter part of March the companies of the regiment were united at Sedalia, and on the 8th of April headquarters were established at Butler and Bates, while detachments were stationed at Osceola and Clinton. On the 2d of May, Col. Warren with 200 men, and a part of the 1st Missouri Artillery, marched to Marudes Cygnes, where he captured thirty prisoners and a quantity of powder and lead which had been buried. On the 9th all the serviceable men of Companies A, G, H and M, with a small body of Missouri cavalry, all under Maj. J. O. Gower, struck the trail of Quantrell's band, four miles west of Pleasant Hill, in Cass County, and soon found them well stationed in the timber cliffs of Big Creek. Maj. Gower attacked the enemy with great energy, and after a spirited contest completely routed them, killing and wounding a large number. On the 2d of August, a detachment from Companies E, L and M, under Capt. Caldwell, encountered a band of guerrillas, in the timber on Clear Creek, in St. Clair County. The outlaws were well armed and under command of the notorious Clowers. After a brief and desperate struggle, in which eleven of the enemy were killed, the Union troops being greatly outnumbered, withdrew to the prairie to await reinforcement, and in the meantime the enemy withdrew and no further action took place. The posts at Butler and Osceola were now broken up, and the regiment returned to Clinton, where for the first time after leaving Burlington all the companies were united again. Early in September Col. Warren resigned to accept a commission as Brigadier General; Lieut. Col. Gower was promoted to Colonel; Maj.

Bryan to Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Caldwell to Major. On the 20th the regiment broke camp at Clinton, taking a line of march to Springfield, Mo., where for the first time it was assigned to a brigade. The service of the regiment up to this time had been of the most distasteful character, being principally engaged in hunting guerrillas and bushwhackers. From Springfield it marched through Jolification to Newtonia, thence through Gladly to Cassville, and on the 18th of October crossed the Pea Ridge battle-ground at Elkhorn Tavern, and camped on Sugar Creek, near Bentonville, Ark. On the 20th, at 5 o'clock P. M., the regiment broke camp, marched all night, and the next day "stood to horse" on White River. On the 22d it marched all night to Huntsville, then back to camp, next day to Mudtown and return, and then to Cross Hollows, to camp at Valley Springs. On the morning of December 3 a dispatch was received from Gen. Blunt, who was at Cane Hill, Ark., saying that he was threatened by a large force of the enemy under Gen. Hindman. The 1st Iowa, 7th Illinois, 6th, 7th and 8th Missouri Regiments, and the 2d Battalion of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, were sent forward at once, all under command of Col. Wickersham of the 10th Illinois, and reached Gen. Blunt on the 6th, at midnight, having been eighteen consecutive hours in the saddle. The next day the battle of Prairie Grove was fought, in which the 1st Iowa participated, and recaptured a howitzer lost by the 10th Illinois. In the year 1863 the regiment was ordered to Missouri again. The 3d Division moved from Forsyth to Lake Springs, near Rolla, and here for the first time the 1st Iowa was fully armed. On the 20th of April 600 men of the regiment were sent into Southeastern Missouri to meet Gen. Marmaduke. A night attack was planned, and the 1st Iowa designated to execute it. The enemy was completely surprised and routed, while the loss on the Union side was but five wounded men. The regiment returned on the 15th of May, having marched over 500 miles, suffering greatly from want of provisions and clothing. About this time the Army of the Frontier was broken up, Gen. Heron taking all the infantry and artillery to join in the siege of Vicksburg. A division of cavalry was formed under command of Brig. Gen. Davidson,

to which the 1st Iowa was assigned. Gen. Steele was at that time organizing a force to penetrate the heart of Arkansas, making Little Rock the objective point, and Gen. Davidson was ordered to join him with his cavalry on White River, above Helena. Then commenced that terrible march through the swamps of Southeastern Missouri and Arkansas; miles of corduroy bridges had to be built, the baggage was reduced to the smallest possible volume, and there the men learned to use day tents. A junction was formed with Steele's forces at Clarendon, where they crossed White River, and they soon afterward engaged in the battle of Bayou Metan, in which the 1st Iowa took a leading part, and the engagement resulted in the capture of Little Rock. During that battle Mr. Boltz was twice wounded, in the left leg and the right shoulder, and carries the rebel lead to this day. Early in 1864 the men veteranized, more than one-half of the regiment re-enlisting. They were then entitled to a furlough of thirty days, but as Gen. Steele was fitting out an expedition to unite with Gen. Banks on Red River, the veterans waived their right to return home at that time, and joined the 7th Corps in the Camden campaign. On account of the scarcity of forage many horses died, and nearly 400 of the men had to march on foot. They left Little Rock on the 22d of March, Lieut. Col. Caldwell commanding the brigade, and Capt. Crosby the regiment. On the 30th they had an engagement at Spoonville, and on the 2d of April, meeting the enemy at Antoine, had a running fight for five miles. On the 4th they encountered the force of Gen. Price at Little Missouri, completely routing it. After the Red River expedition the veterans received furloughs for thirty days, after which they re-assembled at Davenport, Iowa. About that time Price commenced his last raid into Missouri, and the veterans were ordered to Jefferson City, were assigned to duty at Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, and participated in all the marches against the rebel General. There was not much more to be said or done. The war was at an end, and the regiment was filled with hopeful thoughts of an early discharge, but an order was received from Lieut. Gen. Custer, ordering it to Texas, which was a great disappointment to the men. It was at length mus-

tered out at Austin, Tex., Feb. 15, 1865, and left on the 19th for Davenport, where the men were finally discharged.

After the close of the war Mr. Boltz returned to his home in Louisa County, where he was married, in June, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth S. Edwards, who was born in New York, Aug. 5, 1845. Mrs. Boltz is a daughter of Hugh and Eleanor (Williams) Edwards, who were both natives of Lancaster County, Wales, and emigrated to America in 1840, and are now residing in Morning Sun. Mr. and Mrs. Boltz are the parents of five children now living: Joseph E., William S., Nancy E., Mary E. and Renerrick O. In politics Mr. Boltz is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust, and for the past twenty-one years has been Treasurer of the School Board. He is at present Commander of Blake Post No. 114, G. A. R., of Morning Sun, and is the owner of a good farm of 105 acres, under a fine state of cultivation.



HENRY A. WEBER is agent of the United States Express Company, of Wapello, Iowa, and also dealer in clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods. Mr. Weber occupies the new brick block owned by A. D. Hurley, at the northwest corner of Van Buren and Second streets, has a finely arranged store, and is doing a good business, carrying a \$2,500 stock. He began business Feb. 1, 1888, and has been the express agent of the United States Express Company since May 1, 1886, though virtually having charge of the latter business for four years previous. Mr. Weber is also engaged in the insurance business, and represents the following-named companies: The State, of Des Moines; the Germania, of New York; the Rockford, of Illinois, and the Western Home, of Sioux City. He began business in this line in February, 1887.

Mr. Weber is a son of Frederick and Margaret (Reif) Weber, and was born in the township of Wapello, Louisa County, Aug. 19, 1863. He was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and at Elliott's Business College, of Burlington, after which he was employed as clerk

in his father's store until he began his present business. Mr. Weber was married, May 13, 1886, to Miss Louisa C. Keck, daughter of Philip Keck, an old settler of Louisa County. They are the parents of one child, a daughter, Mary M., born July 2, 1887. They are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Weber is a Republican.



DH. WESTBROOK, a general farmer residing on section 4, Grand View Township, was born in Chemung County, N. Y., in 1841, and is a son of James and Clarissa (Scott) Westbrook, both of whom were also natives of the Empire State. The occupation of James Westbrook was farming, which he followed in New York until 1857, at which time he emigrated to Illinois, settling in DeKalb County, near Sycamore, where he engaged in farming, and there remained for a number of years. In 1871 he became a resident of Waverly, Bremer Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1883, and then removed to Letts, Louisa County, where he still makes his home.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon a farm, and his education was received in the district schools of New York, and also in the graded schools of Sycamore, Ill. He first settled in Iowa in 1863, becoming a resident of Muscatine County, where he engaged in farming for three years, and then removed to Louisa County, in January, 1866. On the 9th of the month he was united in marriage with Melinda Wagner, a native of Louisa County, and a daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth (Gower) Wagner, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Maryland.

After their marriage Mr. Westbrook and his bride began their domestic life upon the farm on section 4, Grand View Township, on which they yet reside. The original farm was an unimproved tract of timber land consisting of 190 acres, but from this almost unbroken wilderness, by his untiring labor, Mr. Westbrook soon developed a fine farm. Since then an elegant residence has been erected, and a large barn has been built. To his original tract has been added, both by will and

subsequent purchase, until he now owns 1,075 acres of the finest land in Louisa and Museatine Counties, all of which is under fence, being partly cultivated and the remainder used for pasturage. A considerable portion has been tiled, and all improvements necessary to a well-regulated farm have been built. Mr. Westbrook raises a great many head of Polled-Angus and Short-horn cattle, which he ships directly to Chicago, and also has a good grade of horses. He has an apiary upon his farm, and in 1885 shipped about five tons of honey to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul and other points. He has also a fine dairy, and manufactures and ships a large amount of butter annually.

To Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook have been born nine children, seven of whom are living—Ella, Philip W., Bessie F., James Howard, Emma, Martha and Fred Scott, all yet at home except Ella, who married Lemuel G. Dickinson, Aug. 29, 1888. George W. died May 5, 1874, when only one year old, and another child died in infancy.

Mr. Westbrook's home is pleasantly situated about two and a half miles from Letts, and is also centrally located about eleven miles from Columbus Junction and Museatine, the latter place being their market. In his political views he is a Republican. He takes great interest in all educational matters, has served as School Director for a number of terms, and is at present School Treasurer. A farmer by profession, he takes pride in his calling, and with that push and enterprise that seem to be inborn, he has achieved success, and is recognized as one of Louisa County's best citizens.

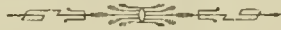
WILLIAM WALL, a farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 3, Oakland Township, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1831, and was the fifth in a family of eight children, the parents being Gable and Ann Wall, also natives of Somersetshire. The father was a farmer by occupation. He once came to America on a visit to his brother, but never located permanently, and it is not known whether he or his wife are yet living, though one son and two daughters of the family yet reside in their native

land. Our subject received his education in the district schools of England. Wishing to make America his future home he set sail from Liverpool in 1851, embarking on a sailing-vessel, and after a pleasant voyage of thirty-eight days reached the harbor of New York. Going directly to Ohio he there engaged in teaming for two years, after which, in 1853, he came to Louisa County, and began working by the month. In 1863 he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting at Oakland in Company A, 2d Iowa Cavalry, and was mustered into service at Davenport. He participated in the battles of Nashville and Guntown, and also in several skirmishes. He was honorably discharged at Selma, Ala., in 1865, mustered out at Davenport, after which he returned to his home. During his entire service he was always on duty, having never been sick a single day.

In 1858 Mr. Wall made his first purchase of land, consisting of eighty acres, and after his return from the war again engaged in farming. In 1856, in Louisa County, Iowa, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Lawrence, who was born in Pike County, Ohio, and is a daughter of John Lawrence, a prominent farmer of that State. His death occurred several years ago. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm which they rented for two years, and then removed to the farm on section 3, Oakland Township. Five children were born of their union: William, who is married, and resides in this county; Isaac, Albert, George and Andrew. After a short illness the death of Mrs. Wall occurred in 1873, at the age of thirty-five years. In 1874 Mr. Wall was again married, Elizabeth Hill becoming his wife. This lady is a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Daniel and Mary Hill, who were also natives of that State, but came to Iowa during the early days of its history. They located in Oakland Township, Louisa County, where Mr. Hill engaged in farming for some time. He then removed to Kansas, where he still resides. His wife died several years ago. By the second union of Mr. Wall two children have been born—Maud and Ella.

The occupation of our subject is general farming, and he now owns 227 acres of fine, arable land, under a high state of cultivation. Many splendid improve-

ments have been made, and his possessions have all been gained by his own honest industry, enterprise and economy. He takes great interest in every enterprise which has for its object the public good, and is numbered among Louisa County's best citizens. He is well informed on all the leading issues of the day, and in political sentiments is a Democrat.



WILLIAM TODD, an honored pioneer of Louisa County, Iowa, of 1838, now residing in Columbus Junction, was born in New Jersey, Oct. 20, 1805, and is a son of John and Ann (Phenix) Todd, both of whom were born in New Jersey, of German descent. When William was four years of age the family removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was reared upon a farm, and when of suitable age learned the bricklayer's trade. Going to Mississippi, he there worked for a few years, after which he went to Illinois, and later came to Iowa in the fall of 1836. He spent a short time at Muscatine, then returned to Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1837, when once more he went to Muscatine, and in 1838 came to Louisa County, making his home in Fredonia. He made a claim where he now lives, on section 19, township 75, range 4, and the year following the land sales at Burlington he settled upon it.

In 1840, at his place, Mr. Todd was united in marriage with Mrs. Lucinda Bliven, *nee* Wheelock, sister of Marvel Wheelock, a well-known pioneer of Columbus City Township. Mrs. Todd was born in Connecticut, and two children graced their union, a son and a daughter, but both are now deceased. The son, James, was a soldier in the late war, and served in the 25th Iowa Infantry. His death occurred in February, 1866, from disease contracted in the field during the siege of Vicksburg. The daughter, Sophia, was the wife of Walter Gillett, of Columbus Junction, and died in 1881, leaving two children.

In 1857 Mr. Todd platted the village of Hillsboro on the south bank of the Iowa River, at the point now crossed by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, just north of the junction of that road with the Chicago & Rock Island.

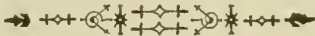
Several business houses were erected and trade established, while a ferry was put in operation across the river at that point by Mr. Todd. (See history of Hillsboro.) He was the first regular licensed ferryman at that place, and continued to run the ferry until the present wagon road bridge was built in 1879. Mr. Todd has continued to make his home at the site of his first location to this date, covering a period of nearly half a century. In the meantime he has seen his hopes of seeing a town grow out of his early efforts fade away, as the young town in the course of years disappeared, building by building. His good wife, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, survived the loss of her children, and died in March, 1888. Mr. Todd is a Republican in politics, and at the ripe old age of eighty-three years is quite active and cheerful.



HERMAN GAST, a miller of Grand View, Louisa Co., Iowa, was born in Germany, in 1844, and is a son of Frederick and Emelia Gast, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. When but a lad he emigrated to America with his parents, who first settled in New York, but came to Iowa in 1855. On the 18th of January, 1870, the marriage of Herman Gast and Miss Sarah E. Steinman, of Grand View, was celebrated. The lady was born in Berlin, Erie Co., Ohio, in 1845, and is a daughter of Philip and Margaret (Buster) Steinman, both of whom were natives of Germany, but in early life emigrated to America, settling in Ohio, where they remained until they moved to Iowa. Mr. Steinman engaged in farming for some time, but afterward became a miller. They had a family of ten children, four boys and six girls.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gast have been born an interesting family of four children: Fannie, Margaret, Rush and Ora, all of whom are at home. Mrs. Gast is a member of the Evangelical Church, of Grand View. Socially, Mr. G. is a member of the G. A. R. When the late war broke out he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting in August, 1862, as a member of the 19th Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, where he

was wounded in the left shoulder and also in the right hip, was under fire for many days at the siege of Vicksburg, took part in the capture of Spanish Fort, and was also engaged in numerous minor skirmishes. After three years' hard fighting upon the Southern battle-fields, he received his discharge at Mobile, Ala., and was mustered out of service at Davenport in August, 1865. Mr. Gast has served as Justice of the Peace for four years, and has also held the office of President of the School Board. He casts his vote with the Republican party, and to all worthy enterprises he gives his earnest support.



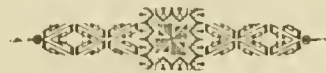
J FRANK HOLIDAY, one of the leading merchants of Morning Sun, Iowa, engaged in the drug business, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1852, and is a son of John P. Holiday, who was born in Cincinnati, in 1822. In early life his father learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed for many years, but subsequently engaged in the milling business. In 1828 he was united in marriage with Frances Wright, a native of Baltimore, Md., and by their union seven children were born: Joshua W., now one of the prominent practicing physicians of Burlington, Iowa; Charles, a conductor on the Wabash & Pacific Railroad; J. Frank, of this sketch; James F., now in the employ of the Consolidated Tank Line Company, with headquarters at Decatur, Ill.; Chester D., a dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, of Blue Mound, Ill.; Harry, a conductor on the Wabash Railroad; Fannie, wife of Lyman Crosthwait, who is also engaged with the Tank Line Company at Decatur, Ill.

In 1855 John Holiday emigrated with his family to Jefferson County, Iowa, locating in the city of Fairfield, where he built many of the first buildings. He also engaged in milling, purchasing the Round Prairie Mills, which he operated for some time. In 1868 the family removed to Decatur, Ill., where the parents yet reside. Mr. Holiday in early life was a strong anti-slavery man, never ashamed to be known by the term Abolitionist, and was among the first to advocate the temperance cause in his neighborhood. While in Ohio he was

honored by several local offices, holding the office of Justice of the Peace for several years. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but for many years has been an active member in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a neighbor, he has always been true and accommodating, as a father and husband, kind and affectionate, as a Christian, earnest and faithful.

The subject of our sketch came to Iowa with his parents when three years of age, and received a liberal education in the district schools and at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. In 1868 he went to Decatur, Ill., where he engaged as a salesman in the mercantile business for David Bennett, and in 1874 returned to Louisa County, locating at Morning Sun, where he embarked in the drug business with his brother, Dr. J. W. Holiday. Selling out his interest in that firm, he was then employed as a clerk by J. H. Delzell, whose stock he subsequently purchased, and has built up a trade of which he may well feel proud.

In the month of June, 1876, Mr. Holiday was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah M. Delzell, whose parents were early settlers of Louisa County. He has continued to reside in Morning Sun since 1874, and is one of the leading business men of the place, who by close attention to the wants of his customers, has secured a well-deserved and liberal patronage. Politically, Mr. Holiday is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust.



FRANKLIN P. HOUSE, a leading farmer residing on section 7, Grand View Township, was born in 1853, in the State of Ohio, and is the sixth in a family of nine children born to Jacob and Marrilla (Ayers) House, both of whom were also natives of Ohio, but long since emigrated to Louisa County, where they yet reside. Our subject was reared to farm life, and in the district schools of Iowa received his education. In 1876, in Louisa County, he was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Crow, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Henry and Jane (Gibboney) Crow, who were born in Ohio. They were pioneer set-

tlers of Louisa County, to which they emigrated in 1836, the father here purchasing and improving a farm, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1884. The mother is still living, and resides in Concord Township.

After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon the farm of J. H. Letts, but subsequently removed to Morning Sun, where they resided ten years. At the expiration of that time they went to Dakota, there living upon a claim, but soon returned to Iowa, and since March, 1887, have resided upon the old homestead. Mr. House takes great interest in political affairs, and casts his ballot with the Republican party, of which he is a strong supporter. He and his estimable wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of Columbus Junction, and are ranked among Louisa County's best citizens. Their home is pleasantly situated about two and one-half miles from the village of Letts.



JOSEPH W. BOZMAN, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 8, Wapello Township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, June 18, 1827, and is a son of Benjamin and Priscilla (Brady) Bozman, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Maryland. They were the parents of twelve children, four of whom are yet living: Lewis, a farmer of this county; James B., who is engaged in farming in Nebraska; Eliza, widow of Benjamin Norris, now living in Lexington, Perry Co., Ohio; and Joseph. Benjamin Bozman was a weaver by trade, following that occupation until his marriage, after which he engaged in farming. His death occurred about the year 1861, his wife dying the year following. Both were members of the Baptist Church.

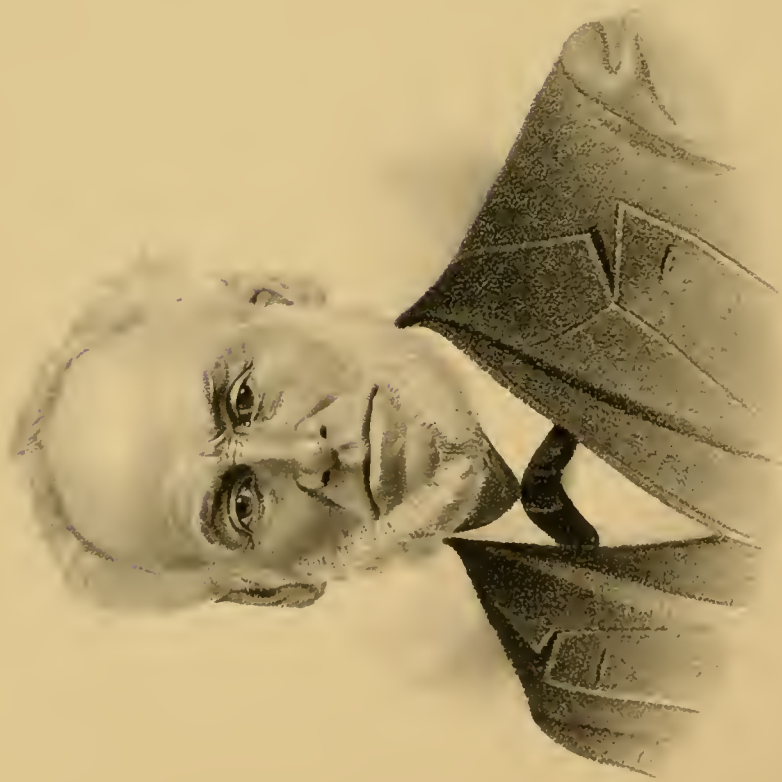
Our subject received his education in the common schools of his native county, and since early life has followed the occupation of farming. He was united in marriage with Miss Nancy A. Orrison, their union being celebrated Nov. 10, 1853. The lady was born June 10, 1833, in Perry County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Payton and Ruth (Tipton)

Orrison, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Maryland. Mr. Orrison died when Mrs. Bozman was but a small child, and the death of her mother occurred in 1852. The union of our subject and his wife has been blessed with a family of ten children, six of whom were born to them in Perry County, Ohio, namely: Albert H., a graduate of Howe's Academy of Mt. Pleasant, now a teacher of recognized ability in Louisa County; Minerva, who is also a graduate of Howe's Academy, and was a teacher in the county, is now the wife of Isaiah Down, a farmer of Wapello Township; Isadore M. is the wife of E. M. Sprinkle, who is engaged in farming in Jefferson Township; Almeda M. died when twenty-three years of age; Ulysses G. and George S., at home. The remaining children, John F., Norris, William and Lulu M., were born in Louisa County, Iowa.

In his native county Mr. Bozman was the owner of 170 acres of land, 100 of which were under cultivation, but not being satisfied with the locality, and having a chance to sell, he disposed of his property, and came directly to Louisa County, where he purchased 200 acres of land on sections 7 and 8 in Wapello Township. This tract was in a comparatively raw condition, only about thirty acres being under cultivation, but he immediately began its improvement and has made a fine farm. He has since added forty acres to his original purchase, and everything about the place denotes him to be a man of enterprise and progress. Financially, he is a self-made man. Beginning life with no capital but a strong arm and a determination to make his way in the world, with that energy which characterizes his every action he has made his life a success. For his first labor he received but twenty-five cents per day, and afterward secured employment at rail cutting, receiving twenty-five cents for every 100 rails cut. Being a man of strength and muscular power, he was able to prepare 250 rails per day. Thus, little by little, he earned the money which enabled him to purchase a farm, and now has a comfortable competency laid up for old age. He has given his children good educations, giving them the advantages of the higher branches in academics or colleges as they have attained sufficient age. For many years Mr. Bozman has been a member of



Mrs E W Edwards



C. W. Edwards

the Christian Church, while his wife belongs to the Church of God. He has held various township offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, and in his political sentiments is a Republican. He cast his first Presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, but after the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, and has since been a strong advocate of its principles. He has always been prominent in the promotion of the moral and social interests of the community, and is an honored and respected citizen of Louisa County.



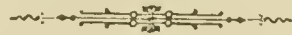
CHARLES W. EDWARDS, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of this county, residing on section 36, Elliott Township, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1822, and is a son of Elijah and Catherine (Van Buren) Edwards, the father a native of Connecticut, and the mother, who was a second cousin of Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, was born in Columbia County, N. Y. The father's occupation was farming, and in early life, prior to the War of 1812, in which he served, he emigrated to Oneida County. To Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were born five children: Nicholas, who is engaged in farming in Oneida County; John, a capitalist of Xenia, Ohio; Catherine, whose home is in Oneida County, N. Y.; Charles W., the subject of this sketch, and Charlotte, wife of John Vanduson, of Howell, Mich. The parents were members of the Baptist Church. The father was a most successful and enterprising farmer, and his death occurred in the spring of 1863, at the age of seventy years, Mrs. Edwards being called to her final rest three years later, in 1866, at the age of seventy-six years.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed upon a farm, and he received his education in the common schools. At the age of nineteen he left home, and engaged in buying and selling stock, which he continued until the autumn of 1862, when he went to Peoria to feed cattle in the distilleries, where he remained two years. At the expiration of that time, in 1864, he came to Louisa County, and purchased 1,067 acres of land, partly in Des

Moines County, and partly situated on section 36, Elliott Township. This tract was only partly improved, but he immediately began its cultivation, and now owns 2,000 acres, all of which are under fence. Their magnificent home, which was erected in 1876, and the large barn, one of the best in the county, together with other improvements, cost Mr. Edwards over \$20,000.

In 1853 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Lucia Lomis, a native of Oneida County, N. Y., and one child was born unto them, Charley, who died at the age of ten months. The death of the mother occurred in 1855, and on the 3d of July, 1860, Mr. Edwards led to the marriage altar Delia Merriam, a native of Oswego County, N. Y. They have an interesting family of three children—Fredrick C., William E. and Daisy L.

Mr. Edwards makes a specialty of raising stock, all of which is of the best grade. He now owns about 100 head of Polled-Angus cattle, and ships about 200 head per year. He is one of the energetic and progressive farmers of Louisa County, where he is universally known and highly esteemed as one of its best citizens. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are given on an accompanying page.



CYRUS MORGAN, of Wapello, who is a dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, was born in South Charleston, Clarke Co., Ohio, Sept. 13, 1833, and is the son of David and Catherine (Davison) Morgan. His father was born in Hagerstown, Md., and his mother in Greene County, Ohio, their sketch appearing elsewhere in this work. Our subject received a common-school education, and came to Wapello with his parents in 1858. He learned the harness-maker's trade in his father's shop, and after his death, which occurred in October, 1859, Cyrus joined his brothers in carrying on the business, continuing with them until 1873, when he sold out and opened his present store.

Mr. Morgan was married at Wapello, Iowa, Sept. 29, 1864, to Miss Clarissa Drake, daughter of John and Mary (Clark) Drake, pioneers of Wapello of 1837. Mrs. Morgan was born and reared in this city, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr.

and Mrs. Morgan are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter: William C., Frank R. and Mary Drake, all born in Wapello. Mr. Morgan is independent in politics, and has been a member of the Wapello City Council. He is a worthy citizen and is highly respected.



MILTON CARPENTER, a farmer residing on section 1, Oakland Township, is one of the settlers of Louisa County of 1851. He was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1826, and is the fifth in a family of ten children, who were born to Cyril and Amanda (Mason) Carpenter, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Connecticut. The ancestry as far back as can be traced lived in these two States. Accompanied by his family, in 1837, Cyril Carpenter emigrated to Lake County, Ind., where he engaged in farming, and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in February, 1847, at the age of fifty years. During the War of 1812 he was drafted as a soldier, but sent a substitute. His wife survived him for seven years, dying in 1854.

Our subject was reared to farm life, receiving his education in the district schools of New York and Indiana, and later engaged in the lumber business near Crown Point, Lake Co., Ind., for several years. Making that his home until 1851, he then resolved to try his fortune in the West, and came to Louisa County, settling on section 1, Oakland Township. The following year he purchased forty acres of raw land, which he immediately began to improve, and from time to time has added to that tract until he now owns about 200 acres, situated in one of the finest farming districts of the State. All the improvements necessary to the model farm of the nineteenth century have been made, a nice residence has been erected, and the farm stocked with the best grade of Short-horn cattle.

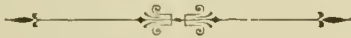
In 1859 Mr. Carpenter made an overland trip to California. While en route, on the 20th day of August, the party of which he was a member was attacked by the Indians, and the entire train was burned, four men being wounded, and one, Abel L.

Root, the partner of our subject, killed. Immediately joining another train of emigrants, Mr. Carpenter left the scene of the disaster, which occurred 150 miles north of Salt Lake City, and completed the trip. He remained in California until 1860, when he returned to his home by way of the Isthmus of Panama. During the late war he served as Captain of the home guard. His brother Charles, who enlisted in the 19th Iowa Infantry, at Wapello, for three years' service, was shot at the battle of Chipola, La., in 1862, and died from the effects of his wound.

On the 3d of July, 1848, in Lake County, Ind., Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Eleanor Hungerford, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of David and Eunice (Bostwick) Hungerford, who were also natives of that State. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1854 emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Oakland Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1856. His wife was called to her final home in 1863. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, three children were born: Adelaide A., now Mrs. Hesser, resides in Clay Center, Kan.; Ida is the wife of Mr. Nicholson, Judge of the Probate Court of Ness County, Kan.; and Ellie A., now Mrs. Morgan, also resides at Clay Center. In 1858 Mr. Carpenter was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, who died after an illness of two months. He was again married, in Washington County, Feb. 22, 1862, Mary Farley becoming his wife. She is a native of Ohio, and a daughter of James and Ellen (Taylor) Farley, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of England. In 1854 the parents emigrated to Winnebago County, Ill., where Mr. Farley, who is now nearly ninety years of age, makes his home with his children. His wife died in 1880, at the age of seventy years. By the second union seven children were born, three of whom are living: James Elmer, Charles Oscar and Arthur Alferd, who are at home. Those deceased are an infant, who died in Illinois, in 1865; Bertha, who died at the age of two years, five months and fifteen days, in 1876, and Roy, who died at the age of eleven months, in 1879.

Mr. Carpenter is one of the prominent and progressive farmers of Oakland Township. In 1865

he built his present residence, and every thing about his place shows him to be a man of thrift and enterprise. He takes great interest in political affairs, casting his ballot with the Democratic party, and has held several offices of public trust. For the past twenty-two years he has held the office of Secretary of the School Board, and is now Township Clerk. He assisted in organizing some of the school districts in his township, and has been prominent in the promotion of any enterprise for the public welfare. Since his arrival in the county he has witnessed many of its most important changes, and has ever been regarded as one of its most worthy citizens. Mrs. Carpenter, who is a most estimable lady, is a member of the Christian Church at Columbus City.



JOSHUA LUCKY, one of the leading farmers of Union Township, and an early settler of Louisa County, is a native of Athens County, Ohio, and a son of James and Nancy (Speed) Lucky, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. The father was of Irish descent, and the paternal grandfather, William Lucky, was born on board a vessel while his parents were en route for America. The maternal grandfather, Simon Speed, was born in London, England, and was a silk weaver by trade. When a young man, prior to the Revolutionary War, he emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania, and when the Colonies could no longer submit to British oppression, true to his patriotic instincts, he enlisted in their defense, and served during a greater part of the war.

James Lucky, the father of our subject, was reared upon a farm, and when a young lad removed with his parents to Ohio, settling in Athens County. In that new and almost unbroken country he grew to manhood, and there wedded Nancy Speed. To them was born a family of sixteen children, fourteen of whom lived to be adults, and six are now living: William, born Oct. 31, 1807, is a blacksmith living in Eugene City, Lane Co., Ore.; Sarah, widow of Josiah Merritt, whose home is in Washington Territory; Joshua; Lucy, widow of Edward Palmer, now living in Michigan; Nancy F., who wedded

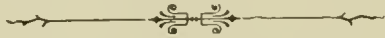
David Hougland, of Adams County, Iowa; and James C., a farmer of Warren County, Iowa.

Our subject was born Jan. 27, 1817, and his boyhood days were passed upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty he left the parental roof, and came to Iowa in 1837, locating in Des Moines County, where he worked in the mill in Augusta from March until October. Going to Vicksburg at the end of that time, he was there employed in chopping cordwood for about four months, after which he returned to his native State, and there remained until 1853. In the meantime he was united in marriage with Margaret Means, their union being celebrated Oct. 26, 1841. The lady was born in Washington County, Pa., Dec. 14, 1823, and is the only daughter of George and Agnes (Cubbison) Means, who were also natives of the Keystone State. By their union six children have been born: Jeremiah, who is a farmer of Cherokee County, Kan.; Mary Jane, now the wife of Reuben Fisher, a capitalist of Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kan.; James M., who is clerking in a bank in Melvern, Kan.; Joseph C., who is engaged in farming in Washington County, Iowa; William, a carriage manufacturer, of Washington, Iowa; Sarah E., wife of William McGuire, of Barber County, Kan.

After his marriage Mr. Lucky rented a farm in Ohio until 1853, when he emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling on section 18, Union Township, where he bought 110 acres of raw land. Immediately beginning its improvement, and sparing neither expense nor labor, he has now one of the best farms in the county, and has added to his original purchase until at present it comprises 400 acres. Since 1862 Mrs. Lucky has been a devoted member of the Church of God, and is one of its most liberal contributors and active workers. Politically, Mr. Lucky is a Republican, having supported that party ever since its organization. He was always strongly opposed to slavery, and earnestly advocated its abolition. He is one of the prosperous farmers of the county, for success comes to those who earnestly labor for it. He commenced life as a day laborer, but by good management, fair dealing and enterprise, and the assistance of his estimable wife, he has gained a comfortable

competence. They have reared a family of children of whom they may justly be proud, as they are all respected men and women, and are a credit to the honored name of Lucky. As a citizen, Mr. Lucky is highly respected, and though his life has been quiet and uneventful, his years have been passed in honest toil, such as has won for him the confidence and good-will of the community.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and often the settlers had trouble with the Indians. At one time his son Samuel, an uncle of Joshua, was captured by the savages when about eight years of age, and held in captivity for about ten years, but did not succeed in finding his father's family until he was about twenty-four years of age.



ALFRID LIMBOCKER, deceased, who was one of the honored pioneers of Louisa County, was born June 9, 1811, in Genesee County, N. Y. He was of humble parentage and one of a large family of children. Having but limited educational advantages at his command, his education was mostly acquired by experience and observation of the ways of life and the actions of men. He was a millwright by trade, but followed farming during his early life. His first trip from his native county was made to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he aided in the erection of the first lighthouse. At the early age of ten he began life's battle for himself. Securing work he gave most of his earnings to his father to help support the large family. Leaving the parental roof when quite young, he went as a raftsman down to Jackson County, Ind., where he formed the acquaintance of Miss Lucintha M. Morrison, a native of Tennessee; the acquaintance ripened into love, and on the 8th of February, 1832, their union was celebrated. Mr. Limbocker then located in Jennings County, and in the midst of the heavy timber developed a farm. He was also engaged in the cultivation of another farm in that county, and was there for some time engaged in the mercantile business, and also in keeping a hotel.

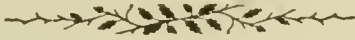
Desiring to come West our subject set to work

to provide the means of transportation, as there were no railroads at that time. He made the woodwork for two wagons, and then traded a cow for the iron necessary to complete them. Having four small horses he loaded his household effects into the wagons, and followed the tide of emigration, which was steadily flowing westward. He reached the Territory of Iowa in 1845, and landing in Louisa County, rented a farm of Col. W. W. Garner for three years. Starting with but a cash capital of \$7, little by little he added to it until he became one of the prosperous and well-to-do farmers of the county. For three years he rented land, but in 1848 bought 120 acres of timber land and eighty acres of prairie on section 9, Columbus City Township, which he immediately began to improve and convert into a home. In 1851 he added another 80-acre tract to his original purchase, it also being situated on section 9, and soon afterward he removed to that portion of the farm, where he made his home until the time of his death. By his energy, enterprise, fair dealing and good management, as time passed he was enabled to add to his farm, until he owned over 600 acres of land in Columbus City Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Limbocker were the parents of ten children: John S., a leading farmer and stock-raiser residing in Columbus City Township; William E., who died near Ottawa, Kan., in 1882; Alfred S., who was a member of the 11th Iowa Infantry, died at Shiloh just after the battle which had there taken place; Jeremiah M., who enlisted as a private in the 5th Iowa Cavalry, was promoted to the Captaincy, and is now living in Ft. Scott, Kan.; Mary A. is deceased; George W., who was the First Lieutenant of Company C, 11th Iowa Infantry, died in March, 1865; Cynthia is the wife of John W. Hawes, a farmer of Columbus City Township; Sarah G. died in infancy; Marcus N., a resident farmer of Columbus City Township, and Albert P. complete the family.

Mr. Limbocker died Oct. 20, 1882. He was a man honored and loved for his many kind acts, his charitableness and willingness to help a friend in need. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he gave liberally to its support, took great interest in its welfare, and in the advancement of his Mas-

ter's cause. In his death the county lost one of her most valued and respected citizens, who was one of Nature's noblemen. He had served as one of the Supervisors of the county, and was a member of the board for several years. Mrs. Limbocker, who was also a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady beloved for her many excellencies of character, died on the 23d of March, 1863.



ROBERT F. NEWELL, an honored pioneer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 23, Concord Township, was born in Holmes and reared in Wayne (now Ashland) County, Ohio, in 1818, and was the youngest in a family of six children born to Thomas and Harriet (Flaherty) Newell, his father being a native of Washington County, Pa., and the mother of Frederick County, Md. The paternal grandparents, James and Mary Newell, at an early day settled in proximity to the fort, near the present city of Wheeling, W. Va., in what is now the State of Ohio. The grandfather was a native of Ireland, and after his emigration to America he engaged in farming in Ohio. The maternal grandparents, Amasa and Mary (Ridgley) Flaherty, were natives of Maryland. The grandfather was in the Revolutionary War under the command of Gen. Washington for six years and seven months, and for his services received a pension. He died at a ripe old age in Richland County, Ohio, where the death of his wife also occurred.

The parents of our subject went to Ohio in 1787, when children, at a time when there were but few settlements, and the towns and cities were not built. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and bought and improved a farm in Wayne County, Ohio, making it his home until 1839, when, accompanied by his family, he settled on section 23, Concord Township, and entered 400 acres of land. He carried on farming until his death, which occurred in 1858, at the age of seventy-five years and three months. His excellent wife died in 1846, at the age of fifty-seven years, and both were held in high esteem in the community where they resided.

Robert F. Newell has spent his entire life since

1839 in Louisa County, Iowa. He had previously received his education in the district schools of Ohio, and since attaining his majority has followed the occupation of farming. In Wapello County, in an Indian trading-post, near Eddyville, he was united in marriage with Christina Newell, their union being celebrated on the 31st of December, 1843. She is a native of Logan County, Ohio, and a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (McNey) Newell, who were born in Kentucky. Her father was a farmer and moved to Ohio, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1853, at the age of seventy-four years. His estimable wife survived him until 1863, when she too departed this life, at the age of seventy-four years.

After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon the farm in Concord Township, which still continues to be their home, and for almost forty-five years have shared life's joys and sorrows, its pleasures and pains, which come alike to all. Nine children have there been born to them, and eight are yet living: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Cushman, is living in Wyoming; Thomas is married and resides in Concord Township; Caroline, wife of L. A. Riley, makes her home in Wapello; Hugh died Sept. 16, 1851, at the age of eighteen months; Mary, now Mrs. Curtis, is living in Concord Township; John is married, and resides in Albany County, Wyo.; William, who is also married, is living in Albany County; Robert is married, and makes his home in Wyoming; Harriet C., now Mrs. Sidman, is living in Norton County, Kan. Mr. Newell and his wife have given their children good educations, such as would fit them for the practical duties of this life, and they are now all respected men and women.

Mr. Newell is the owner of 443 acres of land in Concord Township, 400 of which are under cultivation and highly improved. The farm is pleasantly situated about four and one-half miles from Columbus Junction, and four miles from Letts, and is well stocked with a good grade of horses and cattle. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has held various offices in the township and county, having been Justice of the Peace, Constable, Assessor, Supervisor and County Commissioner, and he has also assisted in organizing some of the school districts of

the township. Socially, Mr. Newell is a member of Triangular Lodge No. 245, A. F. & A. M., is one of its charter members, and held the office of Secretary for a number of years. He was one of the very earliest settlers of Concord Township, it requiring all of the citizens of that time to raise his log cabin. He has seen the full development of the county, and endured all the trials and privations incident to pioneer life. The winter of 1842-43 was one of great severity, but all such hardships were cheerfully borne, and to such men Louisa County owes its present prosperity and high rank in the great State of Iowa.



JOSEPH F. HIGBEE, residing on section 33, Marshall Township, is now the oldest settler living on the south side of the Iowa River in Louisa County. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1806, and is the son of James and Mary (Finten) Higbee. He resided in his native county until 1823, there receiving his education, but at that date removed with the family to Crawford County, Ohio. After making that their home for a time they removed to Berrien County, Mich., where the death of the parents occurred, the father departing this life in 1844, and the mother the year following.

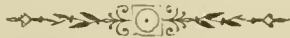
On the 2d of July, 1829, Mr. Higbee was united in marriage with Miss Rachel G. Matthews, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1813. She is a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Hamilton) Matthews, her father a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and her mother of New Jersey. Not being pleased with the State of Michigan, our subject resolved to make his home in Iowa. He crossed the river at Burlington Sept. 1, 1836, and on the 9th of that month settled upon a farm of 227 acres on what is now section 4, Marshall Township. At the land sale in Burlington in November, 1838, he purchased the claim, and immediately began the improvement of the land, which was at that time entirely uncultivated. At the time of his arrival the Indians were the owners of the county seat, now called Wapello, and they gave to Mr. Higbee the name of "Good Shemoka Man," mean-

ing good white man, and to Mrs. Higbee "Good Squaw." They were frequent visitors of the cottage, some of them stopping there nearly every day. On one occasion, while Mrs. Higbee was washing, an old Indian who was under the influence of liquor, accompanied by his squaw, came to the cabin and asked Mr. Higbee how he would like to swap squaws, but our subject, feeling entirely content with the lady of his choice, declined to make the trade. Long since the Indians, who were then so numerous, have died or been driven westward by the ever advancing white man, and one by one the old settlers answer the call of Him Who doeth all things well, until Mr. and Mrs. Higbee are almost the only pioneers of the days of the "thirties" who are still living. The little cabin into which they moved on their arrival in Louisa County, and where so many happy days were passed, has long since given way to a more commodious residence. Even the old timber that stood upon the homestead has died, and a new growth has taken its place, Nature teaching us the lesson of life and death, of one generation giving place to another; but though the old pioneers will pass away, their works and deeds are not forgotten.

On the 2d of July, 1888, Mr. Higbee and his wife saw the close of fifty-nine years of wedded life, which has been full of sunshine and happiness, darkness and sorrow, such as come to all in this world. Fifteen children were born to this worthy couple, making glad the hearts of the parents: Mary A., who was born Sept. 2, 1830, is now the wife of Joseph Story, a resident of Parsons, Kan.; Joshua W. was born Dec. 9, 1831; Jonathan was born June 12, 1833; Emmarancy, born June 13, 1835, is now the wife of William Miller, who owns the old homestead of the family; James was born Nov. 7, 1836, and his sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Rebecca, born Nov. 16, 1838, is the wife of William Skinner, a resident farmer of Marshall Township; Joseph, a merchant of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born Sept. 19, 1840; Minerva, born Aug. 14, 1842, is the wife of Martin Ranshenberger, a broker residing in Cherokee County, Iowa; Julius, born Aug. 6, 1844, died in 1853 at the age of nine years; Clarissa, born Jan. 24, 1847, died on the 3d of March following; William, born April 3, 1848, is

a resident farmer of Cherokee County, Iowa; Lovina Clatissa, born May 19, 1850, died March 23, 1864; Uriah, born Sept. 25, 1852, is engaged in farming in Washington County, Col.; Sylvester, born May 3, 1854, died Feb. 19, 1876; Susan, born March 29, 1856, is the wife of Thomas Martin, a farmer of Marshall Township.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Higbee have long passed the meridian of life, they are both remarkably well preserved. Seven years ago Mrs. Higbee received a paralytic stroke, from which she has never recovered, yet she bears her trial with contentment and is an example of Christian patience. Mr. Higbee is now in his eighty-third year, yet he retains his physical and mental powers in a wonderful degree. In 1833 these old people united with the Christian Church, and for fifty-seven years have nobly espoused the cause of their Master. Mr. Higbee has filled all the township offices, and in all matters of public or private trust has been the soul of honor. In his political views he has ever supported the principles of the Democratic party. Not only as the oldest living pioneer south of the Iowa River, but as a citizen, neighbor and friend, does Mr. Higbee receive the respect and esteem of the community.



HON. JAMES SIMPSON HURLEY, an honored pioneer of Louisa County, and a prominent member of the Iowa bar, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, on the 18th of May, 1829, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Downs) Hurley. His father was a native of New Jersey, born about 1793, and the paternal grandfather of our subject was an earnest patriot of the American Revolution, bearing a conspicuous part in that great struggle which resulted in founding the grandest nation on the face of the earth. The noble principle of patriotism that animated the hero of 1876 has been transmitted to his posterity, and the Hurleys of the nineteenth century have never been found wanting in devotion to their country.

The mother of our subject was born in New Jersey, and was a woman of superior mental powers, liberal education, and possessed many excellencies

of character that eminently fitted her for the care of her children in a country devoid of the advantages of education and society. It was to her unremitting care and instruction that J. S. Hurley is indebted for the material education of his youth, and the inculcation of the moral principles that formed his character, and which have governed his actions through a long life of activity and usefulness.

David Hurley, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, was a pioneer of Champaign County, Ohio, and a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, as commonly known. He emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1840, with his family, and settled on a farm near Wapello. James S., then a lad of eleven years, worked on his father's farm, and four years later began attending the district schools, which had then become an established fact, and where he had the advantage of such instruction as the pioneer schoolmaster could impart. From the death of his father, in March, 1846, until 1852, he devoted himself to the care of the farm, and aided in maintaining the family. He then entered upon an academic course at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., but six months later was obliged to return to the farm and assume its management. In the meantime he entered upon a course of reading for the legal profession, under the preceptorship of B. F. Wright, and during the winter of 1853-54 attended the law school at Dubuque. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1854, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Wapello. In 1855 Mr. Hurley was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Louisa County, which office also involved the duties of the County Judge during the absence of that official. His first election was to fill a vacancy, which was followed by an election for the full term of two years, and during a portion of such term of service he was required to perform the duties of those offices. At the close of his term he continued the practice of his profession at Wapello, and in the fall of 1861 was elected by the Republicans to represent the Fourteenth District in the State Senate for the term of four years, beginning in January in the year 1862. During the first session of that Legislature the most important committee on

which he was called to serve was that of Schools and Universities, and among others that on New Counties and on Commerce. It was during that session that Mr. Hurley introduced and managed the bill for the settlement of claims for swamp lands, which were given the State by Act of Congress of 1850. By the provisions of that bill a vast amount of valuable land was reclaimed by the State. There were two regular and one special session during these four years. In the regular session of 1864 Mr. Hurley was on the Committee on Incorporation and on Banks, and was Chairman of the Committee on the State Library. In the latter committee he had charge of the bill which finally became a law, placing this library upon a substantial basis, and it now stands the fourth best in the United States, the tabular statement of State Libraries being: New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa and California. For his earnest championship of this bill Mr. Hurley was bitterly assailed by the partisan press for the expense incurred, but the wisdom of the measure is now universally conceded, and the possession of the library is the pride of the State.

In 1866 Mr. Hurley was elected President of the Agricultural Society of Louisa County, which at that time did not possess a dollar's worth of property. At the expiration of four years, when he retired, the association was the owner of property to the amount of \$4,000. In 1868 he conceived the idea of building a railroad from Burlington to Cedar Rapids, to connect with the road then being built from the latter city northward. At a meeting called at Burlington for the purpose of organizing the company, Mr. Hurley presented articles of incorporation, which were adopted, and the company was formed. He was elected a Director and a member of the Executive Committee, and served in both capacities until the completion of the road. In the fall of 1869 he was again elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, and during the first session was appointed on the Judiciary, Constitutional Amendments and Bank Committees, and was Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. In the second session, commencing in January, 1872, he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and member of the Committee on Elections, Congres-

sional Districts, and compensation of public officers. During that session he introduced the bill enlarging the powers of the Circuit Judges, reducing the number in each judicial district, and enlarging their salaries, which bill became a law; he also introduced a bill for the increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which likewise became a law. This regular session adjourned for the consideration of the revision of the laws, which resulted in what is known as the code of 1873. In strict justice to Mr. Hurley it should be said that he was indefatigable in the discharge of his legislative duties, and was the author of important bills which have proved of great value to the commonwealth. During the term of eight years of service as a Legislator, he was ever true to the best interests of the people, always ready to promote wise and useful legislation, and on retiring left a record of which his constituents and friends are deservedly proud.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Hurley has won a foremost place among the many able lawyers of Iowa. In 1871 he formed a partnership with John Hale, under the firm name of Hurley & Hale, which connection has continued seventeen years, and the firm has a large practice which extends to all the State and Federal courts of Iowa. In early life Mr. Hurley affiliated with the Whig party, but on the disintegration of that organization he was among the first to join in the formation of the Republican party, of which he has since been an earnest and consistent member. In 1880 he had the honor of being chosen a district delegate to represent Iowa at the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, and participated in the nomination of James A. Garfield for President.

In May, 1857, at Garrettsville, Portage Co., Ohio, Mr. Hurley was united in marriage with Miss Martha N. Garrett, who was born in that city, which was named in honor of her paternal grandfather. She is a daughter of Elisha and Nancy (Eicher) Garrett. Nine children have been born to them, five sons and four daughters, of whom all the daughters and one son are yet living.

Forty-eight years have passed since Mr. Hurley, a lad of eleven years of age, first set foot within the bounds of Louisa County, then a wilderness



W. FURNAS.



MARIA FURNAS.

just opening to the influence of civilization. Here he grew to manhood, assuming the duties and responsibilities of a man, and here has passed the eventful portion of his life. His course has been such that it has received the cordial indorsement of his old neighbors and fellow-citizens, who, appreciating his ability, strict integrity and sterling worth, have frequently chosen him to public positions of honor and trust, and thus have testified to their esteem, respect and confidence.



WILKINSON FURNAS, residing on section 7, Grand View Township, is the eldest son of Benjamin and Mary (Patty) Furnas, and was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1827. His parents were natives of that State, and there the father engaged in farming until 1857, when he came to Louisa County, Iowa, settling near Letts. His death occurred on the 20th day of May, 1880, at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother died in 1867, at the age of fifty-nine years.

Wilkinson Furnas was reared to farm life and attended the district schools of his native State. He was united in marriage with Maria Booher in 1846, in Montgomery County, Ohio, of which county she was a native. Her parents, Samuel and Mary (Beadshear) Booher, were born in Pennsylvania, and after their marriage they moved to the State of Ohio when the country was all new and uncultivated. They settled on a farm near Dayton, where the father resided until his death, which occurred in September, 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife died when she was quite young.

Mr. and Mrs. Furnas began their domestic life in Montgomery County, Ohio, but later moved to Shelby County, where they remained until the spring of 1853, and then came to Iowa, locating in Muscatine for a short time, until Mr. Furnas could find a more suitable location. He soon purchased a farm of 320 acres of partly improved land on section 17, Grand View Township, Louisa County, where he lived for seven or eight years, and then traded for a tract of 160 acres on section 7 of the

same township, and forty acres in Concord Township. He now is the owner of a good farm of 200 acres in Grand View and Concord Townships, and also twenty-four acres within the corporation of Letts. This land is highly cultivated, and comprises one of the best farms in the township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Furnas have been born nine children—George B., Mary Ann, Mark P., Maria Jane, Samuel B., Sarah E., Emma Isabel, Edgar Elwood and William Henry. Mary Ann is now Mrs. Siverly, and resides in Oakland Township, Louisa County; Mark P., who is engaged in farming, is married and lives in Letts; George resides at home, but works at his trade of wagon-making in Letts; Maria J., now Mrs. Watson, resides in Johnson County, Iowa; Samuel, who is married and living in Story County, Iowa, is a traveling salesman; Sarah E., now Mrs. Eliason, is living in Muscatine County, Iowa; Emma Isabel has been engaged in teaching music for the past five years, and is very successful. The other children are all at home, and there is also an adopted daughter, a little girl.

Mr. Furnas is not an active politician, but casts his vote with the Republican party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Letts. During the thirty-five years' residence of Mr. and Mrs. Furnas, the great torrent of human migration and improvement has been making incessant changes in Louisa County. Since their settlement the land where the village of Letts is now situated was entered, and other improvements have rapidly been made. Mr. Furnas assisted in organizing part of the school districts in this township, and the first school was taught on his farm in a log cabin for two terms. He examined the first teacher, and after the war erected a school building, which was also used for preaching, Sunday-school and singing-school. Mr. Furnas always keeps the latest and best improved farm machinery on hand, and has ample buildings provided for its protection from the weather. He is the owner of a sheller and feed-mill combined, being able to shell and do feed grinding at the same time, at the rate of fifty bushels an hour. It is enclosed and placed on wheels, he hauling it from farm to farm and doing all the work in the neighborhood. He also has a fraction engine, which does shelling and threshing through-

out the neighborhood, and he and his son are now building a threshing-machine on the farm.

The publishers take pleasure in presenting the portraits of Mr. Furnas and his estimable wife on a preceding page.



WILLIAM W. WILLEY, a representative farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 7, Union Township, is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, born April 13, 1830, and a son of George and Nancy (Wescott) Willey. The paternal grandfather of our subject, William P. Willey, was a native of Delaware, and a house carpenter by trade, but after going to Ohio, which he did at an early day, engaged in farming. Entering a large tract of land, he developed a farm in the midst of the forest, and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1865, at the age of eighty years.

George Willey, was born in West Virginia, of German ancestry, and when a lad removed with his parents to Ohio about the year 1815. He was one of the pioneers of that State, and aided in its improvement and development. By trade he was a miller, but in later life engaged in farming. In the new country which became his home he formed the acquaintance of Miss Nancy Wescott, who was born in Providence, R. I., of English descent, and there their union was celebrated. After his marriage Mr. Willey obtained a farm in Ohio, and engaged in its cultivation for several years. In 1833 he began milling, but the later years of his life were spent in merchandising in Hopkinsville, Ohio. His death occurred Jan. 3, 1857, at the age of fifty years, and his wife died in 1883, when eighty years of age.

To George Willey and his wife was born a family of seven children: William W. is the first in order of birth; Henry is a minister of the United Brethren Church, and belongs to the Des Moines Conference; Sylvester S. is a farmer of Noble County, Ohio; George E., who is a mechanic, resides in Stanislaus County, Cal.; Abbie is the wife of William Fulkerth, also of Stanislaus County; Sarah wedded John Coyl, whose home is in Vinton County,

Ohio, and Austin is also living in Stanislaus County. The parents of these children were both members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Willey was a man strong in his convictions, prominent in the promotion of temperance, and a great friend to education. In his political views he was a Democrat, one who took great interest in political affairs, and was well informed on all the leading questions of the day, both State and National.

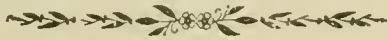
Our subject grew to manhood in his native State, and there learned the miller's trade. He received his education at the common schools, and at the age of twenty left the parental roof, and for several years worked at the carpenter's trade. On the 3d of August, 1854, he led to the marriage altar Miss Eliza J. Geddes, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of James Geddes, who was born in Scotland. Her mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Conkle, was of German descent.

To Mr. and Mrs. Willey have been born thirteen children, and nine of that number are yet living: Ira G., who is engaged in farming in Washington County, Iowa; John W., also a farmer of that county; Ora S., at home; Nellie, wife of H. L. Orris, of Washington County; Nannie, James Harlan, Charles, Frank and Walter Vincent, yet reside with their parents. Those deceased are: Ruth, who died in infancy; Elmanda, who died when three years old; Mary E., who died in childhood; and Elberta, who died March 7, 1883, at the age of twenty-two years.

In 1856 Mr. Willey first became a resident of Iowa, locating at that time in Washington County, where he made his home for three years, and then came to Louisa County. Purchasing seventy acres of raw land on section 7, Union Township, he immediately began its improvement, and has added to it until he now owns 240 acres, which are in a fine state of cultivation, and comprise one of the best farms in the county. His fine residence was erected at a cost of \$2,000, and his barn and other out-buildings necessary to a well-regulated farm are models of convenience.

Mr. Willey has served as Justice of the Peace for several terms, and has also held other township offices, in which he has proved an efficient officer, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity.

He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as Class-Leader. He is an active worker in the Sunday-school, in which he is a successful teacher, and does all in his power to advance its interests. He casts his ballot for the Republican party, and is in favor of the prohibitory law. He is a correspondent of the *Safeguard*, over the *nom de plume* of Vance, is well informed on all matters of general interest, and is highly respected both as a citizen and friend by all who know him.



MBISSINGER, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 32, Jefferson Township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1825. His parents, George and Margaret Bissinger, had a family of four children, of whom our subject was the youngest. The father was a carpenter by trade, and died in his native land in 1853, aged eighty-two years. His good wife died at the age of forty-five years, in 1835.

Our subject received his education in his native land, and in accordance with its laws he entered the army at the age of twenty-one, and was in the service for six years. Thinking that the New World furnished a better field for his labors, Mr. Bissinger, in 1855, boarded the vessel "Concordia," at Bremen, in August, and after a rough voyage which lasted forty-two days landed at New York. Going directly to St. Clair, Mich., he was there employed in a foundry, having previously learned the blacksmith's trade in Germany. In May, 1856, he came to Louisa County, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for awhile, and then purchased forty acres of land on section 32, in 1860, which furnished the foundation for his present farm.

On the 4th of September, 1861, Mr. Bissinger responded to the country's call for troops, and enlisted for a three-years service, becoming a member of Company K, Engineers of the West. This regiment was all composed of mechanics, and was mustered into service at St. Louis. Its duty was to build and destroy. It was engaged in the battles at Island No. 10, New Madrid and Vicksburg, then constructed the railroad from Johnsonville to Nash-

ville, after which it proceeded to Lookout Mountain, was engaged in the battle of Chattanooga, and was with Sherman on the march to the sea. At Corinth Mr. Bissinger was taken sick and confined in the hospital for some time. He was mustered out of service at Atlanta in 1864. He has never yet fully recovered his health, and is not able to work more than half the time.

Returning to Louisa County after the close of the war, our subject immediately began the improvement of his farm, which he has increased in extent until he now owns 240 acres, all under cultivation. He raises Poland-China hogs, Polled-Angus and Durham cattle, and also has a good grade of horses upon his farm. He takes an active interest in political matters, and casts his vote with the Republican party. He has served as Road Supervisor and School Director, and assisted in organizing the school district in his township.

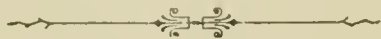
In September, 1865, Mr. Bissinger was united in marriage with Magdalene Fath, a native of Germany, who came to America when two years of age with her parents, Christian and Rosanna (Keiser) Fath, who, after landing in America, settled in Louisa County, where they made their home until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Bissinger are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, at Wapello. Seven living children grace their union—George, Lydia, Anna, Charley, Esther, Jacob and Oretta, who are all at home. Rosanna, their eldest, died Jan. 24, 1873. Our subject is pleasantly situated five miles from the city of Wapello, and is one of the respected citizens of the county. He takes an active interest in every enterprise for the good of the community, and is a member of Taylor Post No. 153, G. A. R.



JOHN H. CROW, a general farmer of Louisa County, residing in Port Louisa Township, was born Aug. 26, 1838, at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, and is a son of William and Catherine Crow, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Virginia. His father was among the pioneers of Louisa County. When our subject was but ten years old the death of his mother occurred,

after which he went to live with his grandparents. When the first call for troops to serve three months was made by the Government in 1861, John Crow was among those who responded, and he became a member of Company C, 1st Iowa Infantry. At the expiration of that time he re-enlisted, in the 33d Iowa Infantry, becoming a member of Company B, and serving three years as Sergeant. He participated in the following battles: Springfield, Mo.; Helena, Ark.; Little Rock, Saline River, Spanish Fort, Mobile, Ala., and various skirmishes. Though serving for over three years he never lost a day through sickness, but always gallantly did his duty in defense of the old flag that now floats so proudly over the united country. After receiving his discharge he returned to his home and worked upon a farm, which he rented for a number of years.

During the autumn of 1866 Mr. Crow was united in marriage with Mrs. Hester Snyder, widow of Philip Snyder, and daughter of Mr. McGrew. Seven children have been born of this union: Martha S., wife of J. C. McCleary, a resident of Muscatine, Iowa; Frank V., Archibald, Charles E., Frederick, Everett and Russell, are yet inmates of the paternal home. By her first marriage Mrs. Crow had one son, H. H. Snyder, now residing with our subject. Mr. Crow's occupation is that of general farming, and he now owns forty acres of land. He has held various township offices of trust, and politically, is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He takes an active interest in public affairs, is always ready to aid in the advancement of any enterprise for the good of the community, and is one of the respected citizens of Port Louisa Township.



S C. WOLFORD, a farmer residing on section 3, Oakland Township, was born in Alleghany County, Md., in 1842. His parents, Benjamin and Elsie (Davison) Wolford, had a family of thirteen children, of whom he was the sixth in order of birth. His father was a native of Bedford County, Pa., while his mother was born in Alleghany County, Md., where their union was celebrated. Benjamin Wolford spent his en-

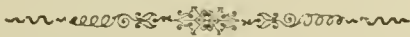
tire life in farming. In 1855, accompanied by his family, he emigrated to Ohio, settling in Coshocton County, where he bought and improved a farm, upon which he made his home until his death, in the fall of 1865, at the age of fifty-nine years. His excellent wife still survives, and now makes her home with one of her sons. She is now seventy-three years of age, and is in good health.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon a farm, and his education was received in the district schools of Maryland and Ohio. He enlisted, Aug. 5, 1862, in defense of the Union, becoming a member of Company H, 95th Ohio Infantry. He was mustered into service at Camp Zanesville, Ohio, whence he proceeded to the front. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, was with Sherman on the march to the sea, the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After three years' service he was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 21, 1865. Being mustered out of service he returned to Coshocton County, Ohio, and thence removed to Iowa, settling in Oakland Township, Louisa County, in 1865, where he secured employment as a farm laborer by the month.

On the 9th of January, 1868, in Muscatine, Iowa, Mr. Wolford led to the marriage altar Miss Lizzie Van Horn, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Baughman) Van Horn, who were also natives of the Keystone State. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1850 removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, making that his home until coming to Iowa, in the spring of 1865. He located on section 23, Oakland Township, there residing until his death, which occurred Sept. 18, 1874, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. His wife, who is a most estimable lady, makes her home with our subject, and is now eighty-six years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolford are the parents of six children: William H., Edwin C., Anna Laura, Dora Belle, Charles Francis and Essa May, all at home. After his marriage Mr. Wolford settled upon the farm where he now resides. With his brother he bought 160 acres of raw prairie, and immediately began its development. Many improvements have since been made, and the land now comprises one

of the best farms in the township. It is pleasantly situated about five miles from Conesville, and ten miles from Columbus Junction, and is well stocked with a good grade of Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs. Politically, Mr. Wolford is a Democrat. He has held various offices of trust, served as Township Trustee for nine years, and is now serving as Justice of the Peace. He assisted in organizing some of the school districts of his township, and takes great interest in promoting all enterprises for the public benefit. He ranks among the highly respected and enterprising farmers of Louisa County.



DR. JOHN BELL was the first physician who settled in Morning Sun Township, he taking up his residence there in 1840. Little is known of his history except that he was a very eccentric man, always whistling or singing while driving across the wild prairie to make a call. His first sleigh, sledge or pung was considered a great curiosity, being a large dry-goods box for a body, with a trap door, and a small aperture cut in front through which the lines were placed. From Morning Sun he went to Wapello, Iowa, where his death occurred.



LAUREN P. WELLS, dealer in flour and feed at Wapello, is a native of New York, and was born at Canton, St. Lawrence County, on the 14th of January, 1825. His parents were Russell and Chloe (Paddock) Wells. The father was born in Rhode Island, and removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in early life, where he was engaged in farming. The mother was a native of Bennington, Vt. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, receiving a liberal education, and when twenty-two years of age went to Angola, Ind., where he was employed in teaching school and in farming for two years. From Indiana he returned to New York, spending about six years in Syracuse in various undertakings, and in 1855 came to Iowa, locating in Wapello, where he has resided

continuously since. On coming to this city Mr. Wells bought out the Wapello *Intelligencer*, an independent journal, which he conducted for two years, when he sold out and engaged in merchandising, continuing in that line of business until 1878. He then sold out and again engaged in journalism, buying out the Wapello *Times*, which he published as a Democratic paper until July, 1882, when, not being satisfied with the financial prospects of the concern, he sold out and engaged in his present business.

On the 12th of December, 1858, at Wapello, Iowa, Mr. Wells was united in marriage with Miss Eliza A. Leland, daughter of Gale Leland, of the Western Reserve, Ohio, formerly of New York. Mrs. Wells was born in Central New York, but was reared in Ohio. Three children were born of this union, all daughters: Helen Virginia is book-keeper and cashier for the Cedar Falls Paper Mill Company; Laura Edna is engaged as a teacher in the Cedar Falls schools, and Eugenia Blanche is a clerk in the Wapello post-office.

Mr. Wells is a veteran Democrat, whom neither fear nor favor ever diverted from the defense of his honest political opinions. During the dark and trying days of the late war, when in Iowa to be a Democrat was considered the next thing to being a criminal, Mr. Wells and Jesse Harris frequently constituted the entire delegation to the Democratic County Convention. Nothing daunted, they organized the convention, nominated a ticket, and had it printed and circulated throughout the county. Mr. Wells has lived to see the principles for which he contended vindicated, with his party in possession of the executive department of the Government, having a fair majority in the Lower House and a tie in the Upper House of Congress, while a prominent and eminent Democratic lawyer has recently been appointed to the Chief-Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States. At home the changes have been equally gratifying, and at this writing, when the Louisa County Democratic Convention meets, instead of the two old veterans, a hundred or more earnest delegates are present, often indulging in pretty hot strife for the nominations.

Mr. Wells is as earnest a Mason as he is a Democrat, having been an active worker in the order

since becoming a member of Wapello Lodge No. 5. He has served as Master Mason fourteen terms, and is conceded by all to be the best authority on the subject of Masonry in the lodge, and the most expert in conducting its operations. He has also been a member of Louisa Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., for many years. Mr. Wells has held many local offices of honor and trust. He has been chosen Mayor of Wapello several times, and served with fidelity to the best interests of the city. During his administration in that capacity he particularly distinguished himself in rivalling Gov. Larrabee in the matter of proclamations on the enforcement of the prohibitory law. As a neighbor and business man, Mr. Wells deserves and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.



A J. JONES, a farmer residing on section 11, Concord Township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1829, and is a son of John and Hannah (Kean) Jones, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of New Jersey. Her parents moved to Ohio at an early day, her father there engaging in farming until his death, which occurred in 1833, when our subject was about three years old. His excellent wife still survives him, and is now the widow of Jacob Storms. She now resides in Muscatine County, and is in good health for a lady of her age.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and has followed that occupation ever since attaining his majority. He was educated in the district schools of his native State, and in 1852, in Ross County, was united in marriage with Mary Ann Crute, who was born in Brown County, and was a daughter of James and Sarah (Bennington) Crute, who were natives of Ohio. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and resided in his native State until his death, which occurred several years ago. After his marriage Mr. Jones located upon the old homestead in Ross County, where he resided until the fall of 1865, when he made an overland trip to Louisa County, Iowa. He was twenty-one days on the road, and after reaching his destination settled on section 11, Concord Township, where he engaged in farming for four years.

In 1868 he purchased twelve acres of improved land on section 14, also renting land for some time, and in 1880 purchased another tract of forty acres on section 11 of the same township. He has since invested his money in town property in the village of Letts.

In 1872 Mr. Jones was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, who died after a short illness, at the age of forty-five years. By their union three children were born, all yet living: Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Storms, of Dallas County, Iowa; Caroline, now Mrs. Manning, who lives in Muscatine County, and Effie, now Mrs. Gipple, resides in Audubon County, Iowa. After the death of his first wife Mr. Jones was again married, in Louisa County, in 1873, becoming the husband of Aletta Beard, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Adrienna (Nevis) Beard, who were born in New Jersey, and who came to Louisa County in 1838, settling on section 14, Concord Township. The father entered and purchased a considerable tract of land, but only lived twenty days after his arrival in the county. Upon his wife devolved the responsibility of rearing and caring for her children, but nobly did she perform her arduous duties. She is yet living at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Mrs. Jones was the widow of James Madison Garrett, who was a native of Kentucky, but came to Iowa at an early day. After his marriage he located upon a farm on section 12, Concord Township, where he bought eighty acres of prairie land, which he greatly improved and made his home until the time of his death, which occurred in 1861, at the age of thirty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were born two children: Middleton, who died at the age of three years and eight months, and Elenora, yet living with her mother.

After his marriage Mr. Jones located upon the farm where he yet resides. He takes an active interest in political affairs, voting with the Democratic party, and a staunch supporter of its principles. He has held several offices of public trust, and several times has been elected a delegate to different conventions. His home is pleasantly situated about two and three-fourths miles from Letts. Mrs. Jones has witnessed many changes in both Louisa and Muscatine Counties, having spent the greater

part of her life in this vicinity. At the time of her arrival the present flourishing city of Muscatine was known as Bloomington, and contained but two or three log cabins. They had to go forty or fifty miles to mill, taking nearly a whole week to make the trip. Bands of Indians were seen strolling over the prairies, and all kinds of wild game abounded.



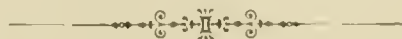
JOHN L. JARVIS, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 26, Morning Sun Township, was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 22, 1843, and is a son of John B. and Charlotte W. (Burgess) Jarvis, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Kentucky. The father left his native State at the age of fourteen, locating in Wayne County, Ind., where he became acquainted with and married Miss Charlotte W. Burgess, April 28, 1835. He then engaged in farming and teaming in that county until 1847. Five children were born unto them there: Walter S., who died in infancy; Caroline M., born May 17, 1837, died Oct. 21, 1866, in Louisa County, and was buried in Morning Sun Cemetery; Sarah E., born Jan. 11, 1839, became the wife of Eugene C. Lyman, a farmer of Henry County, Iowa, and her death occurred Dec. 29, 1871; James M., born Jan. 29, 1841, and now residing in Pueblo, Col., was united in marriage, July 31, 1877, in Mason County, Ill., with Susan Ismael, but her death occurred April 19, 1883.

In 1847, John B. Jarvis, accompanied by his family, emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, and for three or four months after their arrival lived in the home of Zadok Jarvis. In the meantime a cabin was being erected on the farm on section 26, where our subject now resides. On coming to this county the father purchased 320 acres of land, where he lived until his death, which occurred Feb. 10, 1880, at the age of seventy-two years, four months and twenty-eight days. His wife had passed to her last rest July 11, 1873, at the age of sixty-six years, four months and sixteen days. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being liberal in its support and active workers in its interest. Mr. Jarvis was a public-spirited man,

and in his political views was a supporter of the Democratic party.

The subject of this sketch came to Louisa County with his parents when four years of age. Here he received his education in the log school-house that stood on a plot of ground adjoining his father's land, though he attended school for one term in Morning Sun and one in Burlington. On his arrival in this county there were but thirteen houses from the south point of Virginia Grove, which received its name from a number of men who settled there in 1835, who formerly were residents of Virginia. In that year Mr. Guinn was selling a tract of land, and on making the deed was asked how the article should be headed, and decided that they should call it Virginia Grove.

For forty-one years Mr. Jarvis has lived upon the old homestead. On the 10th of June, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Samantha Siverly, who was born Dec. 18, 1845, in Morning Sun, Louisa Co., Iowa. Seven children graced this union: The first died in infancy; Charlotte J., born Oct. 17, 1871; Amanda M., July 29, 1873; John M., Nov. 4, 1874; Wilbur L., June 26, 1880; Austin C., Aug. 7, 1881, and Wesley R., born June 1, 1884, died August 2 of the same year. Mrs. Jarvis is a consistent and esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jarvis is now the owner of 378½ acres of land, all in one body in Morning Sun Township, 300 of which is tillable and highly cultivated. All the improvements necessary to a well-regulated farm have been made, and upon his land may be found good grades of all kinds of stock. In politics Mr. Jarvis has always identified himself with the Democratic party. He is ever ready to aid in the upbuilding of the community in which he resides, and is a man of sterling worth, who receives the respect and esteem of the entire community.



DAVID WALTER HERRICK, deceased, was a pioneer farmer of Wapello Township, of 1847, and was born near Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1821. His parents were John and Catherine (Van Schalk) Herrick. The

father was a native of New York, born of English parentage, and served as a soldier during the War of 1812. The grandfather of our subject on the paternal side served in the patriot army in the Revolution. On the mother's side the family was of Holland origin, being among the old Knickerbocker stock of New York.

David W. Herrick was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received a common-school education. He removed to Ohio in early life, and from there to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1847, settling in Wapello Township. On the 13th of November, 1848, at New Boston, Ill., he was united in marriage with Miss Zirelda Jamison, daughter of Merritt Jamison, who was a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and an early settler of Louisa County, Iowa. Fourteen children were born of their union, only three of whom lived to maturity—Kate C., Samuel J. and Anna Z. Kate C. is the wife of Milo J. Smith, President of the Wapello Canning Factory at Wapello, Iowa; Samuel J. married Miss Lou Rabold, and is engaged in the hardware and farm machinery business at Wapello; Anna Z. resides at Muscatine, Iowa.

Mr. Herrick was engaged in farming and stock-raising, and had a finely improved farm of 480 acres. He made a specialty of breeding blooded cattle, in which business he was quite successful. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Universalist in his religious views. His death occurred at his home Aug. 7, 1883. His good wife, who was a member of the same church to which her husband belonged, survived him, and died April 13, 1886. Mr. Herrick was a practical and successful farmer, an upright, honorable man, and was highly respected by all who knew him.



DAVID HURLEY, deceased. Among the highly respected pioneers of Louisa County none deserves more honorable mention than the subject of this sketch. He was born near Camden, N. J., about 1793, and his father, who was of Scotch descent, was an earnest patriot and bore a conspicuous part in the War of the Revolution. Our subject served an apprenticeship to

the blacksmith's trade, and removed to Champaign County, Ohio, during the early settlement of that region. After working at his trade in that county for a few years, he gave up blacksmithing and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Later he became a stock-dealer and drover, buying horses and cattle, which he would drive to Philadelphia or Baltimore to market.

About the year 1814, in Champaign County, Ohio, Mr. Hurley was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Downs, a lady of good education, possessed of superior mental attainments and many excellencies of character. Mrs. Hurley was a native of New Jersey, and ten children were born of their union, four sons and six daughters, who were all born in Ohio, and came to Iowa with their parents in 1840. John, who was a physician, married Miss Jane Heron, and both are now deceased, he having died June 20, 1880; Aaron D. married Miss Sarah Drake, daughter of John Drake, a pioneer of Wapello of 1838, and resides in that city; Huldah, wife of John R. Springsteen, died in 1887; Elizabeth, widow of Lewis Kinsey, resides at Anamosa, Iowa; Sarah wedded John H. Bragg, of St. Louis, Mo.; Rebecca is the wife of L. L. B. Miller, of Beardstown, Ill.; James S. married Martha N. Garrett, of Ohio, and is an attorney of Wapello; Angeline became the wife of Harvey K. Robinson, and her death occurred in 1868; David Crocket married Sarah Jones, and resides in Nodaway County, Mo.; Mary L., the youngest, died in childhood.

On coming to Louisa County in 1840 with his family, Mr. Hurley settled in the township of Florence, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred March 3, 1846. His good wife survived him, and died at Wapello, Aug. 3, 1872. She was brought up under the influences of religious training in the Baptist Church, and lived a faithful Christian life, training her large family of children to habits of usefulness, honesty and morality. Mr. Hurley was reared under the auspices of the Society of Friends or Quakers, and always retained some of the peculiarities of that sect. He was a Whig in political sentiment, and while a strong partisan was never an office-seeker. He was chosen one of the first Assessors of Louisa County,



Genl Murray



Miss Murray

and served several years as Justice of the Peace in Ohio. Ever a strong anti-slavery man, he predicted the downfall of that institution at no distant day. He was made a Mason at Urbana, Ohio, and was one of the charter members of Wapello Lodge No. 5, the first Masonic lodge instituted in Iowa under the authority of the Grand Lodge of the State. When the lodge was organized he was chosen Senior Deacon, in which position he was a superior officer, and was retained therein during the remainder of his life. Mr. Hurley was a man of superior mental force, cool and deliberate in judgment, positive in his convictions, and while naturally stern and strict in the management of his family, he was always just and kind.



JOSEPH L. MURRAY, Postmaster and general merchant at Cairo, Iowa, was born Oct. 25, 1840, in Lancaster County, Pa., and is a son of Rev. Henry and Rebecca (Lininger) Murray, both of Pennsylvania. When he was but six months old, his parents removed to Stark County, Ohio, where the father had charge of a church, and remained there until 1855. Joseph received his early education in that county, and in 1855, at the age of fifteen, came with his father to Louisa County, locating two and a half miles southwest of Cairo. Remaining under the parental roof until attaining his majority, he then enlisted, Jan. 21, 1862, in the Union Army for three years' service, and was mustered in at Davenport. After being assigned to the 16th Iowa Infantry he was sent to St. Louis, from there to Pittsburg Landing, and later participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, where he remained for some time, and then went to Bolivar, Tenn. Returning to Corinth, the regiment was subsequently sent to Iuka, in which battle they participated, then back to Corinth, and engaged in the fight when Price and Van Dorn undertook to again capture the city, but the brave Union boys repulsed them, following up the rebels until they captured all their equipments. The regiment of which Mr. Murray was a member then started for Vicksburg, and on the way fought the battles of Oxford and Holly Springs, where the enemy captured the train,

and almost succeeded in taking the whole army prisoners. The regiment then returned to Memphis, and went down the river by transports to Vicksburg, where it received orders to cut a canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Providence. After digging about a mile and a half, the men then went by way of Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf, seventy miles below Vicksburg, there crossing the river, and coming up on the Mississippi side. Landing at Vicksburg, they participated in the entire siege on that city, and were then engaged on the Meridian raid, which lasted forty-five days, after which they again returned to Vicksburg. There the gallant soldiers of the 16th Iowa Infantry re-enlisted, in August, 1864. Mr. Murray then obtained a leave of absence, and came home on a thirty-days furlough, returning to the regiment at Davenport, Iowa, from which place it was sent to Chattanooga, Tenn. From there he went to Nashville, and then started with Gen. Sherman on the famous march to the sea. At Tallahatchie he received a slight wound in his right hand, and at Tallahatchie Creek was wounded in the right shoulder, but notwithstanding he remained with the company. From that place a recommendation was sent to the Governor of Iowa for his promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant of Company E. The commission was signed and sent back by way of Marietta, Ga., to Atlanta, but before reaching that city, at the battle of Peachtree Creek, where Gen. Benjamin Harrison won his star, he was entirely disabled for field service. From Atlanta he was sent back to Marietta, thence to Nashville, and while there gangrene set in on his wound. From Nashville he was sent to Chicago, from there to Davenport, where he lay in the hospital for some time. He had enlisted for a certain term of service, and determined to serve his time out, so he returned to the South and joined the regiment at Louisville, Ky. In August, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, he was mustered out of service, still walking with a cane. For almost four years he fought in defense of the stars and stripes, which now float so proudly over the united Nation, and during that time was always found at his post of duty.

After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Murray returned to his home, and again engaged in farming, which he continued until 1867, but on account of

ill-health caused from the wound received in the army, he was obliged to abandon that occupation, and engaged in mercantile business for two years. At the end of that time he sold out, and did not engage in any business until 1871, when he opened a general merchandise store, and has since followed that pursuit. He is a member of the firm of Murray Bros., of Cairo, Iowa, and carries a full and complete stock of goods. For fourteen years Mr. Murray has served as Postmaster of the town, although differing in politics from the present administration. In connection with his other business interests he has the management of his farm of 100 acres. In all public matters he takes an active part, and he and his wife are both devoted members of the Church of God. By his fair dealing and courtesy he has gained the confidence and goodwill of his patrons, and as a citizen, he is highly esteemed.

On the 21st of January, 1867, the marriage of Joseph Murray and Miss Sarah J. Allen was celebrated. The lady is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Bates) Allen. By their union three children have been born: Sadie, who is now deceased; Joseph B. and Lulu, who are both at home.

Politically, Mr. Murray is a stalwart Republican, and takes pride in the fact that he not only helped to win the star of Benjamin Harrison, but helped to make him the standard bearer of his party, and the successful candidate for President. See portraits of this honored citizen and his estimable wife.

RICHARD JENKINS, a farmer residing on section 28, Columbus City Township, was born in Wales, in the month of September, 1847, and is a son of William and Jane (Rees) Jenkins, who were also natives of Wales. In 1869, bidding good-by to his native land, Richard crossed the ocean and landed in America, settling in this county, where he secured employment as a farm hand. He engaged in this line of business until 1877, when he made his first purchase of land, consisting of 120 acres on section 34 of Columbus City Township. For six years he made that farm

his home, when he sold out, and bought 240½ acres, eighty of which are on section 28 of the same township, where he still continues to reside.

In 1876 the marriage of Richard Jenkins and Miss Catherine Rees, daughter of John A. Rees, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, was celebrated, and to this happy couple have been born two children, a daughter and a son—Elizabeth J. and John. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are members of the Calvinistic Church, and, politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Jenkins is financially one of the self-made men of the county. Nineteen years ago, a stranger in a strange land, he is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the community; his energy and ceaseless activity overcame all obstacles, and his honesty and fair dealing won him the confidence of all, and he is now one of the respected citizens of Louisa County.

GEORGE WIEDERRECHT is pleasantly situated on a farm four miles from Wapello, on section 29, Jefferson Township. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1825, and is a son of Philip and Catherine (Anthony) Wiederrecht, who were natives of Germany, and the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was second in order of birth. The parents lived and died in their native land, the mother departing this life in 1838, and the father in 1842. At the age of twenty-two years our subject took passage in an American sailing-vessel, the "Independent," and after a pleasant voyage of thirty days landed in New York City. Going direct to Buffalo he was engaged at various labors in and around that city for eight years. On the 9th of January, 1853, at Buffalo, N. Y., he led to the marriage altar Miss Saloma Sulzberger, a native of Baden, Germany, of which place her parents, Jacob and Lizzie (Schaefer) Sulzberger, were also natives. Her father was a ropemaker by trade, and both parents died in the Fatherland. Mrs. Wiederrecht made the trip to America alone, and settled for a short time near Buffalo, N. Y.

In the month of November, 1854, our subject emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, where he rented a farm in Port Louisa Township for eight years.

At the expiration of that time he purchased forty acres of unbroken land, which he immediately began to clear, and from which he developed a fine farm. By perseverance and industry Mr. Wiederrecht was enabled to add to this until he now has 379 acres of well-cultivated land. He has some pasture land which is stocked with Durham cattle, Poland-China hogs, and a good grade of horses. In his political views our subject votes with the Republican party. He has been School Director for a number of terms, and is a friend to all educational institutions. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church at Grand View.

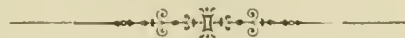
To Mr. and Mrs. Wiederrecht have been born six children: George is married, and resides in Jefferson Township, this county; Saloma, now Mrs. Lieberknecht, lives in Grand View Township; Louis is married, and resides near the home farm; Elizabeth is the wife of Mr. Kreiner; and Frederiek and Katherine are still under the parental roof.



ORMAN E. HOBBIE, of the firm of Fulton & Hobbie, insurance, real-estate, loan and collection agents, of Columbus Junction, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1834, and is a son of Joshua K. and Eliza (Reynolds) Hobbie. His father was a native of the same State and county, and his mother was also born in Delaware County, N. Y. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm and received an academic education. In October, 1856, he went to Rock County, Wis., and engaged in teaching school. The following spring he went to Minneapolis, remaining there only a few months, when he went to Rock Island, Ill., and again engaged in teaching in Rock Island County until March, 1860, when the gold excitement of Pike's Peak attracted his attention, and he joined a party which made the journey to that region. Remaining in the mountains until the following October, he then returned to the States, locating in Taylor County, Iowa, where he taught school the following winter. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Hobbie removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, spending the two succeeding winters in teaching the Salina school.

He next went to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he was engaged in the live-stock and butchering business, and later was employed by J. J. Millard & Co. in the lumber business until the spring of 1870, when he came to Columbus Junction and established a lumber-yard, known under the firm name of George Millard & Co., which he conducted for six years. This was the first lumber-yard at this point. Mr. Hobbie was next engaged in the grain and live-stock business until the spring of 1886, when he went to Lenora, Kan., there engaging in the live-stock and lumber trade until August, 1887. Returning to Columbus Junction, he has since been one of its prominent residents. In May, 1888, he bought Mr. Russell's interest in the insurance business, and formed the existing partnership with C. M. Fulton.

On the 15th of March, 1864, in Jefferson County, Iowa, Mr. Hobbie was united in marriage with Miss Harriet C. Chandler, a native of Wisconsin, a daughter of Orlando Chandler, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have three children, daughters—Montie E., Ola E. and May E. In his political sentiments Mr. Hobbie is a Republican, and socially, is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., of Columbus City; of Composite Chapter No. 91, R. A. M., and of DeMolay Commandery No. 1, K. T., of Muscatine, Iowa.



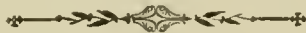
FRED COURTS, Jr., attorney-at-law, of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Des Moines County, Feb. 2, 1858, and is a son of Fred Courts, who was born in Prussia, Germany, May 24, 1827, and who there grew to manhood, but in 1848 crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and after landing in America went directly to Des Moines County, locating in Benton Township. In 1853 he was married to Mrs. Sarah Miller, a daughter of Joseph Mitchell, and a native of Indiana, born in 1826. She came to Des Moines County, Iowa, in an early day, and three children blessed this union: Minnie, wife of M. C. Van Hall, now a resident of Quincy, Ill.; Fred, our subject; and Sarah, who wedded William J. Cox, of Northfield, Iowa.

Mr. Courts, Sr., had received a liberal education

in his native country, and was a man of more than ordinary ability. Politically, he was first a Democrat, but soon joined the Republican party, and ever since has affiliated with that organization. Mrs. Courts was called to her final home in 1872; she and her husband were both members of the Methodist Church, and lived consistent Christian lives.

Our subject received no advantages for acquiring an education, except such as were afforded by the public schools of our day, but is an entirely self-educated man. While working on his father's farm, after the day's labor was finished, he would get books and study at night, and having a retentive memory, soon mastered Blackstone. In 1876 and 1877 he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of Burlington, Iowa, where his parents had previously removed in 1870, and from that institution he was graduated. On the 30th of January, 1883, he was admitted to the bar at Wapello, since which time he has been in active practice. He located in Morning Sun in January, 1882.

Mr. Courts was joined in wedlock, Nov. 16, 1878, with Miss Salinda Stewart, a daughter of William Stewart, of Des Moines County, where she was born Oct. 29, 1855. One child graces this union—Norma. Mr. Courts is one of the ardent supporters of the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of Louisa County's best citizens, and is fast gaining a reputation at the bar which many an older lawyer might well envy.



FERDINAND F. CURRAN, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, now residing in Morning Sun, was born in Carroll County, Md., April 16, 1830, and is a son of Francis Curran, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1800. Francis there grew to manhood and was united in marriage with Mary M. Dell, who was born in Carroll County in 1805. He learned the saddler's trade in his youth, and followed that occupation in Maryland after his marriage until his emigration to Iowa. In 1837 he started for the West, making the trip from Pittsburgh by water, and located in

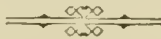
Morning Sun Township, in what was then Virginia Grove. The State then formed part of the Territory of Wisconsin, and was very thinly settled. Mr. Curran obtained a large tract of land, cleared away the brush, plowed the ground, planted his crops, and soon developed a fine farm. At that time he had to go to Burlington for his supplies, and the nearest mill was on the Skunk River. The first winter there was a band of Indians numbering 800 encamped within a short distance of his cabin, but they were friendly, and the boy Ferdinand F. spent much of his time playing with the Indian children. All kinds of wild game were plentiful, and there were as many as twenty-eight deer sometimes seen in a herd.

To Mr. and Mrs. Curran was born a family of eight children, five of whom are yet living: Ferdinand F., the eldest; Peter D., a farmer residing in Osborne County, Kan.; Josephine, wife of Stephen G. Hunt, of Louisa County; John S., who is residing on the old homestead; Caroline F., who wedded William Delzel, of this county; and Sarah A., wife of Isaac Millinger. The parents were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gave liberally to its support, and the first meeting of that denomination was held at their home. In his political views Mr. Curran was an old-line Whig, a great admirer of Henry Clay, and although taking an interest in public affairs was never what could be termed a politician. His death occurred in 1854, his wife surviving him until 1884. They were well known throughout the county and held in high esteem by all.

When seven years of age our subject came to this county with his parents, and received his education in attendance at the log school-house of those days during the winter months, having to work upon the farm during the summer time. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Siverly, a daughter of E. W. and Nancy Siverly. She was born in Louisa County in 1842, her parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania, being pioneers of the county of 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Curran are the parents of five living children—Florence, Charles W., Herbert E., Nellie G. and John S.

In 1852, after the discovery of gold in California, our subject crossed the plains with an ox-team to

that land. At that time the now populous city of Omaha consisted of a few Indian camps. After traveling for six months he reached his destination, and engaged in lumbering in California for two years, after which he entered the mines. Remaining in that State until 1859, he then returned to his home in Iowa, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York City, and once more engaged in farming, which occupation he carried on until the fall of 1878, since which time he has been residing in Morning Sun. In his political views Mr. Curran is a Republican, and was elected by that party to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1880. Being re-elected at each succeeding election, he served in all six years. He held the position of Notary Public for five years, proving an efficient officer, and discharging his duties with fidelity and promptness. He has been identified with the history of the county for over half a century, and is one of its self-made men. Receiving but a limited education in the schools, by habits of observation of men and events he has gained a knowledge of great practical value to him; beginning life without financial aid, by judicious management and industry he has accumulated a comfortable competency. He is one of the few left to tell the story of pioneer life, and we are pleased to record his sketch in the history of his adopted county.



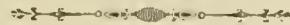
WL. CURTIS, one of the leading young business men of Louisa County, who is now Station Agent and grain dealer at Fredonia, established business in 1882. During the year 1887 he shipped from Fredonia thirty earloads of cattle, nine of hogs, twenty-seven of corn, six of rye and twelve of oats, while the shipments of this year, 1888, up to August exceed those of the entire year just passed. In the month of January he shipped twenty-five earloads, in the month of March seven were sent out, and in May fourteen loads were shipped, thus showing a greater increase in business, which is still continued. In connection with his other interests he engages in general merchandising, carrying a fine line of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes. He does the largest busi-

ness in the place, and well deserves the liberal patronage of the people.

Mr. Curtis is a native of Louisa County, born in Grand View Township, Feb. 8, 1861, and is the fourth in a family of eight children, who were born to S. C. and Harriet (Briggs) Curtis, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Lancashire, England. After their marriage his parents removed to St. Joseph County, Mich., and thence came directly to Louisa County, where they now reside in Concord Township. Our subject was reared upon a farm, and received a liberal education, first attending the graded schools of Columbus Junction, after which he went to the Davenport Business College, from which he was graduated in the winter of 1882. After completing his education he returned to his home and established himself in business at Fredonia, where he has since resided.

On the 20th of June, 1888, in Port Louisa Township, the marriage of W. L. Curtis and Florence E. McDill was celebrated. The lady is a native of Louisa County, and a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Ronalds) McDill, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Ohio. They came to Louisa County at an early day, and now reside in Port Louisa Township on a farm which they have improved.

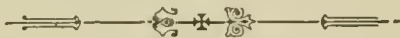
Socially, Mr. Curtis belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Bethlehem Commandery No. 45, of Washington, Iowa; Columbus City Lodge No. 107, and Composite Chapter No. 91, both of Columbus Junction. He holds the office of Senior Deacon in Columbus City Lodge, and is Captain of 2d V. in the Composite Chapter. In his political views he is a Republican, and has held several offices of public trust in the past, among which was Treasurer of the Town Board. Mr. Curtis takes great interest in the promotion of any enterprise which has for its object the public good, and is a young man of fine business ability, who, we predict, will have a most successful future.



CF. BUTLER, an early settler of Louisa County, Iowa, of 1856, now residing in Clifton, has been in the railroad employment since 1864. He is a native of Fleming

County, Ky., born in 1830, and is a son of Robert and Paulina (Finley) Butler, who were also natives of Kentucky, though the father was descended from a Pennsylvania family, and the mother from old Virginian stock. At the age of twenty-six our subject left home and emigrated to Iowa, settling at Columbus City, where he was engaged in the construction of the Rock Island Railroad, as foreman of a gang of men for two years. For the following four years he was employed as Station Agent of Old Clifton, after which he taught school for one term near that town. He then re-entered the employ of the railroad, and has continued with them since that time with the exception of one year. No higher testimonial of his ability and faithful service could be given than the statement that for nearly a quarter of a century he has been engaged by the same company.

In 1866 Mr. Butler was united in marriage with Sarah A. Thorley, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel Thorley. By their union five children have been born, only four of whom are now living, viz: Robert C., who is engaged as bill clerk on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Muscatine; Arthur, Martha A. and Grace, who are at home. Mary I., the third child, died at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Butler and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, and takes great interest in the local elections. He is a strong advocate of temperance principles, is a great friend to education, and does all in his power toward the advancement of any enterprise of public benefit. He is a man well informed on all issues of the day, both State and National, and was employed as a teacher in the schools of Kentucky before emigrating to Iowa. He owns a residence in Columbus Junction, and is widely known throughout the county, winning the respect and esteem of all who know him.



WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, one of the old settlers of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing on section 21, Columbus City Township, was born in Queenstown, Canada, April 17, 1819, and is a son of Alexander and Amarat

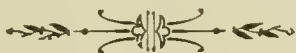
(Hamm) Johnston. His paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland, and his parents, both of whom were born in Barnet Township, Caledonia Co., Vt., removed to Canada shortly after their marriage. At the birth of our subject the mother died, and he was taken to Vermont, where he was reared upon a farm until fifteen years of age, when he served an apprenticeship with his father at the carpenter's trade. After a term of three years he received wages for his labor, working at his trade during the summer and teaching school during the winter months. He taught twenty-two terms of school in his native State, continuing this alternate employment until responding to his country's call for troops during the late war.

In the fall of 1849 Mr. Johnston started to make an overland trip to California, and proceeded as far as Kansas City, where he met a company of men who were engaged in freighting from there to Santa Fe, N. M. Engaging with that company they started for the latter city, but when having gone about 400 miles they were snowbound. The storms were very violent, 180 head of cattle being lost in the snow, and for five months the men were forced to encamp on the snowbound prairie, in constant danger of losing their lives at the hands of the red men, with whom they had several skirmishes. When the summer sun melted the snow enough to make travel possible, the company proceeded on their way to Santa Fe, where Mr. Johnston worked at his trade for three months, and then returned to his home in Vermont, where he resided until the breaking out of the late Civil War. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the 15th Vermont Infantry, and was chosen Captain of Company I, serving in that capacity for six months, when he was forced to resign on account of physical disability.

After his return to Vermont Mr. Johnston again worked at his trade until his removal to this county in 1865. After coming to Louisa County he purchased eighty acres of land on section 21, Columbus City Township, and, as it was in a wild, unbroken state, immediately began its improvement. He has since added to his original possessions until he is now the owner of 135 acres, comprising one of the best farms in the township, upon which may be

found all the latest improvements, which show that the owner is a man of progress and enterprise.

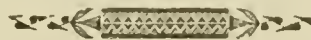
In 1843 Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with Miss Emily A. Hight, a native of the Green Mountain State, and a daughter of John N. and Laura (Livingston) Hight, who were also born in Vermont. Their union has been blessed with three children: Laura, wife of Asa Merrill, of Columbus City; Clara, who is clerking in Mr. Merrill's store; and A. Orlo, who resides upon the home farm, and is the husband of Cora Himmelrieck, they being the parents of three children—Myrtle, Charles and Ray. Politically, Mr. Johnston is a staunch Republican. He is always well informed on public affairs, and is universally known and highly esteemed throughout the community.



JAMES C. BROWN, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, Iowa, was born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., April 14, 1825. His parents were William P. and Aliee C. (Crawford) Brown. Our subject received his education in his native county, attending a log cabin school-house, with its puncheon floor, slab seats, greased paper windows and immense fireplace. In 1840 he came with his parents to Louisa County, Iowa, where he assisted his father in breaking prairie and developing a large farm. The country was then new, and at that time there was no mill for grinding wheat, thus necessitating a journey to Farmington, a distance of fifty miles, their team being a yoke of oxen. There were no roads or bridges, the streams had to be forded, and often bands of red men roaming over the prairie were met, and on this journey two nights had to be spent in the wagon. On the 10th of August, 1850, Mr. Brown opened the first store in the township, the location now being within the incorporated limits of Morning Sun. His first goods were hauled in wagons from Burlington, as was his whole stock until the building of the railroad about the year 1870. Mr. Brown was a leading spirit in the upbuilding and development of Morning Sun, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for thirty years, buying also grain,

stock and lumber for many years. In 1858 Morning Sun was incorporated, and he was elected the first Mayor, being also the second Postmaster of the village.

In Des Moines County, Iowa, in October, 1850, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane McClure, a daughter of William and Phoebe McClure, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in that county in 1846. Mrs. Brown was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, and by this union nine children have been born: Irene, now the wife of William Cooper, of Kansas; Elizabeth, wife of L. J. Ochiltree, of Morning Sun; Kerenhappuch, who wedded James D. Sweeney, of Burton, Kan.; William P., of North Bend, Neb.; Joseph M., who is living in Atlantic, Iowa; Ermina and James C., who are at home; Jennie, wife of S. B. Wilkins, a commercial traveler, of Atlantic, Iowa; and Cora. Besides their nine children Mr. and Mrs. Brown have thirteen grandchildren to cheer them in their old age. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and are earnest, sincere Christians. In early life Mr. Brown was a Democrat, but is now a member of the Republican party, and during his entire life has neither used liquor nor tobacco. He did much toward the building of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, having given \$2,000 cash toward that institution, besides assisting in buying the depot grounds. He and his wife are among the most highly respected people of Louisa County.



SILAS P. BROGAN, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing on section 27, Wapello Township, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1832, and is a son of James and Barbara Ann (Plants) Brogan. Their union was celebrated in Pennsylvania, and shortly after they removed to Ohio, settling in what is now known as Holmes County, where they resided until the year 1838, and then emigrated to Henderson County, Ill., locating near the city of Oquawka. Feb. 1, 1839, they came to Louisa County, Iowa, and took up their residence in Wapello Township, on section 27, where Mr. Brogan built a log cabin, and improved the land. Making

that his home until 1841, he next removed to the land on which the town of Newport is now situated, and entered forty acres. His market place at this time was at Burlington, Des Moines County, and he built the first house between that city and Flint. Mr. Brogan was a weaver by trade, and followed that occupation for several years. In his political views he was a Jackson Democrat, and his death occurred May 26, 1848. His wife, who was a member of the Christian Church, died Jan. 9, 1879.

Mr. and Mrs. Brogan were the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living: James, who is living in Shelby, Polk Co., Neb.; William and Silas P. are residents of Louisa County, Iowa, and Louisa, wife of William A. Hall, of Leon, Decatur Co., Iowa.

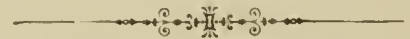
When but six years old our subject came to Louisa County, Iowa, with his parents, and for nearly fifty years has been one of its residents. He received his education in the public schools of the county, and grew to manhood upon his father's farm. He is at present engaged in the grocery business, and his post-office is at Newport, Iowa. During the half-century of his life which he has passed in the community he has won the respect of its citizens, and is ranked among the honored pioneers.



JOSEPH MARTIN, deceased, a pioneer settler of Louisa County, of 1838, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 9, 1814. He grew to manhood in his native State, and on the 12th of April, 1837, was united in marriage with Miss Mary Stingle, also a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 11, 1815. She is a daughter of Jacob and Lizzie (Pifer) Stingle, who were natives of Germany, and the parents of five children. The following year after his marriage Mr. Martin came to Louisa County, and bought a house in Grand View. Later he became the owner of a farm about one mile east of that village, which he cultivated for six years, but on account of failing health was forced to abandon that occupation, and so returned to Grand View. He formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Thornton Latta, and operated a saw-

mill, but after the death of Mr. Latta he entered into mercantile business, forming a partnership with another son-in-law, Isaac Freeland. He was also an insurance agent, and held various offices. He was elected and served as Justice of the Peace; was Notary Public of Grand View, and held several township offices. In his political views Mr. Martin was a Republican, and both he and his wife were members of the Evangelical Church, of which he served as Class-Leader for many years. His death occurred Oct. 15, 1879. Thus one more of the pioneers of Louisa County passed away. Little can the present generation realize the hardships and trials endured by their parents in order to make homes in the new country. To such men as Mr. Martin, who was always ready to aid in the support of enterprises for the public welfare, Louisa County owes her present prosperity, and to them especial praise is due.

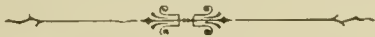
Seven children were born of the union of Joseph Martin and Mary Stingle: Julia Ann married Isaac Freeland, a resident of Letts; Ackson enlisted in Company K, 8th Iowa Infantry, at Davenport, in October, 1861, for three years' service, but after about a year was honorably discharged, at Sedalia, Mo., on account of failing health. After somewhat regaining his strength he re-enlisted at Grand View for three years' service in the 9th Iowa Cavalry, but was confined in a smallpox hospital on the island before St. Louis, and there his death occurred in 1863. The third child was Margaret, wife of David Steinman; James became the husband of Angeline Winters; Nancy is the wife of William Walker; Jacob wedded Melinda Holliday, and Elmira is the wife of D. M. Bridges. Mrs. Martin is still living in the village of Grand View.



DM. BRIDGES is a blacksmith and wagon-maker, of Grand View, Iowa. He came to Louisa County in 1865, began his present business at Grand View, and has since worked at the trade continuously. He was born in Rock Island County, Ill., Feb. 2, 1858, and is a son of Jackson and Mary (Dry) Bridges, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of North

Carolina. They emigrated to Illinois at an early day, where the father worked at his trade of wagon-making. In their family were nine children, of whom our subject was the third in order of birth. He was reared in Illinois, and received his education in the common schools. In December, 1880, he was united in marriage, becoming the husband of Miss Elmira Martin, of Grand View, who is a daughter of Joseph and Mary Martin, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. To them have been born an interesting family of five children—Arthur, Edna, Clarence, Morris and Laura.

In his political views Mr. Bridges is a Republican, and an active worker for that party. He keeps himself well informed on all subjects of the day, both local and National. Besides his property in the village of Grand View, he is the owner of 120 acres of land in Woodbury County, Iowa, and in his business has been quite successful. Doing only first-class work in a fair, honest way, his trade constantly increases, and although a young man he bids fair to gain a comfortable competency.

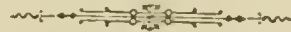


O I. JAMISON, editor and publisher of the *Columbus Gazette*, of Columbus Junction, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1845, and is a son of William D. and Isabella (Seeds) Jamison. His father was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1814, and was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, while his mother was born in Pennsylvania, in 1812, of Irish descent. In 1854 our subject came to Iowa with his parents, the family settling in Wapello Township, this county, where his youth was passed on a farm. His primary education was received in the public schools, supplemented by a course in the Iowa Wesleyan University of Mt. Pleasant. In 1868 he secured a position as teacher in the schools of Wapello, and there taught for two years, after which he spent a year or two in the live-stock business in Texas and Missouri.

On the 12th of January, 1872, Mr. Jamison was married to Miss Mary J. Gillis, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Ridgeway B. and Margaret (McBain) Gillis, and a granddaughter

of Gen. McBain, of the British army, who fought in the battle of Waterloo. Her paternal grandfather fought in the famous battle of Lundy's Lane as an American patriot. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison have one child, a son, William D., who was born in 1873, is a practical printer in his father's office, and an expert compositor.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Jamison engaged in farming in Wapello Township, carrying on that occupation until 1878, when he again became Principal of the Wapello schools, which he taught from that date until 1883. He then bought the *Wapello Times*, a weekly Democratic paper, which he conducted at Wapello until 1884, when he moved the office to Columbus Junction, and changed the name of the paper to the *Louisa County Times*, under which name he published it until Jan. 1, 1886, when he sold it to George P. Neal, the present Postmaster of Columbus Junction. In September, 1887, he again bought the paper, the name of which had been changed in the meantime to the *Columbus Gazette*, and has since continued its publication. This is the only Democratic paper in Louisa County, and is a newsy, wide-awake journal, true to its name in advocating a just and equitable system of general and local government in opposition to class legislation in the interest of capital, monopolies and trusts, and under the delusive pretense of protection to labor. Mr. Jamison is a thorough Democrat, a fluent and easy writer, and is doing good work in the interest of Louisa County and his party. He has a well-equipped job office, and is securing a fair share of the business in that place.



G BARSTOW WILLIAMS, a prominent farmer residing on section 11, Columbus City Township, is an honored pioneer of Louisa County. He is a native of Fayette County, Ind., and a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Wright) Williams, who were born in the State of New York. The father was a farmer by occupation, and migrated to Indiana about 1815, settling in Fayette County, where he entered 160 acres of land, and improving it made it his home until 1828, when he sold out and bought another farm, upon which he

resided until 1836. Emigrating to Iowa at that time he became one of the early settlers of Louisa County, where he bought 160 acres of land in Wapello Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1855, at the age of seventy-three years. The mother having died in 1824, when our subject was seven years old, Robert Williams was again married, becoming the husband of Elizabeth Hart, who was also born in the Empire State. Mr. Williams reared a family of twenty children, ten of whom were born of his first union, namely: Mary, who became the wife of Aaron McCrae, and after his death married Nathaniel Dunham, is now deceased; Sarah married George Jones, of Connersville, Ind., and both have passed away; Wright, who died in Louisa County, was Judge of the County Court, served as a member of the Legislature, aided in framing the Constitution of the State of Iowa in 1846, and his death occurred in 1857; Dennis, who had served as Recorder of Louisa County, died in Missouri in 1873; Electa became the wife of Leonard Robinson, and both are now dead; Amelia married Thomas Stoddard, and both are deceased; Mercy became the wife of William Nicholson, and both are also deceased; Zebina, who died in Kansas in 1871, was formerly a prominent citizen of Louisa County. The above-mentioned children were born in New York, and after Mr. Williams removed to Indiana the following children were born: G. Barstow; Charles, a resident farmer of Putnam County, Mo. By the second union there were: Robert, who died in childhood; Cynthia became the wife of Robert Gregory, and is a resident of Colorado; Sarah is the wife of James Hickler, of this county; Louie Ann is the widow of a Mr. Alexander, and lives in Wapello; Louisa, deceased wife of Mr. Jillett; Emeline, wife of Mr. Weston, of Wapello; Oliver, deceased; Marietta died in childhood, and two other children died in infancy. The father was a member of the Christian Church, and a Whig in politics. Conservative, yet just to all, he was not only honored as a pioneer, but was highly esteemed as a citizen.

G. Barstow Williams, our subject, was born on the 12th of September, 1817, and was reared upon a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of a new country. With his parents he mi-

grated to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1836, and entered a claim on section 33, Columbus City Township, of 200 acres, which he partly improved. At that time the nearest settlement was the Swank settlement in the Mississippi bottom, from which he was twenty-five miles distant. Several times he had great trouble with the Indians, who were very numerous in those pioneer days. During his first winter's residence in Louisa County they stole all his provisions and his only coat, and he was forced to walk twenty-five miles in his shirt sleeves through the biting cold. At another time an Indian stole his mittens, but Mr. Williams gave pursuit, chased him to his home, and took the mittens by force. In order to make a livelihood he was forced to cut rails at fifty cents per hundred, but the hardships and trials which come to those who make homes in a new county were endured with patience, and his hard labors were at length rewarded. He lived upon his first claim for about three years, and afterward purchased of his brother Zebina 191 acres on section 11, Columbus City Township, which still continues to be his home.

On the 14th of November, 1837, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Ann Hall, a native of Pennsylvania, and established his bride as the mistress of the pioneer cabin. By their union six children were born: Wright, a physician, now residing in Putnam County, Mo.; Lucy, wife of Elijah M. Stranser, of Newtown, Mo.; Warren, a stockman of the Indian Territory; Thomas, who is engaged in farming in Edwards County, Kan.; Millie, wife of Joseph Caldwell, Jr., of Colorado, and Alice, wife of Jacob Getts, whose home is in Edwards County, Kan. In 1853 death visited the pioneer home, and took as its victim the wife and mother. Mr. Williams was again married in 1854, becoming the husband of Cordelia Spafford, a native of Potter County, Pa., and by their marriage four children were born: Augusta, who is now the wife of Ed Watts, a resident of Cairo, Louisa Co., Iowa; Elizabeth, now deceased; Frank, proprietor of the Parker Mineral Wells, of Potter County, Pa., and Lawrence, whose home is in Columbus City, Iowa. The mother of these children departed this life Sept. 23, 1866, and Mr. Williams was the third time married, May 27, 1869, the lady of his choice

being Eliza Rhodes, who was born in Hanover, Ohio, and is a daughter of Jehu Rhodes. The lady had formerly been married, and was the widow of B. F. St. Clair. Two children had been born of her former marriage, only one now living, Harry, a telegraph operator, of Bloomer, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of two children, Nellie and Arthur, both at home.

For forty-seven years Mr. Williams has been a member of the Christian Church, in which he holds the office of Deacon, and is one of the earnest and untiring workers. His wife, who is a most estimable lady, also belongs to that denomination. In his political views he is a supporter of the Republican party. For fifty-two years he has been a resident of Louisa County, and is a pioneer in every sense of the word. He has aided in the development of the county, has transformed the wild and unbroken prairies into farms of the greatest fertility, has aided in every enterprise for the good of the community, and has always been ready to advance the educational, social and moral interests. As a citizen, he is reliable and trustworthy, as a neighbor and friend, is hospitable and kind, and as a father and husband, is loving and considerate. His life has been a blessing to the community, and we are pleased to record his sketch among the other pioneers who have placed Louisa County in the front rank in the great State of Iowa.

Mr. Williams is at this time (1888) the oldest living settler in the county. He still has in his possession the stump from which he cut the first tree with which he built his first camp fire after his arrival here, on the 4th of July, 1836.

WILLIAM J. CRAMMOND, agent for the Council Bluffs Insurance Company, a resident of Columbus Junction, was born at Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y., on the 31st of October, 1845, and is a son of James B. and Sarah R. (Calkins) Crammond. His father, who was born May 7, 1815, at Putnam, N. Y., was a son of James Crammond, who emigrated from England to America in 1814, and settled in that city. The mother was a native of the Green Mountain State, though

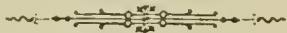
she early became a resident of New York, and her death occurred at Columbus City, Iowa, in 1858.

In 1855 our subject came to Iowa with his parents, the family settling at Columbus City, Louisa County, where Mrs. Crammond died Sept. 10, 1858, and where the father worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner, until within a few years, since which time he has been engaged in farming near Cairo, Marshall Township, where he still resides. William J. received a common-school education, and in December, 1863, enlisted in the late war as a member of Company C, 11th Iowa Infantry. He had previously offered his services, but on account of his insufficient age had been refused admission to the ranks. He served in the Army of the Tennessee under Sherman, and was mustered out May 17, 1865. While in the hospital at Keokuk during the war, he attended commercial college, thus securing a business education, and on his return from the army learned the harness trade at Columbus City. One year later he went to Kossuth County, Iowa, where he spent a year on a claim, living in a sod shanty, and enduring more privations than he did while in the service. Provisions were scarce in the country and could not be had either for love or money, even when most needed. While living in his shanty Mr. Crammond paid \$11.50 for 100 pounds of flour, and \$3 per bushel for corn. One year on the claim satisfied his desire for that sort of life, and at the earliest opportunity he returned to civilization, becoming a resident of Dakotah, Humboldt Co., Iowa, in April, 1867, where he worked at his trade of harness-making for six years.

In 1873 our subject left Dakotah, and went to Algona, Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he again engaged in farming, but owing to the grasshoppers having destroyed his entire crop, he became discouraged, and abandoned that occupation at the end of one year, and returned to his trade, going into business on his own account, and continuing for about twelve years, during which time he was successful in accumulating a good property, consisting of 120 acres of good land in Livingston Township, Kossuth County. In April, 1887, he located at Columbus Junction, forming a partnership with Andrew B. Shipman, who was also a soldier of the late war.

servng as a member of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry. This partnership was desolved in 1888, and he is now in the insurance business.

On the 4th of October, 1873, the marriage of Mr. Crammond and Miss Josephine L. Green was celebrated. She is a daughter of James G. Green, a pioneer settler of Kossuth County, Iowa, and was born in Mercer County, Pa., July 29, 1852. With her parents she went to Kossuth County in 1854, when it was a wilderness, her father building the first house on the prairie in his township. He is now one of the leading farmers of that section of the State. Two children were born of their union: James Louis, who is now fourteen years of age; and Charles Chester, aged ten. On the 3d of June, 1882, Mr. Crammond joined the Masons, becoming a member of Prudence Lodge No. 205, of Algona, Iowa; and Sept. 6, 1887, he joined the G. A. R., and is a member of Joe Neal Post No. 129, Columbus City, Iowa, being its present Adjutant. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

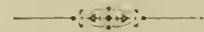


JOHN HUNTER, who was a soldier of the late war, and is a resident of Grand View, was born in Columbia County, Pa., Oct. 17, 1817. He is a son of Philip and Mary (Nangle) Hunter, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, though of German descent. The grandparents were natives of Germany, but came to America at an early day, and settled in Pennsylvania, in which State they lived and died.

In 1854, in his native county, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Wagner, a daughter of John and Mary Wagner, who were also natives of Germany. Four years later he removed to Louisa County, locating in Port Louisa Township, where he worked at his trade of a tailor, which he had previously learned in his native State. When the war broke out he enlisted in the army of the Union, and was assigned to the 5th Iowa Infantry, in which he served three years. He participated in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, the siege and battle of Vicksburg, and numerous other engagements, being mustered out at Chicago, July 19, 1864. Returning to his home, he again worked at

his trade for awhile, but is now living a retired life in the village of Grand View.

Socially, Mr. Hunter is a member of the G. A. R. Post, while politically, he has always supported the Democratic party. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and also served as Constable for a term of ten years. To him and his estimable wife have been born three children: Marcellus, who married Orpha Woodruff, is a graduate of the Eastern Normal School, has taught some of the best schools of the county, and is now Principal of the graded schools of Grand View; Lillie is also a graduate of the Eastern Normal College, and is a teacher of recognized ability; Nevada, the youngest child, is at home.



PATRICK HENRY COLLINS, a merchant of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born at Bombay, Franklin Co., N. Y., April 22, 1831, and is the son of Michael and Margaret (Cotter) Collins, who were natives of Ireland and emigrated to America in 1828. Our subject was reared on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he removed to Will County, Ill., where he worked at carpenter work until 1853, and then went to Muscatine, Iowa. He there associated with his brother, John L., in railroad construction on the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, since changed to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. He came to Louisa County in 1855 with the extension of the railroad, and in the fall of 1858 went to Kansas. Two years later he returned to Iowa, and joined his brother J. L. in mercantile business at Clifton, Louisa County. That connection was continued until March, 1868, when he returned to Kansas, there engaging in the cattle business until the autumn of 1869, when once more he became a resident of Iowa, locating in Fremont County, where he was engaged in farming for three years. He again went to Kansas, and engaged in cattle raising in Graham County until 1883, then came to Iowa and again joined his brother in mercantile business, this time at Columbus Junction. On the 28th of May, 1888, he separated his business interests from his brother's, he taking the dry-goods and grocery department of their large double store, J. L. retaining

the hardware business. Mr. Collins carries a stock of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 in value. The general management of his extensive establishment is and long has been under the management of H. D. Rifenberg, who does all the buying for the house, making two trips a year to New York for that purpose. Mr. Rifenberg is an expert in his business, and under his able management the large stock of the house is always up to the times in quality and assortment. Mr. Collins is an old-line Democrat in politics, and is highly respected as a business man and citizen.

FRANCIS F. PAISLEY, proprietor of a livery and feed stable of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1844, and is a son of Hugh C. and Mary A. (Haines) Paisley, who emigrated to Louisa County in 1850. They were the parents of nine children: Samuel, who enlisted in the 16th Iowa Infantry, died from a disease contracted while at Pittsburg Landing; Isaiah enlisted in the same regiment, and served for three years, after which he became a veteran soldier; Ezra, who is living in Shelby County, Neb.; Ira, whose residence is unknown; Eliza J., wife of B. Dotson, of Polk County, Neb.; John, whose home is in Texas; Mary became the wife of a Mr. Lockhart, of Polk County, Neb.; and Anna is the wife of John Peel, of Illinois. Mrs. Paisley, the mother of these children, died in Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1864. Mr. Paisley is still living, and resides in Polk County, Neb.

When six years of age Francis F. Paisley came to this county with his parents, and in the common schools was educated. In 1863, when nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the 8th Iowa Cavalry, Company M, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, whence he went to Louisville, Ky., and later to Tennessee, where he spent the winter. During the following spring he went with the command to Chattanooga, and participated in his first engagement at Snake Gap, where several men of the company were killed and wounded. He then engaged in the battle of Resaca, after which he participated in all the engagements of the regi-

ment until the siege of Atlanta, and was constantly under fire for more than forty days. Before reaching Atlanta he was taken prisoner, and with 800 others, was confined in the loathsome prison at Andersonville for three months. At the end of that time there was an exchange of prisoners, but as orders came not to exchange cavalymen, he had to pretend to be one of the infantry in order to obtain his liberty. He was sent with the remainder of the soldiers to Atlanta, thence to Nashville, where the regiment was encamped, and while Sherman was on his march to the sea was engaged in watching the movements of Hood. His regiment was the first to receive that General when he crossed the Tennessee River, and in the battle which ensued he was wounded in the shoulder, where he yet carries the rebel lead. He was sent to Port Pulaski, a distance of 100 miles, before his wound was dressed. Hood then came up, and with others he was sent to Nashville, after which he was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 10, 1865, and received his discharge at Clinton, Iowa, on the 18th day of the same month, after which he returned home.

In Louisa County, Iowa, Mr. Paisley was united in marriage with Miss Jane Keller, and to them have been born an interesting family of five children—Addie, Ella, Frankie, Hugh and Susie. In his political views Mr. Paisley affiliates with the Republican party, and socially, is a member of the G. A. R., Blake Post No. 114, of Morning Sun.

ROBERT CALDWELL, a prominent attorney-at-law of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in Butler County, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1838, and is a son of Robert and Catherine (Irwin) Caldwell. His father was born in South Carolina, of Irish descent, and the paternal grandfather, William Caldwell, an emigrant from the North of Ireland, was the first of the family to come to America. The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish parentage.

Robert Caldwell was educated at Miami University, where he took a scientific course, but left the school at the close of the sophomore year. He then entered upon the study of law with Judge

James Clarke, of Hamilton, Ohio, and was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in the class of '61. On the completion of his law course he began practice at Hamilton, Ohio, continuing there until 1863, when he went to Cleveland, and conducted a law practice in that city until the latter part of 1866, when he removed to Cameron, Mo., and was in practice there until the spring of 1872. Going to Kansas City in the autumn of that year, he made it his home until the following spring, and then went to Monmouth, Ill., but only remained there until July, at which time he became a resident of Columbus Junction, Iowa. Mr. Caldwell has pursued the practice of his profession at that city alone to this date, with the exception of two years, from 1882 to 1884, when he had P. F. Forbes as his partner.

On the 21st of April, 1879, Mr. Caldwell was married, at Lancaster, Mo., to Miss Isabella, daughter of James Smith, and a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children, a son and a daughter: Catherine E., aged seven years, and Robert Calvin, aged five years. In politics Mr. Caldwell is a Democrat, and not being on the popular side has never figured conspicuously in public affairs. He is well up in his profession, and ranks as one of the leading lawyers of Louisa County.



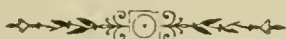
GEORGE W. BRENEMAN, proprietor of the oldest established meat-market at Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Jan. 25, 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara Breneman. He was reared upon a farm, received a common-school education, and on the 26th of April, 1861, enlisted as one of the "boys in blue," on the President's first call for troops to defend the Union. He was mustered into service as a private of Company A, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months' service, and served the term of his enlistment. In May, 1862, he re-enlisted, and was assigned to the transportation service under Gen. George B. McClellan, and continued in that line of duty until the fall of 1863, when the department was abolished. He then engaged in

boating on the Pennsylvania Canal until the fall of 1866, when he engaged in the butchering business at Bainbridge, Lancaster Co., Pa., until the fall of 1870, and the following spring removed to Iowa, locating at Columbus City, Louisa County, where he established and carried on a meat-market until the fall of 1876. In the meanwhile he had opened a market in the then new town of Columbus Junction, in the fall of 1872, which, with the exception of an interval of a few months, he has carried on continuously since. In the winter of 1872-73 Mr. Breneman began putting up ice, first for his own convenience and to supply a limited local custom, but the trade increased with the growth of the town, and in the fall of 1883 he contracted to supply the Armour refrigerator cars in transit between Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. At one time he supplied as many as 250 cars a year, but the business of late has been somewhat reduced. He puts up an average of 1,000 tons of ice for his own use and the city supply, of which he has the exclusive trade.

On the 26th of August, 1862, Mr. Breneman was united in marriage, in Lancaster County, Pa., with Miss Elmira Grosh, daughter of Samuel Grosh, and a native of the county in which she was married. Three children were born of their union, two of whom are living: Cora is the eldest; Minnie died at the age of three years; and George B., the youngest, was born Oct. 22, 1867, at Bainbridge, Lancaster Co., Pa.

In Pennsylvania Mr. Breneman joined the Odd Fellows, as a member of Bainbridge Lodge No. 627, I. O. O. F., and on coming to Iowa took a withdrawal card from that lodge and helped to organize Columbus Junction Lodge No. 365, of which he is still a member. He was initiated a member of Inland City Lodge No. 88, K. of P., of Lancaster, Pa., but shortly after removing to Columbus City he joined E. M. Sargent and others in starting Liberty Lodge No. 22, K. of P., of that place. He was one of its charter members, and has maintained his connection with the lodge since. In fact Mr. Breneman has been most active in advancing its interests, having held prominent positions in the order, and after serving in the principal offices of Liberty Lodge he was elected Represent-

ative of Iowa, and later was chosen an officer of that body, being now Deputy Grand Chancellor, having held that position for several years. While a resident of Pennsylvania he was a member of the order of American Mechanics, an institution of considerable importance at one time, and he also yet retains membership in an Odd Fellows' Camp at Middletown, Pa. Mr. Breneman is a Republican in politics, having voted with that party since he became a voter. He is a reliable business man, and one of Louisa County's highly respected and worthy citizens.



MOSSES H. COCHRAN, druggist and express agent, of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Rush County, Ind., Dec. 22, 1842, and is a son of John D. Cochran, a native of Abbeville, S. C. When a lad John D. Cochran emigrated with his parents to Indiana, then an unsettled country, and there grew to manhood. In that State his marriage with Miss Sarah P. McGaw was celebrated, and in 1851 they emigrated with their family to Henderson County, Ill., where he still resides. By their union three children were born who lived to be adults: Moses H., the subject of our sketch; Sarah E., wife of G. C. Foster, of Henderson County, Ill., and Mary J., who wedded G. F. Urton, a resident of Hancock County, Ill. Mrs. Cochran died March 22, 1858. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and was highly respected in the community where she lived. The husband was again married, to Miss Rachel Whitman, and they became the parents of four children, three of whom are living—William H., James L. and Maggie E.

When nine years old the subject of our sketch went with his parents to Illinois, where he received a common-school education, his time from 1851 until 1862 being spent in Henderson County. During the latter year he enlisted in the 84th Illinois Infantry, but was rejected. At the call for 500,000 troops made by President Lincoln in 1863, he again enlisted, in the 11th Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered in at Springfield, where he remained about a week, and was then sent to Vicksburg to join his

regiment, which was a part of the 17th Corps, and served under Gen. Sherman. Mr. Cochran participated in several sharp engagements, among which were those of Woodville and Egypt Station. He participated in the second raid of Grierson, in which they were on the move for twenty-two days. He was mustered out of service at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1865, and immediately returned to his home.

Soon after his arrival at home Mr. Cochran embarked in the grocery business in Hancock County, Ill., which he carried on for sixteen years, and then came to Morning Sun, Iowa, where he is at present engaged in the drug trade as a member of the firm of Cochran & McCormick. Mr. Cochran is a member of the G. A. R. Post, has held the office of Commander, and is now the Adjutant. He also belongs to the Legion of Honor, in which he holds the office of Financial Secretary. Politically, he is one of the staunch supporters of the Republican party, and is a man well posted in the affairs of the county.

In Hancock County, Ill., in 1867, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage with Miss S. E. McKnight, a daughter of David McKnight, of Ohio. Their union has been blessed with two children—John F. and Ray.



HENRY MARSDEN, deceased, a pioneer of Louisa County, Iowa, of 1839, was born in Blackburn, England, Jan. 26, 1811, and is a son of William and Betsy Marsden. In 1817, when six years of age, he emigrated to America with his father, who located near Baltimore, Md., where he learned the trade of cotton weaving. When a young man he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he established a meat-market, carrying on that business until 1839, when he came to Louisa County. He located five miles southwest of Columbus City, in the township bearing that name, where he secured about 400 acres of Government land. This land was entirely uncultivated, but from the raw prairie he soon developed a farm.

In 1856, at Spring Run, in this county, Mr. Marsden was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Moore, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, though

she was reared in England, and emigrated from that country to America. Eight children have been born to them, five sons and three daughters: William J., a member of the Marsden Horse Company, of Columbus City; Mary A., Betsy J. and Harry A. are the only four now living.

After his arrival in Louisa County, which was then almost a wilderness, Mr. Marsden lived in true pioneer style, enduring all the trials and hardships which come to those who make homes upon the frontiers. In the work of progress and development he nobly did his part, and until his death, which occurred in October, 1885, he was one of the leading and influential citizens of the county. His wife died in April, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Marsden were members of the Congregational Church until the death of the latter, when, from that time on, he belonged to the Central Presbyterian Church until his own death. Mr. Marsden was a Republican in politics, and was highly respected by all with whom he came in contact. W. J. Marsden, his son, one of the proprietors and the manager of the Marsden Horse Company, was reared on a farm, and is still interested in the homestead, of which he has had charge since his father's death.



WILLIAM A. LESTER, Superintendent of Schools for Louisa County, Iowa, residing at Wapello, was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., April 16, 1853, and is a son of Alanson and Mary A. (Robins) Lester. His father was born in Albany, N. Y., and his mother in Warren County, the same State, both being descended from old American families of Colonial times. His father was a teacher and Superintendent of Schools, and was also engaged in farming. The family emigrated to Grant County, Wis., when William was but a child. For ten years his father was a lecturer on scientific subjects, but is now engaged in farming in Osborne County, Kan.

Our subject had no special advantages for education, as he was thrown upon his own resources when ten years of age. Working at whatever he could find to do, he availed himself of whatever chance he

could get to obtain an education. In 1873 he went from Grant County, Wis., to Missouri, and later took up his residence in Museatine County, Iowa, where he began teaching school in 1876. Subsequently he took a regular course of study at the Eastern Iowa Normal College, of Grand View, Iowa, then a flourishing institution of learning, being graduated in the class of '79. Mr. Lester continued teaching as a profession, and among the schools taught by him may be mentioned the graded school of three departments at Grand View, this county; the graded school of two departments at Cairo, of the same county, and the Morning Sun grammar school, which he taught one and a half years. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Lester was elected Superintendent of Schools of Louisa County, and entered upon the discharge of his duties Jan. 1, 1888, and has resided at Wapello since April of that year.

On the 22d of March, 1880, at Grand View, Iowa, the marriage of Mr. Lester and Miss V. Grace Lockwood was celebrated. Mrs. Lester was born at Port Louisa, in this county, Feb. 1, 1855, and is a daughter of Hiram and Thirza (Raymond) Lockwood, who were among the early settlers of Port Louisa Township, having located there in 1849, and both are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Lester are the parents of two children: Faith Uarda was born Jan. 28, 1883; John Francis was born Aug. 16, 1886; both were born in Louisa County, Iowa. Mr. Lester is a Republican in politics, and has always supported that party since becoming a voter. He has devoted almost his entire adult life to the cause of education, and is acknowledged to be an efficient and faithful Superintendent.



WELLINGTON BIRD LAMBERSON, who is a popular druggist and registered pharmacist of Columbus Junction, was born in Northumberland County, Pa., Aug. 29, 1835, and is a son of Nicholas and Frances (Kimball) Lamberson, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was educated at the common schools of his native State, and in December, 1858, came to Iowa, settling near Mt. Pleasant, where he was engaged in farming for a period of five years, after which he

went into mercantile business at Mt. Pleasant, keeping a grocery and wholesale notion house, which he carried on for three years. Wayland, Iowa, was his next place of residence, he there engaging in general merchandising for three years, then subsequently removed to Washington, Iowa, following the vocation of a druggist for two years, and was then in the grocery business until the month of May, 1881, when he came to Columbus Junction and opened his present store.

In the spring of 1858, in Northumberland County, Pa., the marriage of Mr. Lamberson and Miss Caroline Datesman was celebrated. She was a native of Northampton County, Pa., and a daughter of Jacob Datesman, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Eight children were born of their union, two sons and six daughters: Ida, the eldest, is the wife of Scott Thompson, a hardware merchant of Columbus Junction, Iowa; Fannie, wife of Charles Gardner, of Emmetsburg, Iowa; Willie died in infancy; Justin, the only surviving son, resides at Columbus Junction; Lulu died in the spring of 1886, at the age of twenty-one years; the three younger members of the family—Kate, May and Carrie—are with their parents. Mr. Lamberson is a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for President for Gen. John C. Fremont.



GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, one of the prominent merchants of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, on the 6th of December, 1828, and is a son of William Cunningham. His father was born in Ireland, though of Scotch descent, and received a liberal education in his native country. When a young man he emigrated to America, crossing the broad Atlantic, and settling in Westmoreland County, Pa., where he became acquainted with and wedded Miss Mary Ann Sleith, who was born in that State. About the year 1813 they emigrated to Guernsey County, Ohio, where Mr. Cunningham took a claim, and in the midst of the forest developed a farm, undergoing all the hardships of pioneer life. At that

time the country was full of Indians, and the nights were made hideous by the howls of wild animals.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were the parents of eight children, who grew to manhood and womanhood, and four are yet living: Samuel died in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1885; James is a prominent farmer of Guernsey County, Ohio; John, who settled in Des Moines County in 1845, died about 1862; Mary Ann was the wife of Henry McKeown, who settled in Des Moines County in 1846, but she died the following year; William served as a Captain during the late Rebellion; George, of this sketch, is the next in order of birth; Allen, a soldier of the late war, who served with honor until its close, is at present located in Los Angeles, Cal.; Thomas, who was also a soldier, died from disease contracted after two months' service in the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were people who stood high in the social world, and both were members of the Associate Presbyterian Church, in which he served as an Elder for many years. His first wife died in 1834, and Mr. Cunningham was again married, taking for his wife Miss Sarah Lawrence, who died in 1845. His death occurred in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1861, the county thereby losing one of its best citizens.

Our subject was reared upon a farm in his native county, being principally educated in the pioneer school-house, built of logs, so common at that day. In 1850 he led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret J. Cunningham, who was born in Guernsey County in 1826, and one child graced that union, Maggie. The mother died soon after the birth of her daughter, and in 1853 Mr. Cunningham wedded Miss Mary A. Reed. Two children, yet living, have been born to them: Lizzie, wife of W. T. Graham, a real-estate dealer of Omaha, Neb.; and Emma, who is at home. Both have received liberal educations, being graduates of the Monmouth College, of Monmouth, Ill.

In 1855 Mr. Cunningham became a resident of Louisa County, which was then sparsely settled, locating in Morning Sun Township, where he spent ten years engaged in farming. At the expiration of that time he sold out and purchased a farm in Yellow Spring Township, in Des Moines County, where he made his home for twelve years, and then

once more returned to Louisa County, locating in Morning Sun, where he embarked in the mercantile business, carrying a stock of groceries, boots and shoes. Giving strict attention to his business, and desiring to please his customers, he has by fair dealing built up a good trade, and is one of the leading merchants of Louisa County. At the age of twenty-one he joined the Associate Presbyterian Church, but after a few years became a member of the Reform Presbyterian Church, with which he has affiliated since, and for the past fifteen years he has held the position of Elder in the church at Morning Sun. Mr. Cunningham is a strong temperance man, and is a supporter of every cause pertaining to the public good.

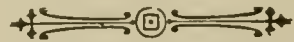


WILLIAM BROGAN, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing on section 23, Wapello Township, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, on the 27th day of June, 1827, and is a son of James and Barbara A. (Plants) Brogan. His father was born in Chester County, Pa., April 4, 1776, a few days before the beginning of the Revolutionary War, while his mother was a native of Washington County, Pa. James Brogan served with credit as a soldier in the War of 1812, and in an early day emigrated to Holmes County, Ohio, where he resided until the fall of 1838, when, accompanied by his family, he went to Henderson County, Ill. The elder boys of the family later came to Louisa County, where they entered a claim, and in February, 1839, the family took up their residence here, the farm being near that of George Jamison. To Mr. and Mrs. Brogan were born eight children, who reached maturity, four of whom are yet living: William, the subject of this sketch; Silas P., who resides in Louisa County; Louisa, widow of William Hall, a soldier of the late Rebellion, belonging to the 19th Iowa Infantry, who was wounded at Prairie Grove, and died from the effects; James, who is now living in Polk County, Neb. Politically, Mr. Brogan was a Democrat, though never a politician. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in Ohio, and was everywhere known as 'squire Brogan. He and his wife were both members of the Christian Church, and his

death occurred in this county in 1846, while Mrs. Brogan died in 1879. They were people widely known and highly respected throughout the community.

When twelve years of age our subject came to this county with his parents, and was educated in the pioneer log school-house, which is always to be found in a new country. As soon as he was old enough he was required to aid in the labors of the farm, and on the 4th of March, 1864, was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Bayne, a daughter of William Bayne, who is one of the early settlers of the county. To them have been born a family of eight children, five of whom are yet living—Ida May, Candace E., James M., Annie and George W.

At the time Mr. Brogan came with his father's family to Louisa County, the nearest market was at Burlington, to which place he would haul his grain, pork and other produce, though it brought very low prices and often had to be taken out in trade. Mr. Brogan began life in limited circumstances, but by indomitable energy and hard labor has accumulated a comfortable property, and has a nice farm residence. His land comprises about 200 acres, 125 of which are under a high state of cultivation, and pay a golden tribute to his care and improvement. In his political sentiments he is a Democrat, and has held various offices in the township. For almost a half-century he has been a resident in the county, during which time he has witnessed almost its entire growth, has participated in its many changes, and has aided greatly in its development and progress, while his upright manner of living has won him the confidence and goodwill of the entire community.



DAVID P. CURRAN, deceased. We take pleasure in mentioning the name of Mr. Curran as one of the prominent and representative pioneers of Louisa County, of which he became a resident in 1835, when the county formed a part of the Territory of Michigan. He was born in Carroll County, Md., Oct. 16, 1826, and is a son of Francis and Mary (Dell) Curran, both of whom were also natives of Maryland, and

were prominent citizens of that State. The subject of this sketch commenced his school days in his native State, but at the age of nine years came with his parents to Louisa County, they settling in Morning Sun Township, where they were among the pioneer settlers. Being a young lad full of energy and also a close observer, fond of study, he early fitted himself for a teacher, and although not a graduate from any High School, he was always well posted and had an excellent knowledge of both local and National affairs. He was honored many times by his fellow-citizens with township and county offices, and was elected Township Clerk when quite a young man. For a number of years he was one of the County Supervisors, and whatever office of trust he filled it was with credit to himself and his constituents. For twelve years he followed the profession of a teacher, in which he ranked high. In his political views Mr. Curran was an ardent and enthusiastic member of the Republican party. All social, educational or religious enterprises found in him a ready advocate, and to all matters of public interest he gave his ready support.

On the 6th of April, 1854, David P. Curran was united in marriage with Miss Maria Patterson, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Hupp) Patterson, who were prominent citizens of Virginia. The mother died when Mrs. Curran was but four years of age. At an early day Mr. Patterson had located in Licking County, Ohio, where he was one of the prominent men. He served his district in the State Senate two terms, in one of which ex-Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, was his colleague. In 1848 he removed from Ohio to Iowa City, Iowa, and there made his home until his death, which occurred about the year 1860.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Curran at once began their domestic life upon the farm on section 27, Morning Sun Township. The farm then was but a wild prairie, with no improvements but a small log cabin. Into this they moved living in true pioneer style. Mr. Curran immediately began the work of cultivation and improvement, and the many beautiful trees which now throw their shade over and around the beautiful home were set out

by this gentleman. In 1870 Mr. Curran had a comfortable two-story frame building erected, but was only permitted to enjoy his new home for four short years, being called to his rest Jan. 8, 1874. He and his wife were both lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having held all the minor offices of that body. In his death the county lost one of her best citizens, the neighbors a respected friend, and the family a kind and indulgent husband and father.

To Mr. and Mrs. Curran were born eight children: Oscar S., now a resident of Kansas City; Clara E., who died in infancy; Edward P., remaining at home; Minnie, who died at the age of sixteen months; Howard, now a commercial salesman; Charles F., William D. and Della Pearl, still inmates of the parental home. At the time of his death Mr. Curran was the owner of 640 acres of land, all well improved. His estimable wife immediately took charge of the farm, caring for all its interests and successfully managing the business. Mr. and Mrs. Curran gave all their children good educations, thereby enabling them to become useful citizens, and they now rank among the highly respected and honorable people which place Louisa County in equal rank with others in the State of Iowa.



JOHN B. McCULLOUGH, dealer in lumber and building material at Wapello, Iowa, was born in Rush County, Ind., April 28, 1828, and is a son of Simeon and Mary (Snyder) McCullough, who were natives of Fleming County, Ky., and who removed to Indiana in early life. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. In his native county, on the 31st of January, 1851, he led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret Wright, who was born in Indiana, and is a daughter of Silas M. Wright. Four children were born of this union, and three lived to mourn the death of the mother, which occurred Nov. 13, 1870. The eldest child, Mary, is the wife of U. Z. Gilmer, of Miles, Iowa; William W. married Miss Cora Shaw, and resides at Monmouth, Ill.; Silas S. died in 1863, aged one year and three months; Thomas G. resides at Monmouth, Ill., and

is engaged in the lumber business for his brother William W.

Mr. McCullough was engaged in farming and surveying in Indiana, and served as County Surveyor of Rush County for four years, beginning in 1852. In January, 1856, he settled in Grant County, Ind., on a new farm, and improved it, and resided there eight years. In the fall of 1864 he removed to Warren County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until 1872, when he began merchandising at Monmouth. He was elected Surveyor of Warren County in 1872, and served four years. On the 23d of October, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Davison, daughter of Mark Davison, a prominent farmer and banker of Wapello. Mrs. McCullough was born in Washington County, Ind., and came to Louisa County, Iowa, with her parents when a child, her parents being among the earliest settlers. Two children graced their union, a son and daughter, Roy D., and Cora B., who died at the age of six years.

In August, 1878, Mr. McCullough removed with his family to York County, Neb., where he was engaged in farming until 1881, and then came to Wapello, embarking in the lumber business, which he has carried on continuously since. Mr. McCullough has been an earnest Republican since the war began, is in sympathy with the temperance cause, and has been a member of the Good Templars for many years. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected.



HB. CHAMBERLIN, a prominent farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 34, Grand View Township, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1837, and is a son of William and Ann (McDonald) Chamberlin, who were natives of New York. His father was a farmer by occupation, and remained a resident of his native State until his death, which occurred in 1859. He was in the War of 1812 and served under Gen. Scott, participating in the battles of Queens-town Heights and Lundy's Lane. The mother of our subject was of Scotch descent, her parents be-

ing natives of Scotland, though they emigrated to this country prior to the birth of Mrs. Chamberlin, and settled in New York, where they resided during the remainder of their lives.

The earlier years of our subject's boyhood were spent upon a farm in the Empire State, but when only thirteen years of age he entered the printing-office of the *Dunkirk Journal*, edited by W. L. Carpenter, at Dunkirk, N. Y., remaining there a period of about four years. He next worked upon the *Buffalo Express* for some time, and then went to Niagara Falls, where he secured work in the *Gazette* office. He next was employed in New York City on the *Tribune*, edited by Horace Greeley, one of the best papers ever published in the United States. After leaving that employ Mr. Chamberlin made his first trip to the West in 1855. Stopping for awhile at Iowa City, he then went to Davenport, thence to Dubuque, and later returned home by way of Canada, where he remained the rest of the year, working on the *Dunkirk Journal*, in which office he had learned his trade. The following spring, in company with his mother, Mr. Chamberlin went by water to Toledo, thence by rail to Chicago, and on to Muscatine, Iowa, where he took the stage for Louisa County, where he had a brother living, who was superintending the construction of a portion of the railroad which was then being built. Mr. Chamberlin at once began farming, but his mother returned to New York the same year, remaining there until her death, which occurred in 1862.

In 1861, in Louisa County, Iowa, the marriage of Mr. H. B. Chamberlin and Sarah Ann McClerry was celebrated. She was one of Louisa County's daughters, born on the same section where she yet resides. Her parents were Abram and Sarah (Trimble) McClerry, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were among the earliest pioneers of Louisa County, settling on a claim on section 22, Grand View Township, in 1836, where they remained for about three years. In 1839, during the Burlington land sales, Mr. McClerry, in partnership with his brother, purchased 1,300 acres of land in Grand View Township, and his brother dying shortly afterward without leaving a will, Mr. McClerry fell heir to two-thirds of his interest, the remainder going to his widow, who

subsequently married John P. Walker. After having passed together fifty-seven years, seven months and twenty-five days of a happy married life, fifty years of which were spent in Louisa County, Mrs. McClerry was called to her final home Aug. 15, 1887, at the advanced age of eighty years, seven months and five days. But a short time elapsed before Mr. McClerry too crossed the dark river to be reunited with his wife, his death occurring March 6, 1888, at the age of eighty-two years, four months and twenty-one days. Their long residence in this county served but to increase the respect and esteem in which they were held by its citizens, and the death of both was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin settled upon a farm on section 33, Grand View Township, which had been given her by her father, there remaining until the month of August, 1882, when they removed to a farm on section 34, where they yet reside. They removed to their present farm so that they might care for Mrs. Chamberlin's parents in their old age, who at their death willed the home farm of eighty acres conjointly to our subject and his wife. He has since added twenty-four acres of land by purchase, and with their original farm they now own 224 acres of fine, arable land, which is well improved. Their farm is well stocked with Jersey and Durham cattle, their home is a pleasant brick residence, and everything about the place denotes the thrift and industry of the owner.

In his political views Mr. Chamberlin is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has held the office of Township Trustee for a number of years, has been School Director for many terms, and is at present one of the Directors of the Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, of Louisa County, being also the agent in Grand View Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin have no children of their own, but they have one adopted child, a little girl, Margaret Beard. Mrs. Chamberlin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Grand View. To such men as our subject, who have long been residents of this section, Louisa County owes her present high position. They who have witnessed

its changes and have aided in its enterprises and supported its interests, have placed it among the foremost in the State, and, as its citizens should do, receive the respect of all.



WILLIAM JAMISON, now deceased, was numbered among the early settlers of Louisa County of 1840, and ranked among its honored citizens. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1829, and his parents were Merit and Elizabeth (Nichols) Jamison. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and when twelve years of age emigrated with his parents to what was then a part of the Territory of Wisconsin, but is now Wapello Township, Louisa County. After his arrival he was obliged to aid his father in the work of developing a farm, and was only permitted to attend school during the winter months when farm work was impossible. In 1852 Mr. Jamison led to the marriage altar Miss Emeline Delzell, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Huffman) Delzell, whose sketch is given on another page of this work. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 5, 1832, and came with her parents to this county when sixteen years old. By their union seven children were born: Robert D., born Sept. 27, 1853, now on the old homestead; Rosella, born Sept. 23, 1855, died in 1864; William M., born Jan. 1, 1858, died in 1860; Mary E., born Aug. 3, 1860, died in 1864; Fannie, born Sept. 28, 1863; Joseph, May 6, 1867; and Nellie, Dec. 19, 1870. The three last named still reside at home.

In his political views Mr. Jamison was a Democrat, unwavering in his devotion to the principles of that party. His honest, upright life won him the confidence and respect of all, and he held an enviable place in the hearts of his friends. He was widely known for his many excellencies of character, for as a neighbor he was accommodating and friendly, as a husband he was loving and kind, and as a Christian he was loyal and true. He was an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an earnest worker in his Master's vineyard, an untiring laborer for the right, and did all in his power for the advancement of the cause of Christianity. He en-

deavored faithfully to follow the teachings of Christ, and his life is well worthy of emulation. On the 12th of June, 1884, the final summons came, and he was laid away to rest near the old Bethel Church, which was built by his father. On coming to this county he was poor in this world's goods, but by hard labor, good management and economy, secured a comfortable home for his family, leaving them 600 acres of fine land at the time of his death. Mrs. Jamison, who is a most estimable lady, still resides on the old homestead, on section 22, Wapello Township.

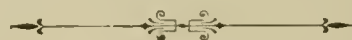


DAVID WINDER, deceased, was an early settler of Louisa County, Iowa. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, near Freeport, April 4, 1820, and was a son of Daniel and Mary Winder, who were natives of Pennsylvania, though the father was of German origin, and the mother of Scotch parentage. He was descended from the nobility, his maternal grandfather being the son of a Scottish Earl. David received a common-school education, and on the 23d of April, 1846, was united in marriage with Miss Annie B. Holliday, of Freeport, Ohio, who was born July 29, 1828, and is a daughter of Robert and Eliza (White) Holliday, who were natives of Ireland. Her father was but three months old when he came with his parents to America. The mother was eleven years old; she was born Dec. 25, 1806, and while making the trip to this country was taken prisoner by the English, and confined at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for about two years, as was also her mother, two brothers and two sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday were the parents of eleven children, all of whom reached maturity. One son, Thomas, served as orderly for Gen. Sherman; on the Sunday morning before the battle of Shiloh, while riding out with the General, he was shot and killed.

In the month of August, 1848, accompanied by his family, Mr. Winder emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa. In the village of Grand View he purchased a hotel, which he operated for about three years, and then engaged in farming near that village for about six years. In 1864 he had the misfortune to have

one of his feet cut off by a mower, and consequently had to abandon that occupation. The following year he engaged in the mercantile business at Grand View, and was appointed Postmaster, which office he held until 1878, when he resigned. At two different times he served as Justice of the Peace, and in all his public offices he performed his duties faithfully and well. Socially, Mr. Winder was a Mason, while in his political views he supported the Republican party. His death occurred July 19, 1885, causing universal sorrow throughout the county, where he had lived for many years. Mrs. Winder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a lady of culture and refinement, highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character, and still resides in her pleasant home in Grand View.

To Mr. and Mrs. Winder were born seven children, but only three are now living: William M. died in infancy; Angeline is the wife of James Martin, of Grand View; Henry and Henrietta, twins, also died in infancy; Mary E. wedded Joseph Brown, of Grand View; Emma became the wife of Albert Williamson, who is living near the same village; and Elhora B. died in infancy.



JESSE HAMILTON, a farmer, stock-raiser and fruit-grower, residing on section 13, Morning Sun Township, was born Feb. 6, 1821, in Fayette County, Ohio, and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Wolf) Hamilton, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Hampshire County, Va., though of French ancestry. Their union was celebrated in Virginia, and in 1800 they sailed down the Ohio River to Portsmouth, and thence proceeded to Oldtown, now known as Frankfort. They took a claim in Fayette County in 1802, and as was common in those early days had great trouble with the Indians. The maternal grandfather of our subject undertook to arrest an Indian, who then showed fight, and so he shot the red man, though without killing him, and the Indian then stabbed him.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were the parents of ten children, all of whom were born in Fayette County.

Margaret, born in 1801, wedded William Blue, and died at about the age of eighty-seven in Union County, Ohio; Isabella, born in 1804, is now the wife of John Myers, a farmer residing in Marshall Township; David, who was born in 1806, died at the age of thirty; Samuel, born in 1808, died in 1886; Jonathan, born in 1812, is a farmer and stock-raiser in Sumner County, Kan.; Elizabeth, who became the wife of C. M. Cunningham, a farmer residing on section 12, Wapello Township, died in 1888; Elison, born in 1814, died in 1884, in Jefferson Township, Louisa County; Mary, born in 1819, wedded Jesse Bryant, who died in 1886, and her death occurred the following year on section 14, Morning Sun Township; our subject was the ninth in order of birth; Silas, born Dec. 24, 1823, is now a farmer in Warren County, Iowa. The father of these children died in Fayette County, Ohio, about 1826. He was a member of the Christian Church of that day, nicknamed the New Lights. The family remained in that county until 1842, and there our subject received his early education in the common schools, after which he worked upon a farm until that date, when, with four of his family and twenty-one friends, he started for Iowa with about thirteen head of cattle and ten head of horses, beginning the trip on the 30th of September and reaching Burlington October 22. The last night they camped out was spent on Flint River in Des Moines County, and on the 23d of October they reached the home of Samuel Hamilton, who had come to the county in 1841.

Our subject purchased a small farm on section 16, Morning Sun Township, and in 1843 entered eighty acres of land on section 18, range 3 west, and another eighty on section 13, range 4 west, of township 73, paying for one \$1.25 per acre, and for the other \$2.50. Mrs. Hamilton, his mother, found a happy home with him in this county until her death, which occurred in 1872, at the age of eighty-seven years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her family was noted for longevity; with the exception of one all lived to be from sixty-nine to eighty-seven years old.

When Mr. Hamilton came to Louisa County he entered wild Government land and began in earnest life's work. In 1841 he built a log cabin, and two

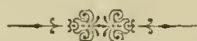
years later set out the first orchard of about twenty-nine trees, which he procured from Robert Avery, who lived near Burlington, carrying them to his own home, a distance of twenty-four miles. In those days all their trading had to be done at Burlington, which continued to be the case until the construction of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad in 1868, which created trading-points near home.

Three times Mr. Hamilton has been united in marriage, his first wife being Minerva Cary, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1821, though their marriage took place in this county in August, 1854. The death of Mrs. Hamilton occurred May 26, 1856, and he was united in marriage with Maria C. Kimerer, who was also a native of Ohio, and by this union three children were born: Annis C., born in March, 1861, is the wife of Frank Clark, a farmer of Jefferson Township, Louisa Co., Iowa; David A., born in 1863, and William E., born in March, 1865. The mother of these children was called to her final home in March, 1868. She was a member of the Christian Church, and a most estimable lady. Mr. Hamilton's last union was with Mrs. Nancy M. (Moore) Smith, their union being celebrated in 1869. She was born in Miami County, Ohio, and five children have been born to them: Edith, born July 27, 1870, died Feb. 5, 1885; John A., born Nov. 6, 1872; Mary E., born Dec. 10, 1875, died on the 17th of the same month; two other children also died in infancy.

Since Mr. Hamilton located in this county he has been engaged in farming and fruit growing, and now has forty varieties of apples, all kinds of small fruit, together with plums and pears. He has attended the State Fair for the past six years, four times having received the premiums on his fruit. His farm of 190 acres is highly cultivated and carefully improved. It contains four living springs of water, is divided by fences into ten different fields, and is well stocked with a good grade of cattle, horses and hogs. His success in life is due to his own efforts, he having gained a comfortable competency by his good management, untiring labor and honesty. During his entire life Mr. Hamilton has never used tobacco in any form, and is a strong supporter of temperance views, ready to do anything in his

power to promote the cause. He hopes to yet live to see the day when the liquor traffic will be driven from our land. He is a great admirer of Judge Thurman, whom he heard make his second political speech.

Mr. Hamilton and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which they are active workers. Mr. Hamilton has been a resident of Louisa County since 1842, and since April, 1844, has resided upon the same farm, where probably his last days on earth will be passed. From the pioneer days, when with a hand sickle and cradle he received but sixty-two cents per day for his labor, until the present time, he has given liberally to the support of any enterprise for the good of the community in which he resides, and as a noble, honorable citizen he receives the entire respect of the people of Louisa County.



WILLIAM STONE ALLEN, M. D., deceased, was born at Perryopolis, Fayette Co., Pa., on the 27th of August, 1849, receiving a liberal education in his native State. The early inclinations of our subject were toward the study of medicine, and accordingly he entered the office of Dr. R. M. Walker, at Uniontown, Pa., where he became a diligent student in the line which he made his life work, and in which he so nobly acquitted himself. He afterward attended lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1875 found his way beyond the Mississippi, becoming a citizen of Iowa. In October of the same year he located at Cairo, where he began the practice of his profession, and afterward took the advantage of a course at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1882. A year later he located in Morning Sun, where he resided until his death, which occurred Aug. 2, 1886.

On the 6th of March, 1879, Dr. Allen was united in marriage with Miss Melissa Green, of Cairo, and three children were born of their union, two of whom are living. Dr. Allen was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was always recognized as a well-informed and able physician, and many of our readers will not hesitate to say that to-day

they owe their lives and health to his medical skill and knowledge. The practice of medicine was with him not alone a means of making his own way through life, but was to relieve the distress of suffering humanity, and to put the bloom of health upon the cheeks of the unfortunate sickly ones. His own body eventually received the blight of disease, contracted by his generous and faithful watching over those who had put themselves under his care. To them he was generous in the extreme, even at the sacrifice of his own health, and it mattered not though he himself should have been under professional care, the midnight hour would find him speeding away to where some patient needed his presence. It mattered not though the elements were terribly raging, though clouds were sending their volumes of water to earth, or a stinging north wind was bringing with it a terrible blizzard, Dr. Allen was always at his post. He was a man who took a broad and noble view of life and humanity, and all his acquaintances were his friends. He was public-spirited and generous to all alike, was deeply attached to his family, and was a friend to all people. By the death of Dr. Allen the citizens of Morning Sun and its vicinity lost a good physician, a kind and noble gentleman.



JOHAN BARKER, residing on section 17, Concord Township, was born in Ban, Germany, March 11, 1819, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Bobler) Barker. His parents died when he was a small child, and his education was received in his native land. He there worked for a number of years as a farm laborer, but in March, 1851, set sail from Bremen for America. After a rough voyage of forty-seven days he landed at Baltimore, but after two days spent in that city went to Pittsburgh, near where he was employed as a farm hand for three years.

In Jefferson County, Pa., in July, 1852, John Barker wedded Miss Maggie Sandler, who was born in Germany, and is a daughter of Adam and Margaret Sandler, who were also natives of Germany. After their marriage the young couple remained in Pennsylvania for two years, and thence moved



R. S. M. Cornwall



Robert H. Edmundson

to Ohio, residing there until 1854, when in March of that year they came to Louisa County, Iowa, settling on section 17, Concord Township. Here Mr. Barker purchased nearly 200 acres of timber land, which was entirely unimproved, and as it contained no house, he immediately began the erection of a cabin. The improvement of the land was immediately begun, and he has added to his original purchase from time to time, until he is now the owner of 610 acres, comprising one of the best farms in the township. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, has two good farm residences, is well watered, and is stocked with a good grade of Durham cattle and Norman horses. Mr. Barker also raises a great many hogs of the Chester-White and Berkshire breeds, in which he is quite successful.

To our subject and his estimable wife have been born three children, only one of whom is now living: Margaret, now Mrs. Ronald, resides on the home farm; John died at the age of six months, and one child died in infancy. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fredonia, in which he has held the office of Trustee for ten or fifteen years, and are earnest workers in its behalf. Mr. Barker is one of the self-made men of Louisa County. On landing in this country he was \$15 in debt, but with characteristic energy and perseverance he set to work to make for himself a home, and success has crowned his efforts. Assisted by his estimable wife he worked on until he now has a comfortable competency, and his honesty and fair dealing have won him the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.



RS. McCORMAC, a farmer residing on section 15, Concord Township, was born in Virginia, in 1829, and is the seventh child of Levi and Jane (Grimes) McCormac, who were also natives of Virginia, and the parents of twelve children. The father was a farmer by occupation, and lived in his native State until his death, which occurred in 1848. He served with credit during the War of 1812, and was one of the prominent and influential citizens of the community in

which he resided. His excellent wife survived his death many years, dying in Virginia in 1868.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon the farm, and his education was obtained in the district schools of his native State. He was there apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, becoming an efficient workman, and followed that employment for thirteen or fourteen years. Resolving to cast his lot in the then Far West, he made an overland trip to Iowa in 1849, reaching Louisa County in the month of October. Having a brother living in Museatine County, he made his home with him for awhile, working at his trade.

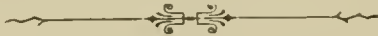
In 1864, in Louisa County, Mr. McCormac was married to Emma D. McChesney, a native of New York. In childhood she removed with her parents, Jonathan and Ruth (Racy) McChesney, to New Jersey, and in 1853 came with them to Louisa County. Her parents are now residing in Dallas County, Iowa, where the father engages in farming. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm which still continues to be their home, and there six children have been born to them: Ruth Caroline, now Mrs. Dowson, residing in Concord Township; Lucy Ella, Mary Jane, Walter, Jonathan Herbert and Horace, who are at home, attending the district school.

Mr. McCormac is one of the leading farmers of Concord Township. In 1853 he made his first purchase of land, consisting of eighty acres on section 15, which was then wild prairie, but he immediately began to improve and cultivate it, and from time to time has added to his original purchase until he now owns 340 acres of fine, arable land, comprising one of the best farms in the township. He has had a nice farm residence erected, and the out-buildings, including two good barns, are models of convenience. His stock is of the best grades, and includes the Short-horn cattle. His home is most pleasantly situated, but a few miles from Letts, Columbus Junction and Fredonia, thus furnishing excellent markets. Mr. McCormac is well informed on all political affairs of the day, and casts his ballot with the Democratic party, of which he is an earnest advocate. He has held a number of offices of public trust, has served as Road Supervisor, and is a member of the School Board. He has ever taken

an active interest in promoting the cause of education, and has assisted in organizing several of the school districts in his township. With his wife, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Fredonia, and socially, he belongs to Grand View Lodge No. 64, at Grand View. Any enterprise for the good of the community receives his earnest support, and he is numbered among Louisa County's best citizens.

Almost forty years ago Mr. McCormac reached Louisa County, and was one of the first settlers of Concord Township. Since his coming the wild and uncultivated prairies have been transformed into beautiful homes and farms, cities and villages have sprung up, and school-houses for the education of all have been built. In the work of progress and development he has always been identified, and to such men the county owes much of her present prosperity.

We are pleased to present the portrait of this worthy citizen of Concord Township to the patrons of the ALBUM, and his many friends will also be pleased when they open its pages and see his pleasant countenance.



RH. EDMONDSON, a representative farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 35, Concord Township, where he was one of the early settlers, was born in East Tennessee, Oct. 8, 1830. His parents, David and Nancy (Scott) Edmondson, were natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Tennessee at an early day. They reared a family of five children, of whom our subject was the third, and in 1836 went to Indiana, where the father entered and improved a claim, selling it on his removal to Louisa County, Iowa. Purchasing land in Concord Township, he improved and cultivated an excellent farm, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1862, at the age of sixty-two years. His excellent wife survived him, dying in 1866, at the age of seventy-two years.

When only six years of age our subject removed with his parents to Indiana, where he was reared to farm life, and received such education as the dis-

trict schools of those early days afforded. Coming West in 1855, he settled in Concord Township, where the following year he wedded Miss Catherine Jane Reeder, who was a native of Louisa County, born March 22, 1839, and a daughter of Micajah and Nancy (Stirling) Reeder, the former born in Ohio, the latter in Indiana. They were among the pioneer settlers of this county of 1837, taking up their residence in Grand View Township, where the father purchased land of the Government. This he improved, engaging in the occupation of farming for several years. In 1835, while residing in Indiana, Mr. Reeder entered the ministry, and had charge over a circuit for two years. On leaving that State he joined the Iowa Conference, in 1843, traveling two years on the Crawfordsville Circuit, one year on the Fairfield, one on the Yellow Springs, of Des Moines County, another on the Jackson County Circuit, and also served for many years as local minister in Louisa County. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Pastorate, and is still living, making his home with our subject. He has been thrice married, one wife dying in Indiana and two in this county. The mother of Mrs. Edmondson died in 1852. During the years 1852 and 1853 Mr. Reeder served as a member of the State Legislature, and is one of the honored pioneers of the county.

Since his marriage Mr. Edmondson has resided upon the farm which still continues to be his home. His first purchase in this county consisted of sixty acres of partly improved land, but he has added to it from time to time, his farm now comprising 307 acres, finely cultivated and highly improved. It is well stocked with a good grade of both horses and cattle, the former being of the Norman and Clyde breeds, the latter Durham. The farm is pleasantly situated about four miles from Columbus Junction, and everything about the place denotes the thrift and enterprise of the owner. In his political views Mr. Edmondson is a Democrat, while socially, he is a member of Triangular Lodge No. 245, at Letts. He has held various offices of trust, and is at present Township Trustee. Mrs. Edmondson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fredonia, and among the highly respected citizens of the county is ranked this worthy couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmondson are the parents of nine children, five now living: William L. is married, and resides in Decatur County, Iowa; Nancy Jane, now Mrs. McDaniel, is living in Concord Township, Louisa County; Micajah R. is married, and lives near the old homestead; George W. is married; Emma May, now Mrs. Carey, resides at home; Artemeis died in 1861, aged one month; David died in 1863, when one year old; Mary died in 1867, at the age of one month; Robbie died in 1879, when four years of age. Below we mention more fully those who are married: Micajah Reeder was united in marriage in 1885 with Ida McCleary, a daughter of George and Nancy (Simpkins) McCleary, who are now residing in Kansas, and two children have been born to them; Emma May became the wife of Thomas Carey, son of Aden Carey, in 1888; William L., in 1881, was united in marriage with Eliza Crow, who was born in Louisa County, and is a daughter of Henry and Jane (Gibeny) Crow, who were natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Iowa. The father is now deceased, but the mother is living. By this union two children have been born. Nancy became the wife of Corydon McDaniel, son of C. McDaniel, in 1880, and one child graces their union; George W. married Lydia Stephens, who was born in Louisa County, and is the daughter of David and Ruth (McChesney) Stephens. Among the representative citizens whose portraits appear in this volume, we are pleased to present that of Mr. Edmondson.



SAMUEL TOWNSEND, deceased, son of Isaac and Frances (Hardman) Townsend, was born in Columbiana, Ohio, on the 4th day of September, 1810, and when about fourteen years of age went to live with an uncle in Philadelphia, by whom he was employed as a clerk. On the 3d of September, 1835, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Hardman, a twin sister of Maj. Black Hardman, of Steubenville, Ohio. Their marriage was celebrated in Columbiana, and soon afterward Mr. Townsend embarked in business for himself. To them were born five children: Aspasia, Jan. 9, 1837; Gertrude M. E., Sept. 20,

1838; Isadora, born March 13, 1840, died on the 16th of December following; Alce, born Oct. 5, 1841, died March 31, 1848, and Albert, born Sept. 1, 1845, died Oct. 14, 1849. The death of Mrs. Townsend occurred in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 29th of May, 1817, aged thirty-three years, three months and ten days.

After her death Mr. Townsend sold his interest in some lead mines in the Lake Superior regions, and came to Wapello, Iowa, with the intention of making it his permanent home. Previous to this time he had resided in St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged quite extensively in merchandising, carrying a complete line of dry-goods. He also owned a half-interest in a steamboat, which he used in freighting goods. On moving to Wapello, Iowa, he brought a large stock of goods with him, and established himself in business. In 1847 he was elected Treasurer of Louisa County, the duties then comprising those of both the Treasurer and Recorder. After serving two terms in that position he embarked in general merchandising, which he carried on for several years, but in 1857, and again in 1868, was elected Mayor of the city. He built a large flouring-mill in the northern part of Wapello, doing an extensive business, and in 1860 was appointed general swamp land agent for Iowa. His duties called him to Washington, D. C., which he made his headquarters, moving his family to that city in 1863. At a call of the Secretary of War, issued Aug. 30, 1862, for 1,000 volunteer nurses to go to the battle-field of Bull Run, he offered his services and was accepted, but while taking care of the wounded, with several others was captured and held as a prisoner. One day during his incarceration a paper was received in Wapello with the intelligence that three men had been hung as spies, and that Samuel Townsend was among the number. He had been marched up to the gallows and would have been hung had it not been for the timely arrival of a General, who, taking a diary from Mr. Townsend's pocket, discovered he was not a spy and ordered his release. In 1865 he returned to Wapello, where he was connected with the mill until the time of his death. His interest manifested toward and the work which he did for various railway projects and schemes, gave him quite an

extensive acquaintance in this part of the State in business circles. He was always ready to aid in any enterprise of public benefit, and did much for the advancement of the city in which he lived for many years.

On the 14th of October, 1847, Mr. Townsend wedded Mrs. Louisa A. Davidson, the widow of Ephraim Davidson, who by her former marriage has two living children—Rose and Samuel. By their union were born the following children: Albert, Sept. 14, 1848; Susan Elizabeth, May 12, 1850; Rebecca Louisa, March 7, 1852; James Oliver, Jan. 1, 1854; Stephen Franklin, March 21, 1856; Willis Wesley, Feb. 22, 1858; Mary Margaret, Nov. 25, 1859; George Elmer Ellsworth, April 12, 1862; Robert, Oct. 22, 1864; Isadore and Isadora, twins, Oct. 16, 1868; Jesse Kersey, born Sept. 30, 1869.

On the 18th of October, 1872, four days after celebrating his silver wedding anniversary, Mr. Townsend departed this life. He was then sixty-three years of age. His funeral was conducted by the I. O. O. F., of which he was an honored member, and was the largest funeral procession ever witnessed in Wapello. His death proved a sad loss, not only to the family, but to the community.

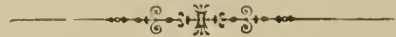


S P. BUSTER, residing on section 33, Grand View Township, was born in Erie County, Ohio, in 1843, and was the second in a family of seven children born to John and Margaret (Shoop) Buster, the father a native of Germany, and the mother of Pennsylvania. His father died when he was quite small, but his mother is still living and resides in Ohio. When eleven years of age S. P. came with an uncle to Iowa and settled in Louisa County. He received his education in the district schools of his native State, and then commenced to work upon a farm. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted, Aug. 16, 1862, for a term of three years, in Company G, 19th Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into service at Keokuk, and was placed on guard duty. At Springfield, Mo., he was taken sick with the measles, was placed in a hospital for awhile, then returned home, after which he received his discharge in the spring of

1863, at St. Louis. In October of the same year he re-enlisted for the remainder of the war, becoming a member of Company A, 9th Iowa Cavalry, and was mustered in at Davenport. The regiment participated in many skirmishes in Arkansas, the largest battle being on the prairie near Duval's Bluff. They were also kept on what was known as the guerrilla warfare for some time. He was discharged at Little Rock in February, 1866, and returned home the same year.

In the autumn following his return Mr. Buster wedded Nancy Helen McClerry, their marriage being celebrated on the 30th of October. Mrs. Buster is a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Abram and Sarah (Trimble) McClerry, the father being born in Ohio, and the mother in Pennsylvania. Their sketch appears in that of H. B. Chamberlin. After his marriage Mr. Buster removed to the farm where he now resides. He is now the owner of 225 acres of fine land, which pays a golden tribute to his care and cultivation. In earlier years he cast his vote with the Democratic party, but is now a supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Buster is a member of Dodder Post No. 446, G. A. R., and has been a School Director in his district.

Nine children have been born to this worthy couple: Sarah M., now Mrs. Jackson, resides in Grand View; Lottie Ann, John, Harry, George, James, Villers, Bascom and Earl, are still at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Buster have a pleasant home situated about two miles from Grand View, nine miles from Columbus Junction, and seven miles from Wapello, and are among the highly respected people of Louisa County.



WILLIAM A. CARR, clothier, of Columbus Junction, carries a full line of clothing and gents' furnishing goods at his popular store situated at the southwest corner of Main and Walnut streets. His stock, which comprises the latest styles and the best quality of the various grades of goods, averages in value from \$6,000 to \$7,000.

Mr. Carr is a native of Indiana, and was born in Union County on the 28th of December, 1863. His parents, James M. and M. A. (White) Carr,

were both born in Indiana, and emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1868, settling at Clifton, where Mr. Carr engaged in the lumber business until his death, which occurred Nov. 3, 1874. His wife survives him, and is a resident of Columbus Junction, Iowa. Mr. Carr was a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was also a consistent member of the Reform Church, and a worthy and highly respected citizen. His wife also belongs to that church, and is held in high esteem for her many excellencies of character. They were the parents of three children: Frederick, the eldest, died at the age of three years; William A., the subject of this sketch; and Thomas Ira, who is employed as salesman in the store of his elder brother.

Our subject received a common-school education, and in 1877 engaged as clerk with Louis Biedeman, a well-known merchant of Columbus Junction, and after a service of six years with that gentleman, established his present business in 1883, which he has carried on successfully since. He is an enterprising, energetic young business man, and is doing the largest exclusive clothing business in the county. Mr. Carr is independent in politics, and is a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., of Columbus Junction.

On the 6th of September, 1888, Mr. C. was united in marriage, at Columbus Junction, with Miss May Jennings, of that city.



ROBERT J. REANEY, of the firm of Reaney Bros., clothiers, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 21, 1856, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Reaney. His parents were born in Ireland, of Scotch parentage, were married July 28, 1854, and emigrated to America in 1863. They are now residents of Concord Township, Louisa Co., Iowa.

Our subject received a common-school education, and came with his parents to this county in 1871. He was reared to farm labor, and also learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked from his eighteenth year until 1884, and at intervals since. On the 12th of December, 1887, he was united in

marriage, in Muscatine County, Iowa, with Miss Belle Eliason, a daughter of Levi Eliason, who is a resident of that county. Mr. Reaney formed the existing partnership with his brother Samuel in April, 1888. He is a Republican in politics, strongly in favor of high tariff, and at present makes his home upon the farm in Concord Township.



FRANCIS MARION BALDWIN, of the firm of Eckman & Baldwin, dealers in lumber, coal, etc., was born Feb. 6, 1839, near Crawfordsville, Ind. His parents were William C. and Cyrena (Dolton) Baldwin. The father, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, of Scotch and English descent, followed the vocation of farming, and is now living a retired life at Virden, Ill., at the age of seventy-eight. The mother was born and reared in Kentucky, though descended from an old Virginian family, and her death occurred July 3, 1880.

Our subject removed with his parents to Greene County, Ill., when thirteen years of age, and there grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving such education as the district schools afforded. On the 16th of February, 1864, in Macoupin County, Ill., he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Smith, who was a daughter of Thomas Smith, and was born near Roodhouse, Greene Co., Ill. One child graces their union, Edwin H., now twenty-one years of age. Mr. Baldwin was engaged in farming in Greene County, Ill., until 1875, when he engaged in the live-stock business, buying, feeding and shipping. Subsequently he formed a partnership with W. W. Eckman in the grain and lumber business, which was carried on in the two towns of Atwater and Virden, Ill., Mr. Baldwin having charge of that of the former and Mr. Eckman of the latter place. Until May, 1884, they continued business in Illinois, but at that time sold out and removed to Columbus Junction, Iowa, buying out the lumber business of Wilcox & Son, and continued business under their former firm name of Eckman & Baldwin. (See sketch of business elsewhere in this work.)

Mr. Baldwin is a Republican in politics, but not an aspirant for the honors of public office, one term

in the City Council being the extent of his official service since his residence at Columbus Junction. Mrs. Baldwin has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since early life, and her husband joined the same society later.

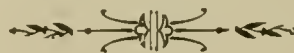


ELIAS W. OLIVER, a photographer of Columbus Junction, Iowa, who established business at this place in 1882, and now has the leading gallery in the county, was born in Adams County, Ill., Nov. 2, 1836, and is a son of Elias and Elizabeth (Crow) Oliver. His father was born in Ohio, and was of Scotch descent, while his mother was born and reared in Illinois. Our subject grew to manhood upon his father's farm in his native State, and there received his education in the common schools. In 1857 he engaged in mercantile business at Georgetown, Hancock Co., Ill., and subsequently carried on the same line of business from 1857 until 1859 at Bear Creek of that county. He was married in the latter place Oct. 18, 1860, Miss Mary J. Walker, who was born in Pendleton County, Ky., becoming his wife. Six children graced their union, though only three are now living: Homer, the eldest, died in infancy; Warren Mack, born in Hancock County, Ill., Nov. 11, 1863, was educated at Warsaw, and is now a photographer employed in his father's gallery at Columbus Junction; Rufus W., who was born in Warsaw County, Ill., is a painter and paper hanger, residing in Columbus Junction; Cora A. makes her home with her parents; Pearl May died at the age of three years; Eva W. died in infancy.

From 1860 until 1862 Mr. Oliver engaged in farming in Hancock County, Ill., and then went to Quincy, that State, where he was in the grocery business for eight months. The following six months were spent in conducting a hotel, but not finding it congenial to his tastes he abandoned that field of operation, and entered upon the study of photography at Quincy. In 1863 he opened a gallery at Payson, Ill., on the migratory plan, and the following winter settled at Warsaw, where he conducted a gallery until 1871. Then returning to Quincy, he remained there a short time, after which he went

to St. Louis, where he operated a gallery until 1875, and then returned to Warsaw, the scene of his former labors, where he continued the photographic business until his removal to Columbus Junction in 1882, where he has carried on his business with marked success for the past six years. In 1887 he began making large pictures by the new process on bromide paper, and has facilities for making pictures life-size from the living subject, or from a small card photograph. He has two fine galleries, one on the west and one on the east side of Main street, in the latter making a specialty of life-size pictures, which are always clear, natural and durable; and on the west side he does the general photographic business in the latest and best styles. His son, W. M., conducts the last-named establishment. Mr. Oliver has the most popular galleries in Louisa County, and by doing superior work, and paying strict attention to the tastes of his customers, has built up a substantial and lucrative business.

Mrs. Oliver was reared under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has long been a member of that society. Until quite recently Mr. Oliver has always been a Democrat, but he now casts his vote with the Prohibition party.



WILFORD ROBISON, residing on section 18, Port Louisa Township, was born in 1854, on the farm where he yet resides, and is the only child of J. T. and Susan (Kennedy) Robison, who were natives of Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1846, settling in Port Louisa Township on section 18. Mr. Robison rented land for a few years, but afterwards purchased eighty acres of improved land on the same section. When the war broke out he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in 1862 in Company G, 19th Iowa Infantry, for three years' service. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and at Sterling was shot through the shoulder and chin. He was then taken to the hospital at New Orleans, where he lay for about six months, after which he was honorably discharged at Davenport, and then returned to his home. His death occurred

Oct. 5, 1881, at the age of fifty-one years. His wife died in June, 1858, aged about thirty years.

The paternal grandparents of our subject, John and Mary (Hunter) Robison, were natives of Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1853, settling upon the farm where our subject now resides. They made that their home until their death, the grandfather dying in 1878, and the grandmother in 1886, at the age of eighty-two years. During both the Mexican and the Civil Wars John Robison served his country faithfully and well. The maternal grandparents of our subject were also natives of Ohio, though they came to Iowa in its pioneer days, and here the grandfather died some years ago.

Our subject was reared upon a farm and received his education in the district schools of his native county. In 1874 he was united in marriage, in Louisa County, with Nevada Hutchinson, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of George and Mary Elizabeth Hutchinson, her father being a native of Ohio and her mother of Switzerland. They emigrated to Iowa at an early day, and Mr. Hutchinson died some years ago, but his wife is still living and resides in Nebraska. After his marriage Wilford Robinson settled on a farm on section 18, Port Louisa Township, and in 1881 removed to the farm where he now resides. In his political views he is a Republican. To Mr. and Mrs. Robison have been born four children—Mattie Elizabeth, Calla Maud, Charley Myron and Willie Fay. The older children are attending school.

DR. GEORGE P. NEAL, Postmaster of Columbus Junction, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1852, and is a son of Dr. B. G. and Elizabeth (Gore) Neal. When but two years of age George came to Iowa with his parents, who settled in Columbus City, Louisa County. His literary education was obtained at the public schools of that city, where he was reared to manhood. He studied medicine with his father, who was a pioneer physician of Louisa County, and took three courses of lectures at the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, being graduated in the class of '74.

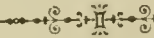
He pursued the practice of his profession at Columbus Junction until Jan. 1, 1886, when he bought the *Louisa County Times*, in company with his wife, under the firm name of G. P. & M. E. Neal, and conducted that paper until August, 1887, when for want of sufficient support publication was suspended.

At Columbus City, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1876, Dr. Neal was united in marriage with Miss Maria E. Thorley, daughter of Samuel Thorley. Mrs. Neal was born in West Salem, Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 15, 1857. Three children graced their union, one son and two daughters: Emma J., born June 29, 1878; George H., born Nov. 30, 1882, died at the age of two years, and Jessie L., who was born July 30, 1884. Mrs. Neal, who was a woman possessed of many excellencies of character, and a member of the Christian Church, died Sept. 20, 1887, of typhoid fever. Dr. Neal is also a member of the Christian Church, and has been a lifelong Democrat. He was appointed Postmaster at Columbus Junction in August, 1886, and was confirmed by the United States Senate Feb. 14, 1887.

WILLIAM M. WILSON, a leading farmer residing on section 34, Morning Sun Township, and one of the pioneers of Louisa County, was born in Washington County, Ill., May 26, 1838. The following year his parents removed to this county, where he has since continued to reside. As soon as he had attained sufficient age he was sent to the district schools, then taught in log cabins, and was reared to farm life. On the 18th of January, 1864, in this county, he was united in marriage with Miriam Conway, who was born in Liverpool, England, July 6, 1842. They are now the parents of nine children: Winona, born Nov. 18, 1864; William G., July 2, 1866; Samuel F., Sept. 2, 1868; Leah R., Nov. 2, 1870; Nellie E., Sept. 18, 1873; John, July 4, 1875; Sarah E., March 9, 1877; Renwick G., March 12, 1882; and James H., April 8, 1885.

Mr. Wilson is a general farmer and stock-raiser, and makes his home on section 34, Morning Sun Township. In his political views he is a Repub-

lican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. His whole life has been identified with the history of Louisa County, where for nearly half a century his life has been passed. On his arrival in the county this great commonwealth was almost an unbroken wilderness, but now there is not a single county in the State over which the iron horse does not travel, carrying hundreds of people daily. In the work of transformation and progress Mr. Wilson has always borne his part, and has done much toward placing the county in its present high rank in the State. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of Morning Sun, and none stands higher in the esteem and respect of the community than they do.



ELISHA BEATTY is a farmer residing on Muscatine Island, and was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1822. He was the second in a family of seven children born to John and Jane (Colvin) Beatty, who were natives of Ireland, where they resided until their death, which occurred a number of years ago. The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon a farm and in attendance at the public schools of his native land. He served a five-years apprenticeship as a pawnbroker, and then followed that occupation for six years afterward. His marriage with Eliza Jane Rosborough was celebrated in Ireland in 1847. She was a native of that country, and a daughter of James and Sarah (Dobbin) Rosborough, who emigrated to this country in 1850, settling in Muscatine, Iowa, where they lived until the time of their death, both of them dying a number of years ago, and were buried in the cemetery at Muscatine, Iowa.

After his marriage Mr. Beatty resided in his native land until 1850, when he set sail for America, starting from Liverpool in the sailing-vessel "Constellation," and reaching the harbor of New York after a pleasant voyage of sixty days. He came directly to Iowa, settling in Muscatine, and the same year bought 102 acres of partly improved land. He immediately began its cultivation, and as time passed, by his economy and good management was enabled to add to his original purchase until he now

owns 1,400 acres of grass, pasture and timber land. His life as a farmer has been very successful, and everything about his place denotes thrift and energy. Mr. Beatty takes an active interest in political affairs, and casts his vote with the Republican party. He has held the office of Assessor for nineteen years, and has been a school officer for twenty-five years. Mr. Beatty's fellow-citizens showed their confidence in him during the war by electing him to seven public offices at one time, all of which he filled with the utmost fidelity. He also aided in the reorganization of the township about the year 1858.

In 1852 the death of Mrs. Beatty occurred after a short illness. Three children were born of their union, two of whom are living; John C., who is still single, and James Q., who is married, and lives upon a farm near the old homestead. In 1861 Mr. Beatty was again married, the union being celebrated in Muscatine, and Mrs. Catherine Wamsley becoming his wife. She was the widow of Abraham Wamsley, and a daughter of Abbott and Edan (Carder) Carder, who were natives of Virginia. Mrs. Beatty came to Iowa in 1848 with her husband, and settled in Muscatine, where Mr. Wamsley followed blacksmithing. The city was then called Bloomington, and consisted of two or three small stores. By her first marriage she is the mother of five living children, and has laid three away to rest. In the year 1855 she first became acquainted with Mr. Beatty, but their marriage was not celebrated until 1861. They have no children, but for twenty-seven years they have trodden life's journey together, having mutual confidence one in the other and enjoying each other's love.

Mr. Beatty has lived to see almost the entire growth of Louisa County. There were but few other settlers on the island when he took up his residence there, and he is the only one of the pioneers who is still a resident. The island is very productive, the soil being a black, sandy loam, very rich, and especially adapted to the raising of melons and sweet potatoes. Mr. Beatty's residence is situated on the bank of the Mississippi River, in sight of Muscatine, which is only seven miles distant. He is a Government lighthouse keeper, having three lights under his charge, one of which is situated on his land. A school-house is also situated near his home, and



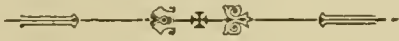
Eben George Stone



Julia P. Satty

the district includes about ten sections, from which they draw public tax. Mr. Beatty is practically one of the self-made men of the county, having gained all he possesses by his untiring energy and zeal. He also takes an active interest in every enterprise for the good of the township and county in which he resides. Mrs. Beatty is a member of the Baptist Church, while Mr. Beatty is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and served as Secretary of its Board of Trustees. The church is situated on the island in Muscatine County.

A portrait of Mr. Beatty appears in connection with this sketch.

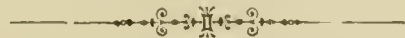


REV. GEORGE STONE, a resident of Columbus Junction, Iowa, is one of the pioneers of Louisa County, to which he first came in 1842. He was born on the 16th of August, 1816, in Gloucester County, N. J., and is a son of Joshua and Rebecca (Fish) Stone. His father was born in New Jersey in 1792, and his ancestors were originally from England, though the paternal grandfather was a native-born American. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Isaac Fish, a native of Sweden, though he emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he served. George received a liberal education in an academy, and was reared upon a farm. From New Jersey he came directly to Louisa County, Iowa, reaching his destination during the latter part of the month of November, and located upon a farm on section 34, Concord Township, which was situated on the north side of the Iowa River, and comprised 200 acres of land. He engaged in its cultivation until several years after his marriage, which occurred in 1844, he becoming the husband of Janet Roddan, a daughter of David and Margaret Roddan. She was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1825, emigrated to America in 1836, and was married Oct. 20, 1844, in Louisa County. Eight children were born of their union, five sons and three daughters: John P., born Sept. 15, 1846, is married, and resides in California; Robert R., born April 17, 1848, died Jan. 15, 1876; Rebecca, born Nov. 15, 1850, is the wife

of Daniel Stroup, a resident of California; Margaret R., born Feb. 13, 1853, is the wife of George I. Church, of Columbus Junction; Joshua, born May 12, 1856, became the husband of Mary Stroup, and is living in Colorado, 105 miles southeast of Denver; Isaac, born May 5, 1861, is single, and resides at Ft. Madison; Mary A. C., born Nov. 29, 1866, is the wife of Cary Rhodes, of Columbus Junction; and George, who was born Jan. 2, 1869, died January 12 of the same year.

In 1854 Mr. Stone became connected with the Church of God, from which he received a license to preach, and was ordained as a minister in 1860. His first charge was in Johnson County, Iowa, at Pokertown, where he remained pastor of the church for two years, after which he went to Washington County, where he also preached for two years. At the expiration of that time he began doing evangelical work in Louisa County, which he continued until 1882, when he removed to Ringgold County, and there followed the same line of work until October, 1884. Returning to Columbus Junction at that time, he has since continued to reside there, though his field of labor lies in Keokuk and Des Moines Counties. Mr. Stone is an original thinker, and takes broad and liberal views in his interpretation of the Holy Word. He has labored earnestly and faithfully to do his part in making the world better, and has won the respect and esteem of a large circle of Christian people.

On the preceding page a portrait of this gentleman will be found.



WILLIAM GRAY, a pioneer of Louisa County, of 1840, was born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, in the month of October, 1824, and is a son of James Gray. In 1832 he emigrated with his parents to America, settling in Baltimore, Md., but later removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he made his home until 1840, and then settled in Columbus City Township, Louisa County, where he engaged in farming. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Stronach, a daughter of William Stronach, and a native of Maryland, she having come to Iowa the spring pre-

vious. Two children were born of their union, sons: J. Edward, who became the husband of Miss Jennie Daudy, is engaged in farming, and lives on the old homestead in Columbus City Township; William H. wedded Miss Celia Gray, who was a daughter of James A. Gray, but her death occurred April 4, 1882, leaving one child, a daughter, Verna C., now aged seven years, and William H. was again married, May 30, 1883, to Miss Mary Letitia Northey, daughter of Gilbert Northey, formerly a resident of Columbus Junction, now living in Spirit Lake, Iowa. Mrs. Gray was born in Wisconsin, and one child graces the union, Ernest H., born Nov. 11, 1886.

Our subject received his education in the common schools and studied law in the State University of Iowa, being graduated from that institution in the class of '76. He formed the existing partnership with Ezra B. Tucker, under the firm name of Gray & Tucker, and began practice on the 7th of August, 1876. This firm does an extensive law practice, and also a large amount of business in the way of preparing abstracts of titles, having full sets of abstracts of Louisa County. In his political views Mr. Gray is a Republican, and is now serving his tenth year as Justice of the Peace, and his eighth year as Clerk of the School Board of the Independent School District of Columbus Junction.

GEORGE KREINER, a farmer residing on section 32, Jefferson Township, was born in Louisa County, Iowa, in 1858, and is a son of Frederick and Rosina (Fath) Kreiner, who were natives of Baden, Germany. (Their sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.) They were the parents of eight children, of whom our subject was second in order of birth. George received his education in the district schools of Louisa County, and in 1886 was united in marriage with Elizabeth Wiederrecht, who was also born in this county, in 1861, and is a daughter of George and Saloma (Sulzberger) Wiederrecht, who were born in the Fatherland, but now reside in Louisa County.

Mr. Kreiner has always followed the occupation of farming, and is the owner of 120 acres of well-

cultivated land. In his political views he supports and votes with the Republican party. He has held the office of School Director of the township, and is a public-spirited man, lending his aid and influence to all enterprises which he thinks will prove beneficial to the community. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Kreiner has been blessed with the birth of one son—Ralph Herman.

PETER REISCH, a resident of Letts, this county, was born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1826, and is the tenth of a family of fifteen children born to Peter and Nancy (Musser) Reisch, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a carpenter by trade, but also engaged in farming, and his death occurred in 1835, being frozen while on the Susquehanna River. He had served as a soldier during the War of 1812. His excellent wife survived him some years, dying in 1857.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon a farm, but at the age of fifteen he learned the carpenter's trade, and was also a millwright for forty-two years. In 1849 he emigrated to Iowa, settling in Grand View, Louisa County, but remaining there only for a few months, as his trade of building and fitting mills called him from one place to another. In 1853 he went to California, and the following thirty years was employed as a millwright throughout that State and Nevada, during which time he secured quite an extensive and fine mineral collection. In the year 1882, in Letts, Iowa, his marriage with Mrs. Mary Henderson was celebrated. She was the widow of Eli Henderson, a native of Ohio, and a son of Edward and Margaret Henderson, also of that State, who emigrated to Indiana in 1848, settling upon a farm, where the death of both parents occurred some years ago. In 1851 Mr. Henderson came to Louisa County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and three years later was united in marriage. Four children were born of the union, three of whom are now living: Ella died in 1879, at the age of twenty-one years; Clara, now Mrs. Wilson, resides in Concord Township; Nora and Ollie are both at home. Mr. Henderson

died May 6, 1874, aged forty-six years. Mrs. Reisch's parents were Solomon and Susanna (Stroah) Wagner, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and became residents of Grand View Township, this county, in 1849, the father purchasing Government land, which he improved, but afterward sold, removing to a farm near the village of Grand View, upon which he resided at the time of his death, in February, 1866, when fifty-eight years of age. Mrs. Wagner still survives him, and resides on the home farm.

After his marriage Mr. Reisch became a resident of Letts, where he is engaged in farming, owning fifty acres of highly improved land within the city limits. He has never been an office-seeker, much preferring the quiet of home life, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for the past four years has been Treasurer of the lodge. He takes an active interest in everything for the good of the community, is a friend to all educational institutions, and he and his wife are held in high esteem by all who know them. Mrs. Reisch is one of the stockholders in the co-operative store of Letts, which was organized about the year 1873.

STEPHEN MAY, deceased, one of the honored pioneers of Louisa County, of 1842, was born in Boyle County, Ky., March 10, 1805, and was a son of Henry and Jemima (McClelland) May, who were natives of Kentucky, though born of Irish parentage. Throughout his life our subject followed the occupation of farming. He removed to Indiana at an early day, and there, on the 17th of April, 1825, was united in marriage with Miss Malinda Harper. Residing in the Hoosier State until 1832, he then emigrated to Illinois, locating in Clark County, where he remained until 1842, and then came to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Columbus City Township.

To Mr. and Mrs. May was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, though only two are now living: Sarah A., wife of Matthew Minton, died Jan. 8, 1849; Henry P. married Lydia Jeffries, and is a farmer of Columbus

City Township; Jemima died July 31, 1845; Linville S., Nov. 5, 1865; Francis, Oct. 25, 1858; James, in Wyoming Territory, about 1866; Belle is the wife of James M. Allen, a farmer living in Columbus City Township. Mr. and Mrs. May were numbered among the worthy citizens of Louisa County, and were highly respected by all who knew them. The former died Jan. 23, 1854, and Mrs. May departed this life April 23, 1855. They were both members of the Christian Church.



REV. WILLIAM TURNER MOFFETT was born near Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., July 27, 1837. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and removed from South Carolina some years previous to the birth of Mr. Moffett, because of their views on the question of human slavery. His early education was obtained at the Indiana State University, from which he was graduated in 1858. Desirous of preparing himself for the ministry, he entered the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, located at Monmouth, Ill., and controlled by the United Presbyterian Church, with which body he had identified himself. He completed his theological course in the spring of 1861, and in April of the same year was ordained and installed pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, of Somonauk, De Kalb Co., Ill. In the same month he was married to Miss Jennie M. Robb, of Monmouth, Ill., a young lady of great natural ability and of a thorough classical education, having been graduated from Monmouth College but a short time before her marriage. She soon fell a victim to that dread disease, consumption, and in February, 1869, died, leaving a family of five small children to mourn a mother's loss.

In February, 1872, Mr. Moffett was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Shepherd, of Xenia, Ohio, who is still living. The pastorate of the Somonauk congregation was a very successful one, and when that relation was dissolved in 1878 the organization contained over 200 members, and was one of the strongest of that denomination in the State of Illinois.

In the spring of 1879 Mr. Moffett received a call

to the United Presbyterian Church, of Morning Sun, Iowa, which he accepted, removing to his new home in February of the same year. He remained in charge of this congregation until 1882, when he resigned, and located anew near Montrose, McCook Co., Dak., upon an unimproved farm, which he, with the aid of his two youngest sons, began to improve and cultivate, at the same time continuing to preach as opportunity presented. While here he was appointed General Missionary by the Home Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church, and his sons having obtained other employment, removed to Woonsocket, Sanborn Co., Dak., where he could enjoy better railroad facilities for carrying on his work. Woonsocket is his home at the present writing, and he is laboring as pastor of the United Presbyterian Churches of Woonsocket and Bonilla, in addition to his mission work.



JOHAN L. MARSHALL, a farmer residing on section 9, Marshall Township, is one of the pioneers of Louisa County. He was born April 4, 1835, in Wellsburg, Brooke Co., W. Va., and is a son of Joshua S. and Margaret (Maxwell) Marshall. His father came to this county in 1835, for the purpose of looking up a location, and being pleased with the country moved his family in 1837. His history appears in the sketch of William H. Marshall on another page of this volume. Almost the entire life of our subject has been spent in Louisa County, he having been but two years of age at the time of the family's emigration. Like so many hundreds of others of those pioneer days, he received his education in the log school-house in the intervals of his school days, and after completing his education he aided his father in the cultivation of the farm, which was one of the largest in the vicinity.

At the age of twenty-five our subject left the parental roof in order to defend the flag of his country, enlisting Aug. 30, 1861, in the 1st Iowa Cavalry as musician. He was only permitted to serve about eighteen months, for being taken sick at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, he was discharged on account of physical disability. The band of which

he was a member was mustered out of service, and mustered into a brigade band, and though Mr. Marshall offered his services he was not accepted, as he could not perform the labors which would have been required of him. Returning to his home in the winter of 1862, he resided upon the farm, and the following spring, hiring sufficient help, he engaged in the cultivation of the land. He made his home in the first cabin erected upon the claim, the doors and windows of which were shipped from Virginia. It is yet standing, and is one of the few landmarks of the pioneer days which has withstood the ravages of time.

On the 3d of September, 1861, the marriage of John Marshall and Eliza J. Hamilton was celebrated. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, Jan 16, 1840, and is a daughter of Andrew A. and Margaret (Hewitt) Hamilton, the former a native of Ohio, the latter born on the ocean, while her parents were en route from Ireland to America. She is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Hunt, of Henry County, Iowa. Mr. Hamilton died Aug. 9, 1871, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Blandinsville, McDonough Co., Ill. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall eight children have been born: Jennie Irene, born Dec. 11, 1862, died April 8, 1884; Mary F. and Curtis L. both died in infancy; Charles W., born Dec. 21, 1865; William H., Jr., July 23, 1867; Lorenzo D., Oct. 3, 1870; Margaret A., Oct. 24, 1874; and Albert W., Sept. 24, 1876.

In 1870 Mr. Marshall removed with his family to his present farm on section 9, Marshall Township, which comprises 140 acres of fine land under a high state of cultivation. He has since made his home on that farm with the exception of about three years, when he was engaged in the nursery business in Morning Sun. While residing in that town he was elected to the office of Mayor, and was also a member of the School Board. He has held various township offices, and with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has always taken an active part in church work, and is one of the respected citizens of the community in which he resides.

The following poem was written by a friend on the death of Irene Marshall, who was a young lady

of the greatest promise and nobility of character. None knew her but to love her, and her death proved a sad affliction, not only to the family, but also to a large circle of friends. The poem is as follows:

Over the threshold stepped the silent Guest,
That lingering guest that ne'er goes forth alone;
And her who long the happy household blessed,
He led away in silence for his own.

Your darling! Who as daughter, sister, friend,
With helpful ways of sweet unselfishness,
And patient spirit, that unto the end
Strove only how her loved ones she might bless.

"Till sunshine followed wheresoe'er she went,
And where she came did care and discord cease.
Her life the symbol of a calm content,
Her very name another word for "Peace!"

Here was a maiden strong in very weakness,
Her Help she knew, while passing 'neath the rod;
Without a question—Oh! with heavenly meekness,
She rendered up her maiden soul to God.

Could she from happy heights look down upon
Her dear ones, all heart-broken, hopeless-eyed,
Through the sweet soul a throb of pain must run—
"Was it for this, my darlings, that I died?"

"Ah! no. I passed in lingering, weary pain,
To happier lands and brighter skies than thine;
Call me not back 'cross the dark sea again,
But, oh! make sure to share this joy of mine!"

The dead are blessed. The living bear the load;
Ah! had she lived to see her dear ones' clay!
Pluck comfort, for her sake, along the road;
Your saint is spared the grief you bear to-day.

And when the hand of sorrow sorely presses
To longings for the rest that seems not near,
Turn to that spot, and say: "From life's distresses,
Irene, the 'peaceful,' sleeps securely here."



GEORGE E. E. TOWNSEND, editor and proprietor of the *Louisa County Record*, was born in Wapello, Iowa, April 12, 1862, and is a son of Samuel and Louisa Townsend. His boyhood days were spent in his native city, and there he received a liberal education in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the office of the *Wapello Republican*, of which L. W. Myers

was the editor and proprietor, remaining in that employ for five years. He next engaged with the *Burlington Gazette*, and later went to Mediapolis, where he worked at his chosen trade. In that city he was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Cartwright, and one child graces their union, a daughter, Miriam, born July 10, 1886. Soon after their marriage the young couple removed to Greene County, Iowa, and later became residents of Dallas Center, whence they returned to Wapello. Mr. Townsend here bought the *Louisa County Record*, a paper which he yet edits, and has made quite successful.



ARTHUR SPRINGER, attorney-at-law, of Columbus Junction, was born in Columbus City Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, on the 30th of September, 1855, and is a son of the Hon. Francis and Nancy R. (Coleman) Springer. His father, Judge Springer, is a native of Maine, and a prominent pioneer of Louisa County; his mother was a daughter of Judge John M. Coleman, of Indiana, and was born on a farm which is the site of the city of Terre Haute. (See sketch of Judge Francis Springer elsewhere in this work.) Arthur was educated in the public schools and at the Iowa State University, but left that institution before graduating to accept the position of Deputy Collector of United States Revenue of the First District. Later he entered the law department of the State University, from which he was graduated in the class of '77, and the following year began the practice of his profession at Wapello, where he remained one year, and then opened an office at Columbus Junction, over the Louisa County National Bank, where he has made his headquarters continuously since. His practice extends into the State and Federal Courts, and is constantly on the increase.

On the 15th of September, 1880, in Oakland Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, Mr. Springer was united in marriage with Miss Nelie C., daughter of Cyril and Calista (Stiekney) Carpenter. Mrs. Springer was born in Oakland Township, and her family are among the most highly respected pioneers of that section. Three children were born of their

marriage, two sons and a daughter, all born in Columbus Junction: Frank, the eldest, died at the age of five years; Arthur, born March 27, 1883, and Edith, the youngest and only daughter, born Aug. 1, 1885. Mr. Springer possesses superior ability, is well read in his profession, and ranks among the leading attorneys of the county. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, his membership being in Liberty Lodge No. 22, of Columbus Junction.



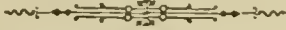
CHARLES HUFF, deceased, late of Grand View, this county, was born in Newburytown, York Co., Pa., Sept. 18, 1800. He was a son of John Huff, a Pennsylvanian, of German descent. The subject of our sketch learned the wagon-maker's trade at Shiremanstown, Pa., and then engaged in business at Oyster's Point, Cumberland County. In 1827 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Coble, daughter of Christian Coble, also of German origin. Twelve children were born of their union, seven sons and five daughters, of whom five sons and three daughters are now living, and all except one are residents of Iowa: John married Miss Cynthia Robins, and is an attorney of Wapello; David became the husband of Miss Isabella Wagner, and is engaged in farming near Adair, Iowa; Levi wedded Miss Elizabeth Thompson, and carries on a meat-market at Anita, Iowa; Martha is the wife of Elder A. Megrew, of Lettsville, Iowa; C. Wesley was a Captain of Company G, 19th Iowa Infantry, in which he did good service in the late war. He went out as First Lieutenant, and succeeded Capt. A. M. Taylor in command of his company. He married Miss Margaret Winder, and is now engaged in farming near Massena, Iowa. B. W. was also a soldier in the late war, in Company G, 19th Iowa Infantry, and died from wounds received on the field of battle. He went out as First Sergeant of his company, but had his right arm shot off at the battle of Prairie Grove, died, and was buried at Fayetteville, Ark., being about twenty-three years of age at the time of his death. Emeline is the wife of B. W. Thompson, and lives near the old homestead; Reason B. married Miss Emma D.

Ritehey, and is engaged in the real-estate business at Muscatine, as a member of the firm of Crossman & Huff; Elizabeth is the wife of S. N. Potter, living near Red Cloud, Kan. Four children of this family died in infancy.

Mr. Huff moved from Pennsylvania to Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1832, where he carried on the wagon-making business until 1851, when he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, and engaged in farming near Grand View. He was a Democrat in early life, but in 1840 voted for Harrison for President; in 1852 he supported Hale for President, and in 1856 joined the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Huff at the time of their marriage were members of the German Reform Church, near Shiremanstown, Pa., being confirmed as members of that church by John Winebrenner, the pastor. Elder Winebrenner being a man of broad, liberal views, leading an earnest, spiritual life, advocated the doctrine that God's people should be one, as the church should recognize the Scriptural name of the Church of God, and that those who became members of the church must be regenerated, or born again. For the preaching of these advanced views among his people the door of the church was barred against him, but as he had opportunity he went about preaching his views. Soon he gathered about him some followers, but they did not assume an organized form until about the year 1830, when Mr. and Mrs. Huff were by Elder Winebrenner received in church fellowship, near Oyster's Point, in one of the first organizations under the name of the Church of God, of which they both lived and died consistent members.

Mrs. Huff departed this life April 28, 1870. Mr. Huff survived his wife, and died at his residence, May 28, 1888. Had he lived until the 18th of the following September he would have been eighty-eight years old. He was the last of two families, having outlived his brothers and sisters and his wife's brothers and sisters, and to the relatives immediately outside the family he was the only remaining uncle. Mr. Huff was temperate, was ever contented with his lot, of even temper of mind, was liberal and progressive in his views, lived abreast of the age, retained every faculty up to the moment of his death, and died while sitting in

his chair. In his life he was by his neighbors and friends awarded the highest honor of being a Christian, conscientious and upright. The funeral, which was held at Grand View, was one of the largest ever known in the county.



THOMAS NEWELL, a farmer residing on section 34, Wapello Township, came to Louisa County in 1840; he was born in Logan County, Ohio, on the 26th of May, 1823, and is a son of Thomas and Rosanna (McElheeny) Newell, who were natives of Kentucky, but at an early day removed to Ohio. His father served in the War of 1812, participating in many of its hard-fought battles. He was a farmer by occupation, and on his removal to Logan County, Ohio, entered a claim in the heavy timber on Mad River. As time went on more land was cleared, until he had a large farm. The Indians were then numerous in the county, and during the War of 1812 the settlers had to live in a block house in order to be protected from them.

To Mr. and Mrs. Newell were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, and four are yet living: Jane is the wife of James M. Barker, who settled in this county in 1840; George is living in Calhoun County, Iowa; Robert died in Louisa County, in 1860; Catherine is the wife of Wilkeson Diltz, of Henry County, Iowa; Stephen died in Iowa, in 1845; Felix died in Calhoun County, in 1885; Andrew is one of the pioneers of Louisa County of 1840; Sarah became the wife of Moses Gallespie, but both died in California; and Thomas, of this sketch, is the youngest of the family. The parents of these children both died in Logan County, Ohio, the father in 1824, and the mother fifteen years later, in 1839. In his political views Mr. Newell was a Whig, and a great admirer of the leaders of that party. He was always strongly opposed to slavery, though himself reared in its midst, but removed to Ohio, as he did not wish to bring up his children under its influences. He was a man of prominence in the community where he resided, and received the highest respect of all.

Our subject grew to manhood in Logan County,

Ohio, there receiving his education in a log school-house, such as many of the most noted men of our nation were educated in. Determining to try his fortunes in the then Far West, on the 4th day of August, 1840, he crossed the Mississippi River at New Boston, and located in Wapello Township, Louisa County, since which time he has been identified with its growth and prosperity. The settlements then were widely scattered, and the nearest market place was at Burlington. Ten years after his arrival in the county, in the year 1850, Mr. Newell and Miss Sarah J. Mock, a daughter of Peter and Sarah J. Mock, were united in marriage. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Iowa in 1844, where the father died one year later, but Mrs. Mock afterward married Mr. John Henry, and is still living, and resides in Johnson County, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell are the parents of ten children: Elizabeth, now the wife of George Hensley, of Muscatine, Iowa; Josephine, wife of Thomas Wisner, of Adair County, Iowa; Hugh T., also a resident of Adair County; Samuel P., who is located near Denver, Col.; Robert, who is living in Louisa County; Benjamin, residing near Denver, Col.; Ida M., William, Vira and Abe, who are yet at home.

In his political sentiments Mr. Newell is a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Zachery Taylor. When he came to this county he was in limited circumstances, but determining to make for himself a home, he immediately commenced to labor, and by industry and economy has secured a comfortable property, and now has 193 acres of land, 100 of which are under a fine state of cultivation. For forty-eight years Mr. Newell has been one of the leading farmers of Wapello Township, and during that time has gained an enviable place in the hearts of the people.



JOHN STERRETT, an extensive stock-raiser residing on section 30, Morning Sun Township, and one of the early settlers, was born in Preble County, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1835, and is a son of James and Isabel (Crawford) Sterrett.

In 1837 the family removed to Clinton County, Ind., where the father purchased a tract of heavy timber land, in the midst of which he built a home and developed a farm. There John grew to manhood, receiving his education in the pioneer school-house, which was built of logs, and contained a puncheon floor and seats made of slabs. Over the teacher's desk hung the birch rod, a terror to evil-doers. As soon as he had attained sufficient age to be of service on the farm he remained at home during the summer, and aided his father in the arduous duties of clearing the land. In the fall of 1853 he came with his parents to Louisa County, Iowa, where he has since made his home.

Four years later Mr. Sterrett was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Brown, a daughter of Hamilton Brown, Sr., whose sketch will be found in this volume. To them have been born two children, sons: Charles E., who married Lutie Jones Richland, is now a train dispatcher of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Eldon; William R., who became the husband of Madge Bates, is Ticket Agent on the Iowa Central Railroad, at Morning Sun. In his political views Mr. Sterrett is very liberal, casting his vote for the man whom he deems most worthy for the office. His stock farm is adjoining Morning Sun, and consists of eighty acres. He is one of the best judges of horses in the State, and makes a specialty of matching teams for the market.



DR. ROBERT S. PAXTON, a leading physician of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Preble County, Ohio, on the 14th day of June, 1853, and was educated at Oxford Academy, now known as Miami University, of Ohio, until its sessions were suspended. He then attended the Monmouth College at Monmouth, Ill., from which institution he was graduated in the class of '78. Desiring to become a physician, he entered the office of Dr. A. D. Hawley, a man of learning and prominence in his profession, and with him read medicine for some time. He then attended lectures at Miami Medical College of Cin-

cinnati, Ohio, receiving his degree in the class of '82, after which he located in Preble County, and engaged in practicing for two years. In 1885 he came to Morning Sun, Iowa, where he has since prosecuted his profession, and though a young man, has had remarkable success, building up a practice of which he may well be proud.

During the autumn of 1882 Dr. Paxton was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary J. Campbell, a daughter of Rev. Joseph C. and Eliza (Gardner) Campbell, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Their union has been blessed with two children—Gardner S. and Mary E. The Doctor and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of Morning Sun, and he is at present Clerk of the session. Politically, he is a Republican, and a staunch supporter of the principles of that party.



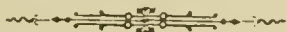
THOMAS NEWELL, a leading farmer of Louisa County, was born in 1847, on section 22, Concord Township, which still continues to be his home. His parents were Robert and Christina (Newell) Newell, and came to Louisa County in 1839, the mother being a teacher in the schools of Wapello County previous to her marriage. He was reared to farm life and received his primary education in the district schools of the county, though subsequently attending the seminary at Iowa City, Iowa, for a year. Completing his education, he engaged in teaching school for one term in the home district, and had an enrollment of sixty-seven pupils, with an average attendance of forty-three. He then engaged in farming on section 22, Concord Township, his home being pleasantly situated about three miles from Columbus Junction and two miles from Fredonia. He purchased a farm of 160 acres, upon which he has built a fine residence and a good barn, and there raises horses for the market of Norman and Morgan breeds. Everything about the place shows him to be a man of thrift and enterprise, and he is ranked among the progressive farmers of the community. In 1877, in Louisa County, Mr. Newell was united



*Yours truly
Wm. G. Allen*

in marriage with Mary Dowson, who is a native of this county, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Robson) Dowson, both of whom were born in England, and emigrated to America in early life, settling first in Ohio, but afterward removing to St. Louis, where the father engaged in carpentering, and later came to Louisa County, where Mr. Dowson purchased and improved a farm in Concord Township, and there they yet make their home.

To Mr. and Mrs. Newell were born four children: Mary, Robert, Hugh and Jesse, all at home. Our subject is interested in political affairs and casts his vote with the Democratic party. He has held various offices of trust in his township, has served as Clerk, and held the office of Assessor for several terms. Socially, he is a member of Triangular Lodge No. 245, at Letts, and as a citizen, is a promoter of every enterprise for the good of the community. His whole life has been spent in the county, where he is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



HON. WILLIAM G. ALLEN, an early settler of Louisa County, Iowa, now a resident of Wapello, and a distinguished officer of the late war, was born in Mercer County, Pa., Sept. 22, 1826. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Gundy) Allen, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Irish and the mother of German descent. William Allen received a common-school education, and then served a regular apprenticeship to the carriage and wagon making trade at New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa. After working as a journeyman for several years, he formed a partnership with Cornelius Johnson in the line of his trade, they continuing business at New Castle until 1852, when they emigrated to Iowa, and opened a carriage and wagon shop at Columbus City, Louisa County. Two years later Mr. Allen purchased his partner's interest, and carried on the business alone for a few years, when the former relations were resumed, and continued without interruption until the summer of 1862, when Mr. Allen entered the service in the late war. He enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, and raised a company, which

was organized as Company F, 25th Iowa Infantry, of which he was elected Captain, his commission bearing the date of Sept. 27, 1862. His regiment was assigned to the Western Army, under Gens. Logan and Sherman, and took part in the Yazoo River campaign against Vicksburg, the capture of Arkansas Post, and the siege and capture of Vicksburg. From there his command went to Memphis, and thence across the country to Chattanooga in time to participate in the hard-fought battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He was through all the battles in the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman in the celebrated march to the sea; then from Savannah up through the Carolinas, where Columbus was surrendered to their Colonel, George A. Stone. Thence to North Carolina, where they fought the last battle of the Western Army, at Bentonville. Up to that time Capt. Allen, while having taken part in the hottest battles and the hardest fought campaigns of the war, had escaped without bodily injury, and then when the war was virtually ended, and he could hope to return to his family to enjoy the well-earned blessings of peace, he was stricken down by the enemy's bullet, sustaining a wound that came near proving mortal. He was kneeling on the left knee at the time, and the ball struck the upright knee, passing through the thigh lengthwise, shattering the bone and passing out at the back of the hip. His leg was amputated near the body, on the field of battle. For two days Capt. Allen was hauled in an ambulance over corduroy roads to Goldsboro. Remaining in that place in the hospital for ten days, he was then removed on an open car to New Berne, N. C., where he met an old friend and neighbor from Iowa. Feeling satisfied that he could not receive proper care at New Berne, he decided to try and make his way home. By the assistance of his friend and without the consent of the surgeon of the hospital, he was carried on board a steamer and was conveyed to New York; arriving in that city, he was placed in the hospital at David's Island, where he remained until May, when he secured transportation and returned home.

The following year after his return Capt. Allen was appointed Probate Judge of Louisa County, to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the same office at

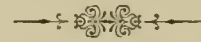
the succeeding election, and served about four years, or until the office was abolished by law. During the last year of his service as Probate Judge the office of County Auditor was created, and fell to his lot *ex-officio* until an election was held. He discharged the duties of both offices until elected County Auditor at the succeeding election, which position he filled for two full terms. It thus happened that he was the last Probate Judge and the first Auditor of Louisa County. On being appointed Probate Judge he removed to Wapello, the county seat, where he has since resided, with the exception of four years, from 1877 to 1881 inclusive, which he spent on his farm in Elm Grove Township, in hopes of benefiting his health. In 1882 he engaged in the lumber and coal business at Wapello, which he carried on until 1886, when he sold out his lumber-yard, still retaining the coal business.

On the 11th of January, 1854, at Columbus City, Iowa, Judge Allen was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Gore, daughter of Philip Gore. Mrs. Allen was born in Maryland, and came to Louisa County when but six years of age. Six children were born of their union, four of whom are living: Estella, the eldest, died in childhood; Alethea D. is the wife of Samuel E. Woodward, of Grand View Township; William E. married Miss Carrie Oxley, and is in the employ of the Omaha Gas Company, of Omaha, Neb.; Cora died at the age of eighteen years; Harry G. and Frank E., the two younger members of the family, are at home.

Judge Allen is a Republican in politics, and has held various minor offices in addition to those of Probate Judge and County Auditor. He was chosen Mayor of Wapello four times, and served during the year 1869 and from 1874 to and including 1876. Soon after coming to Louisa County he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has been re-elected to that office many times since. He is now serving his second term since his return from the farm. He is Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Louisa County, Iowa, and has aided materially in the successful management of that institution. He is one of the charter members of the Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., now located at Columbus Junction, Iowa, and has retained his membership to this date.

He is also one of the charter members of A. M. Taylor Post No. 153, G. A. R., of Wapello, of which he has the honor of having been Commander since its organization in March, 1883.

A portrait of Capt. Allen appears upon an accompanying page.



W A. SHEW, a prominent farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 4, Grand View Township, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1836, and is a son of John and Sarah (Possey) Shew, the parents both being natives of Virginia. They were pioneers of Pickaway County, Ohio, and the father was a farmer through life. His death occurred in 1875, at the age of sixty-three years. The mother died when our subject was a small boy. John Shew emigrated from Ohio to Iowa in 1839, settling in Muscatine, where he lived two years, and engaged in farming on rented lands. At the expiration of that time he came to Louisa County, locating in Grand View Township, where he purchased seventy-two acres of land, which he greatly improved, making it his home until 1871. Again returning to Muscatine County, he rented a farm for one year, and then moved to the city of Muscatine, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1875, as before stated. Mr. Shew was a public-spirited citizen, strong in his convictions, yet always ready to take a step in advance. In his political views he affiliated with the Republican party. To Mr. and Mrs. Shew were born three children, all yet living: Miranda, now the wife of David Kenouse, resides in Louisa County, Iowa; our subject; and Mary, wife of Philip McDaniel, a resident farmer of Grand View Township.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen years he left home and went to work in a sawmill, continuing in that employ for three years. At the expiration of that time, in 1857, he was united in marriage with Mary C. Snyder, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Frederick Snyder, who was born in Germany.

After their marriage Mr. Shew and his young

bride removed to Putnam County, Mo., residing there for thirteen years, the husband engaging at house carpentering and farming. In 1862 he responded to the President's call for troops, enlisting in the 45th Mounted Infantry of Missouri, and served two years, participating in many skirmishes, and also engaged in scouting expeditions. After his discharge Mr. Shew returned to his home, and engaged in farming and stock-raising for a few years, when he sold out and removed to Louisa County, purchasing forty acres of land on section 4, Grand View Township, where he still resides, but now is the owner of eighty acres of highly improved land. He makes a specialty of raising small fruit, in which business he is quite successful.

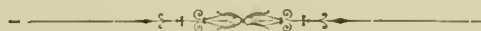
Mr. and Mrs. Shew are the parents of five children: Anna Mary, wife of William T. Kemp, of Port Louisa Township; Laura Ellen, who wedded William Murdock, a resident farmer of Bent County, Col.; Dora Isabel, wife of Jason Chandler, of this county; William Edward, residing in Grand View Township; and Frederick Snyder, who is still at home. Mr. Shew has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since he was twenty-one years of age, and in his political views he is a staunch Republican. He is a great reader, is well posted on all public affairs, and is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Grand View Township.



DR. MATHEW H. SUMMERS, a prominent physician residing in Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in Boston, Mass., June 10, 1849, and is a son of John and Mary (Smith) Summers. His parents were also natives of that city, and were of Irish descent. Our subject received his education in the High Schools of Boston, and also the Episcopal Academy of Hopkinton, N. H. He was graduated in the spring of 1870 from the Hahnemann College, a homeopathic medical institute of Boston, and began the practice of his chosen profession at Chattanooga, Tenn., during the following August. He remained in that city but a few months, after which he practiced in Savannah, Ga., for a year, then subsequently went to Mobile, Ala., later to Memphis, Tenn., and visited

all the principal battle-fields of the South. From Memphis, Tenn., Dr. Summers went to Kansas City, Mo., in 1874, remaining there for a year, and then became a resident of Falls City, Richardson Co., Neb., from which city he came to Columbus Junction, Iowa, in 1877, and has practiced his profession in Louisa County continuously since. He is well posted in his profession, and has an extensive practice.

Politically, Dr. Summers is a Democrat, and domestically, a bachelor. He is a man of broad and liberal views, and broad and liberal physical proportions. To his patients his very presence is invigorating, through the influence of a splendid physique and cheerful genial manner.



WILLIAM W. ORR, Jr., one of the leading farmers of Union Township, now residing on section 10, was born in Monroe County, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1849, and is a son of Robert and Nancy A. (Johnston) Orr. His parents are natives of Tennessee, and their sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. In 1851 the family removed from Tennessee to Washington County, Iowa, where the boyhood days of our subject were passed, and when fourteen years of age he removed to Louisa County, settling in Union Township. He received such education as the district schools afforded, and on the 12th of September, 1872, was united in marriage with Euphemia Baird, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of John Baird, who is now residing in Columbus City. After their marriage he purchased 100 acres of land on section 10, Union Township, where he made his home for nine years. He then removed to Wayne County, Iowa, purchasing 120 acres of land, but after two and a half years had passed returned to Louisa County, and rented the old homestead of his father, where he still makes his home.

To Mr. and Mrs. Orr have been born an interesting family of five children—Luella, Anna, Ervin, Robert and Emma. He and his wife are members of the Associate Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held various township offices of trust. Mr. Orr is a practical and systematic

farmer, and everything about his place denotes thrift and enterprise. Many years of his life have been spent in Louisa County, where he has won many warm friends and is highly respected.



JOHN W. OATS, a prominent farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 8, Union Township, was born in Elkhart County, Ind., in 1844, and is a son of William and Emily (Mitchel) Oats, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Ohio. The paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, while the maternal grandfather was of German descent. The father of our subject was a wagon-maker by trade, and in 1852 emigrated to Cedar County, Iowa, settling in Rochester, where he established a carriage and wagon manufactory, and there carried on that line of business until his death, which occurred in 1856, at the age of thirty-six years. One year previous, when twenty-nine years of age, Mrs. Oats, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was called to her final rest. They were the parents of four children: John W., of this sketch; James A., who is now living in Smith County, Kan., is a farmer by occupation; Benjamin K. is a clerk in St. Joseph, Mich.; and Susan E. is the wife of J. Scooley, of West Branch, Iowa.

When twelve years of age our subject came to Columbus City, Iowa, and for a short time made his home with his uncle, Leonidas Mitchel, after which he took up his residence with William Edmondson, a farmer of Union Township, with whom he lived for eighteen years. As soon as he had attained sufficient age he enlisted in the war for the Union, in August, 1863, and was assigned to the 8th Iowa Cavalry, in which he served for two years or until the close of the war. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles, including Atlanta; Franklin, Tenn.; Nashville, the entire Atlanta campaign, Missionary Ridge, Big Shanty, Marietta, Snake Gap, Kenesaw Mountain; Kingston, Ga.; the charge on Sabine and the battle of Tuscaloosa, Ala. He also engaged in some scouting expeditions, and was under fire most of the time of his service.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Oats returned

to Louisa County, Iowa, and worked as a farm hand for a year, and then rented land for three years. On the 27th of September, 1867, he was united in matrimony with Isabella J. Duncan, who was born in Louisa County, and is a daughter of James K. Duncan. Mr. Oats' first purchase of land was made in 1871, and consisted of eighty acres on section 20 of Columbus City Township, where he made his home for ten years, and in 1882 bought 160 acres on section 8 of Union Township, where he has since continued to reside. He now owns 400 acres of the finest farming land in the county, which he has under a high state of cultivation. His business is general farming, and as he is enterprising and industrious, his life must necessarily be successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Oats are the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Maggie, who is at home; Ira A. and Ada Elmira. This worthy couple are members of the Reform Church, and in political sentiment Mr. Oats is a Democrat. He is one of the early settlers of Louisa County, has witnessed almost its entire growth and development, has aided in its advancement, and is numbered among its best citizens. He has gained the confidence and good-will of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact, and is held in high esteem throughout the community.



FRANCIS G. ORR, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing on section 3, Union Township, is a native of Blount County, Tenn., born Feb. 3, 1815. His parents were William and Mary (Walker) Orr, the father a native of Washington County, Tenn., and the mother of Blount County. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Orr, was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the pioneers of Tennessee. The maternal grandfather, John Walker, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and served as a recruiting officer. After the Colonies had attained their independence, he settled in the valley of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, where he resided until his emigration to Tennessee in about the year

1800. He was also a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Seceder Presbyterian Church. His death occurred at the age of eighty.

William Orr, the father of our subject, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, spent his boyhood days in his native county, and when a young man went to Blount County, where he formed the acquaintance of Mary Walker, who later became his wife. They reared a family of nine children: Jane F., who wedded Thomas J. Johnson, of Madison County, Ala., and after his death became the wife of John N. McConnell, died in this county at the age of eighty years; John W., who died at Conesville, Iowa, in 1886, when seventy-six years of age; Josiah J., who is now engaged in farming in Union Township, Louisa County; Francis G., of this sketch; Robert H., whose sketch appears on another page of this work; Mary, who died in infancy; Lucinda Adeline, widow of Joseph Johnston, of Columbus City; William W., a farmer of Union Township; Esther Ann, who wedded James H. Johnston, of Columbus City Township; Nancy Jane, deceased wife of David C. Hammel, of Washington, Iowa.

When our subject was four years of age his parents removed to Monroe County, Tenn., making that their home for about two years, and in 1820 went to McMinn County of the same State, where Francis was reared upon a farm. Remaining under the parental roof until attaining his majority, he then left home, and in 1846 came to Iowa, remaining for a short time in Columbus City Township. He later purchased eighty acres of land near Crawfordsville, Washington County, to which farm he removed in the fall of 1848. His marriage with Elizabeth J. Johnston, a native of Tennessee, was celebrated in 1852, and by their union one son was born, Harvey E., who has charge of the home farm in Union Township. On the 9th of January, 1855, the death of Mrs. Orr occurred. She was a most estimable lady, and was highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character.

After the death of his wife Mr. Orr returned to Louisa County, and purchased a farm of eighty acres on section 4 of Union Township. He has never again married, and after coming to this county made his home with his brother, W. W. Orr, until 1878, since which time he has made his

home with his son, Harvey E., on section 3 of Union Township, where he owns 160 acres of fine land. He also has a handsome farm residence, and all the other buildings upon the place are in keeping with the home. Religiously, Mr. Orr is a member of the Associated Presbyterian Church, of Columbus City, and has been a Ruling Elder for many years. He has been a liberal contributor to its support, has taken great interest in its advancement, and is one of the most earnest laborers in the Master's vineyard. At the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and has since continued to fight under its banner. An intelligent, social and genial man, he wins friends wherever he goes, and is well known and universally respected throughout Louisa County.

Harvey Orr was born in Washington County, June 27, 1853, though he was reared upon a farm in Union Township, and received his education in attendance at its district schools. On the 2d of October, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss M. G. Duncan, who was born in this county, and was a daughter of A. J. Duncan, of Columbus City Township. To them were born two children, sons—Garry and Ira A. Mrs. Orr was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In his political views Mr. Orr is a Republican. He owns eighty acres of land, and has the management of 240 acres, and besides his farming interests makes a specialty of breeding Short-horn cattle.

The death of Mrs. Orr occurred Feb. 23, 1885, when twenty-seven years of age, and he was again married on the 21st of April, 1887, to Mary E. Duncan, a daughter of James Duncan.



DAVID MORGAN, deceased, an early settler of Wapello, Iowa, was born in Hagerstown, Md. He learned the harness and saddlery trade in his native town, and moved to Xenia, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Davison, and seven children were born of their union, six sons and one daughter, all born in Ohio: Nathaniel, the eldest, who wedded Miss Mary Joiner, was a harness-maker by trade, and died in May, 1886, at Wapello; Ben-

jamin is a harness-maker, and resides in Missouri; Mary died in childhood; Cyrus married Miss Clarissa Drake, and is a hardware merchant of Wapello, Iowa; Rodney F. married Miss Mary McCoy, now deceased, and lives in Holden, Johnson Co., Mo.; Richard, a member of the 19th Iowa Infantry during the late war, was killed at the battle of Prairie Grove; William, who is single, is engaged in the harness business with his brother at Holden, Mo.

Mr. Morgan emigrated to Iowa, and located at Wapello in 1858, where he opened a harness-shop, but lived only a short time, his death occurring in October, 1859. His wife survived him many years, and died Dec. 11, 1886. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he of the Lutheran Church, and both were worthy people and highly respected.

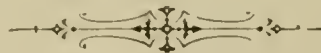


ROBERT O. OWENS, a soldier of the late Rebellion, was born in Preble County, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1845, and is a son of Fogay and Jennie (Lyman) Owens, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ohio. In 1851 Fogay Owens came with his family to Louisa County, and for several years rented a farm two and a half miles from Morning Sun. He subsequently purchased a tract of land, on which he lived until 1881, when he became a resident of Morning Sun, where his death occurred in January, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Owens were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living; William, residing in Washington County, Kan., enlisted in the 16th Iowa Infantry, but after serving one year was discharged on account of physical disability; James was a member of the same regiment, and died near Jackson, Tenn.; John is a resident of this county; Robert, our subject, is the next in order of birth; Daniel also makes his home in Louisa County; Julia is the wife of Hadley Sproull, of Creston, Iowa; Sarah wedded Frank Kerr, of this county; Nancy and George are both deceased, and Joseph is a resident of Morning Sun Township. Mr. and Mrs. Owens were lifelong members of the Presbyterian Church, and the latter is still living. In politics Mr. Owens was a Democrat, and held several local offices. He

was a man of integrity, honorable in his dealings, and was highly respected in the community where he resided.

The subject of this sketch was seven years old when his parents came to Louisa County, and he remained at home assisting in the labors of the farm until attaining his majority, when he began learning the trade of carpentering. In 1864 he enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, was mustered into service at Davenport, Iowa, and engaged in several hard fought battles, among which were Nashville, Hurricane Creek, Mt. Carmel, Shoal's Creek, Campbellville, Linnville, Louisburg Pike, Franklin, Little Harper and Anthony Hills. He was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865, and on the 5th of October was paid off and received his discharge at Davenport. He was always found at his post of duty, gallantly defending the old flag.

In February, 1872, Mr. Owens wedded Miss Jemima Bozman, daughter of B. Bozman, one of the early settlers of this county. They are the parents of five living children: Louie, born Jan. 25, 1874; Victor, June 1, 1879; John, July 11, 1881; Nellie, Jan. 11, 1883, and Burr, Dec. 5, 1884. Politically, Mr. Owens is one of the staunch Democrats of the country. Mrs. Owens is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



JOSEPH B. SYPHRIT, one of the prominent farmers of Louisa County, residing on section 36, Wapello Township, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., July 5, 1831, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bott) Syphrit, both of whom were also natives of the same county. They were the parents of four children: Joseph B., of this sketch, is the eldest of the family; Catherine E. is the wife of Joseph Smith, of Louisa County; Christopher J., a soldier of the late war, enlisted in Company I, 11th Iowa Infantry, and died in Louisa County, July 25, 1863, from disease contracted during the battle of Shiloh; Jacob B., the youngest, also resides in this county. In 1852 Jacob Syphrit, Sr., came to Louisa County, and died near Toolsboro, in the fall of 1858. His wife survived him

several years, dying in 1864. In politics Mr. Syphrit was always a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, was a man of strict integrity, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. As a neighbor, he was accommodating, as a husband and father, kind and indulgent, as a Christian, earnest and faithful.

Our subject received a liberal academic education, and in early life turned his attention to the profession of school teaching. He received an appointment as Professor of Mathematics in the Eastern Iowa Normal, of Louisa County, and remained with that institution for nearly two years. On the 8th of April, 1855, in Grand View, Iowa, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet F. McNatton, a daughter of Joseph McNatton, and a native of Ohio, born in Pike County, Sept. 15, 1835. Their union has been blessed with a family of eight children: Joseph R., who was graduated from the Eastern Iowa Normal, in 1885, is now engaged in teaching; Emma W.; Rhoda, who died when two years of age; Nevada E., William O. and Mary E. (twins), Alfred M. and Henry E.

In early life Mr. Syphrit affiliated with the Democratic party, but is now a supporter of the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and are ranked among Louisa County's respected and honored citizens. In 1886 Mr. Syphrit purchased his farm on section 36, Wapello Township, and is at present engaged in its cultivation. He is also a member of the North American Beekeepers' Union.



C F. MILLER, proprietor of a restaurant and grocery of Letts, Iowa, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 4, 1832, and is the second in a family of four children born to David and Mary (Negley) Miller, who were also natives of Ohio, in which State his father kept a hotel until his death, which occurred in 1846, while his mother died when he was about six years of age. A portion of his early life was spent upon a farm, and he received his education in the district schools. In 1854 he began the battle of life for himself, emigrating to Muscatine County, Iowa, where he

engaged in general merchandising for two years at West Liberty, after which he served as Station Agent until the war. Going to Kansas, he enlisted in October, 1861, as a member of Company C, of the 3d Kansas Regiment, which consisted of infantry, cavalry and artillery, but which was disbanded about six months later and consolidated with the 4th Kansas Infantry, forming the 10th Kansas Infantry, under Col. Wier. Mr. Miller was assigned to Company A, doing duty most of the time on the border of Kansas and Missouri, receiving his discharge in 1862, at Sarcxie, Mo. Returning to his home in West Liberty, he there resided until 1863, when he removed to Louisa County, where he was employed as Station Agent for about five years, and in 1868 again went to Kansas, there engaging in the mercantile business in Johnson County for a short time, but subsequently resided on a claim in Butler County. For about four years he made Kansas his home, and then returned to Louisa County in 1874, settling in the village of Letts, where he embarked in his present business in 1881. In connection with the restaurant and grocery he also has a newsstand, carrying the latest and best stock of literature. Politically, Mr. Miller is an advocate of the views of the Union Labor party. He has held various township offices, has served as a member of the School Board, and at the present time holds the position of Notary Public. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R. Post, and also of the A. F. & A. M., Triangular Lodge No. 245, of which he is Secretary. A friend to education, he takes great interest in the welfare of the schools and also in other enterprises which are for the public good.

While residing in West Liberty, in 1855, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Free love Aylsworth, who was born in New York, and is a daughter of William N. and Lucy (Adams) Aylsworth, who were also natives of the Empire State, and who emigrated to Iowa in 1854, settling in Muscatine County. The father followed the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred in 1883. Her mother is still living and resides in Louisiana. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: Charles Sumner, who died in 1878, at the age of twenty-one years; Evie H. is at home; Nelson L. is married, and is employed in his father's

store; Willie died in 1866, when one year of age; George died in 1870, also one year old. The mother of these children was called to her final home in 1876, when residing at West Liberty.



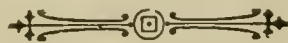
JOHN A. SWAN, of the firm of Delzell & Swan, dealers in groceries and queensware at Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Preble County, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1839, and is a son of James M. and Nancy A. (Rouse) Swan, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. In 1846 he emigrated with the family to Louisa County, Iowa, where he received his education in the common schools. He attended the first school ever taught in Morning Sun Township, which was held in an old log cabin, the residence of Squire Brown, the teacher being Thomas Brown. The old building is yet standing, and is one of the few relics of pioneer days which have withstood the ravages of time. The seats were made of slabs, which were placed upon pins driven into the floor, and the desks consisted of slabs which were fixed up around the wall, thus causing the backs of the scholars to be turned toward the teacher. In such buildings many men who have gained prominence in the nation and held the highest offices in the gift of the people received their early instruction.

Mr. Swan remained upon the farm until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he offered his services in defense of the Union. When Ft. Sumter was fired upon, and the echo went thundering over the country, it awoke the slumbering patriotism in his breast, and he enrolled his name with the brave boys of the 8th Iowa Cavalry for three years' service. Being mustered in at Davenport, he was then sent to Louisville, Ky., later went to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Bolton, Ga., and was in the line of battle when taken sick with typhoid fever. Being sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., he there was confined in the hospital some time, but was subsequently sent back to Nashville, Tenn., and placed in hospital No. 1, where he lay sick for almost a year. He received his discharge at the close of the war, and returning home again, went back to the farm,

though but a shadow of the young man who started out full of life and vigor. For two years he was unable to perform any kind of labor, during which time he was kept under medical treatment, and has never yet fully regained his health.

Mr. Swan made his home on the farm, which was located by his father in 1846. He bought out the shares of the other heirs, and now owns the original homestead of 120 acres, which is under a fine state of cultivation. He there resided until March, 1883, when, on account of his health, he embarked in the grocery business as above stated.

On the 31st of January, 1857, his marriage with Miss Ann Eliza Paisley was celebrated. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1848, and is a daughter of S. M. Paisley. Mr. and Mrs. Swan are members of the Presbyterian Church. She is also a member of the W. C. T. U., and President of the Women's Missionary Society, and devotes much of her time and attention to the advancement of the different lines of work. Politically, Mr. Swan is a Republican. He is prominent in the promotion of enterprises which have for their object the public good, and during his forty-two years' residence in this county has gained many warm friends. His honesty and fair dealing have won for him a liberal patronage in his line of business, and his trade is constantly increasing.



GEORGE R. KELLER, of the firm of Keller & Ong, druggists, of Wapello, Iowa, was born at Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill., Jan. 4, 1840, and is a son of Philip and Charity (Rynearson) Keller. His father was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1801, removed to Pennsylvania in early life, and later emigrated to Knox County, Ill. From there he went to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1845, where his death occurred four years later. Mrs. Keller, the mother of our subject, was born in 1803 in the same county as her husband, and was the mother of nine children, five of whom are living at this writing, three sons and two daughters: Henry D., the eldest, residing at Wapello, married Miss Addie Stillman; John H. wedded Miss Caroline Minton, and lives at LaCrosse, Wis.; Ellen is the

wife of Albert Coonrad, of Arkansas City, Kan.; Mary M. is the wife of Peter B. Butler, a resident of Ames, Iowa.

George R., the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education in his native town, and came to Wapello, Iowa, in 1853, where he was employed as a merchant's clerk until 1859. He then went to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was employed for a short time as clerk, and then returned to Wapello and bought out his brother's drug business, which he carried on alone until 1867, when he formed the existing partnership with F. M. Ong. This firm has a well stocked and popular drug-store, and carries a full line of drugs, medicines, wall-paper and toilet articles.

On the 4th of November, 1874, Mr. Keller was united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. Sprague, daughter of Robert Hamilton and Margaret R. (Trimble) Sprague. Mrs. Keller was born in Louisa County, Iowa, her father, who was a member of the Masonic fraternity, having settled in Port Louisa Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Keller have three children, one son and two daughters: Clara, aged thirteen years; Vinnie, aged eleven, and Bert G., aged eight.

Mr. Keller is a member of the following-named secret societies: I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., L. of H. and V. A. S. He is a Republican in politics, and has served ten years as City Treasurer of Wapello, being the present incumbent, has also been a member of the City Council, and was a member of the School Board for nine years, being President one term.

WILLIAM W. ORR, one of the well-to-do and progressive farmers of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing on section 4, Union Township, was born in McMinn County, Tenn., and is a son of William and Mary (Walker) Orr, whose history is given in the sketch of J. J. Orr, on another page of this volume. In 1851 our subject left his native State, and emigrated to this county, locating upon the farm which still continues to be his home. He purchased 160 acres of partially improved land, to which he has added until his farm now comprises 640 acres, which, with the exception

of forty acres, is all under fence. Mr. Orr is a practical and leading farmer, and everything about his place denotes the thrift and enterprise of the owner.

In 1869 our subject was united in marriage with Sarah J. McCarney, who was born in this county, and is a daughter of John and Sarah McCarney, who were natives of the Emerald Isle. By the union of this worthy couple nine children have been born—Rufus A., James L., Jennie May, Mary Ellen, Francis J., Maggie A., Arthur Garfield, John L. and William Earl. Politically, Mr. Orr is a supporter of the Republican party, and is now a member of the School Board. He raises considerable stock upon his farm, shipping from two to four loads of cattle annually, and is very successful in that line of business. His life has been one of success, for commencing life without financial aid, he has labored earnestly and faithfully until he has become one of the well-to-do farmers of Louisa County. As a citizen, he is held in the highest esteem, and none has the confidence and respect of the community in a greater degree than Mr. Orr.



FINLEY M. ONG, of the firm of Keller & Ong, druggists, and dealers in books, stationery, wall-paper, watches, clocks and jewelry, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Jefferson County, Aug. 3, 1832. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Irvine) Ong. The father was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1806, and was of Welsh descent. The family were formerly from Pennsylvania, where they were early settlers. The great-grandfather of our subject on the paternal side carried the mail between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh on horseback during the War of 1812. Mr. Ong's mother was born in County Donegal, Ireland, of Scotch ancestors, and came to America when six years of age. Her death occurred in November, 1887, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Ong died in 1862, aged seventy-five years.

Finley M. Ong received a common-school education, and was employed as merchant's clerk in his native State for one year. In 1855 he emigrated to Wapello, Iowa, arriving here on the 1st of May.

He engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store until August, 1861, when he enlisted for the late war, and was sworn into the service Sept. 20, 1861, as a member of Company K, 8th Iowa Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the 16th Army Corps, and their initiation into the business of war was at the battle of Shiloh. They were next at the siege of Corinth, engaging in the battles of Corinth, on Oct. 3 and 4, 1862. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, was with Banks through the entire Red River expedition, and was mustered out Sept. 28, 1864, after three years and one month of hard service.

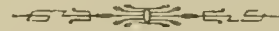
Having a wife and young family at home, Mr. Ong felt that he had done his duty, and should be excused from further service, so returned to his home. He was married at Burlington, Iowa, June 26, 1856, to Miss Eliza J. Christy, daughter of Henry Christy. Mrs. Ong was born in the same county in Ohio in which her husband was, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Three children were born unto them, two sons and a daughter—Edwin F., Lillie M. and George F. Mr. Ong is a Republican in politics; is a member of the G. A. R.; of the Iowa Legion of Honor; and is a member of Wapello Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been Treasurer for the past fifteen years. During his residence of thirty-three years at Wapello Mr. Ong has made many warm friends by his upright and honorable course of life, and genial, courteous manner. For three years after the war Mr. Ong spent his time in traveling, and in 1867 was accompanied by Mr. Keller.



HILTON M. LETTS, a leading farmer of Columbus City Township, was born in 1857, in Grand View Township, and is a son of N. M. Letts, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. His boyhood days were passed upon a farm in Grand View Township, and his primary education was received at the district schools, though he subsequently attended the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, for a year. In 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Springer, a daughter of Judge Springer, one of the prominent citizens of the county, and after his mar-

riage engaged in farming in Grand View Township for a year. He then removed to Columbus City Township, where he yet resides, and is the owner of 900 acres of fine land, which is highly improved.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Letts, daughters, Liana and Mary Helen. In 1885 he was elected one of the Supervisors of Louisa County, and during the last year served as President of the board. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Columbus City Township, where he is highly respected.



FREDERICK KREINER, residing on section 29, Jefferson Township, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1827, and is the second in a family of eight children born to George and Catherine (Wycke) Kreiner, natives of Germany, who emigrated with their family to America in 1845. At Antwerp, Belgium, they boarded the sailing-vessel "Platina," and after a long and tedious voyage of forty-two days, during which they encountered three storms, landed at New York. They settled in Buffalo, where the parents both died. Our subject was educated and learned the shoemaking trade in his native country, and after landing in America followed that vocation in Buffalo. In that city, in 1853, the marriage of Frederick Kreiner and Rosina Fath was celebrated. She is a native of Baden, Germany, and a daughter of Christian and Rosina (Keyser) Fath, also of Germany. Her family came to America in 1846, settling in Buffalo, N. Y., where they remained until 1854, and then became residents of Louisa County, Iowa, making this their home until their death. The father departed this life in 1876, his wife having preceded him to her final home in 1870.

After his marriage our subject remained in Buffalo until 1855, when he followed the course of Western emigration, and settled in Port Louisa Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, engaging in the shoemaking trade, which he followed for five years. In 1860 Mr. Kreiner purchased forty acres of land, which was wild, unbroken and stumpy. This tract was situated in Jefferson Township, and he immediately began its improvement. From time to time

he has added other lands to his original purchase, until now 288 broad acres pay tribute to his care and cultivation. His barns are stocked with a good grade of cattle and horses, and everything about the place shows him to be a man of thrift and enterprise. In politics Mr. Kreiner is not partisan, but supports the man whom he thinks will best fill the office. He assisted in the organization of the school district of his township, has held the office of School Director for a number of terms, and has served as Township Trustee. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Wapello, of which he is one of the Trustees.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kreiner have been born nine children, though five died in infancy; those living are: Sophia, now Mrs. Wiederrecht, resides near her parents; George is married, and lives not far from his old home; Lizzie, now Mrs. Ross, also resides near the home farm; and Frederick still remains with his parents. Mr. Kreiner is practically a self-made man, having obtained his entire possessions by his perseverance and industry, and is one of the highly respected citizens of Louisa County.



DAVID WOODRUFF, residing on section 15, Columbus City Township, is prominent among the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Louisa County, Iowa. He was born June 23, 1829, in Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Parkis and Jane (Shields) Woodruff, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Virginia. Both of their families located in Ohio, and Parkis and Jane becoming acquainted were united in marriage in Mahoning County. He served during the War of 1812 as a Captain, and during his life engaged in farming, and also followed the occupation of broom-making. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff were the parents of six children: Jemima, wife of Rev. Wilson W. Woodruff, of Louisa County; Mary, who wedded A. D. Wetteral, of Keokuk, Iowa; James, a farmer of Medicine Lodge, Barber Co., Kan.; David, of this sketch; Rebecca, wife of John Morgan, a farmer of Columbus City Township; Parkis, whose home is in Hancock County, Ill. The father of this family was a large land-

owner in Ohio, and had one of the best farms in Mahoning County. He there made his home until 1851, when he came to Louisa County, and as he and his brother John C. had always worked together, he induced John to also sell out, which he did, and removed to Monroe County. Parkis Woodruff bought a claim on sections 15 and 21, consisting of 160 acres which had been pre-empted, and also became the owner of 160 acres on Long Creek, which he immediately began to improve and cultivate. In September of the same year in which he came to Louisa County death visited the pioneer home, and claimed for its victim the wife and mother. Mr. Woodruff survived her for ten years, dying in January, 1860. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and earnest workers in that organization. He was a public-spirited man, one of prominence and progressive ideas, and for many years served as Justice of the Peace in Mahoning County, Ohio.

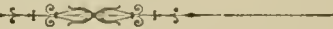
Our subject received but limited educational advantages, obtaining most of his knowledge from observing the ways and customs of others, and from studying by himself. In this way he obtained many practical ideas which can never be received from text-books, and which have been of great value to him in later years. After coming to Louisa County he taught school for one term, receiving \$16.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per month and his board. With the money thus obtained he bought rails with which to fence his first farm of forty acres, upon which is situated his present residence. He has since added to his original tract until he is now the owner of 500 acres of land, under a fine state of cultivation. This has been obtained through his own efforts of industry and economy, and year by year the improvements increase, which make his one of the best farms of the county. The little log cabin of long years ago is now replaced with a commodious residence two stories in height, the main building of which is 32x40 feet, with an L and porches.

On the 20th of March, 1856, David Woodruff and Mary A. Turner were united in marriage. The lady was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1836, and is a daughter of O. W. and Mrs. Mary Scott (*nee* Stewart) Turner. The father was a native of Maryland, and emigrated to Louisa

County in 1855, settling in Morning Sun. He was a member of the "Graybeard" regiment during the late war, in which his health failed him. His lost vitality was never restored, and his death occurred at the home of our subject, May 30, 1877. Mrs. Turner died at the home of her son William, in Vinton, Iowa.

To Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff were born ten children: Charles A., who became the husband of Mary Ogier, of Ringgold County, Iowa, is a farmer of Columbus City Township; Benjamin F. married Maud Turner, a native of Vinton, Benton Co., Iowa; Jennie died at the age of seventeen; Emma died in infancy; Alice R. is the wife of Leon Daily, who is engaged in farming in Columbus City Township; Jemima, deceased; Nellie E., at home; Chalmer D., who died at the age of eight years; Josie A. and Effie M., both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have given their children good educations, and some have followed the profession of teaching in Louisa County. All whose lives have been spared are now useful and respected members of society in the several communities where they reside.

In connection with his farming interests for some years past Mr. Woodruff has turned his attention to the breeding of Short-horn cattle, and also raises a fine grade of horses and hogs. The barns and out-buildings provided for their shelter and care are models of convenience, and everything about the place shows the owner to be a man of enterprise and progressive ideas. All the enterprises of the county which have for their object the public good receive his support. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, while politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party.



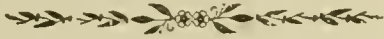
HON. GEORGE D. HARRISON, of Columbus Junction, dealer in grain and live stock, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 19th of December, 1829, and his parents were Seth P. and Sarah (Fawkes) Harrison. On the paternal side the history of the family in America dates back to the occupying of Pennsylvania by the William Penn colony, the earliest ancestor hav-

ing been an English emigrant of that colony. On the mother's side the family was also of English origin.

George D. removed with his parents to Clarke County, Ohio, when six years old, and was educated at Antioch School of Springfield, Ohio. In May, 1855, he came to Louisa County, Iowa, and in September of that year located at Columbus City, where he engaged in the grain and live-stock business. On the completion of what is now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to the so-called sand bank, near the present junction of that road with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, in July, 1857, Mr. Harrison there engaged in the live-stock business, and when the road was extended to what is now known as Old Clifton, he was the first to engage in the same business at that place. He also followed merchandising at Columbus City until 1864, when he sold out, and from 1865 to 1873 was engaged in the live-stock and grain business, and also in farming. In the meantime he became interested in banking in Kansas with M. Barrett, and together they organized the Atchison National Bank in 1872, of which Mr. Harrison was chosen President, and maintained his connection with it until 1875, though still continuing his residence at Columbus City. He built the first grain warehouse at Columbus Junction, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and is still shipping through it. His brother, Garrett L., was the first agent at the Junction for both roads. Mr. Harrison is also largely interested in farming, having two well-improved farms situated in the township of Columbus City, which aggregate 700 acres. He continued to reside at Columbus City until 1878, when he removed to Columbus Junction, his present home.

On the 19th of December, 1859, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Miss Louisiana C. Ringer, daughter of Dr. Andrew P. Ringer. Mrs. Harrison was born at Hagerstown, Md., in 1839, and three children were born of their union, of whom only one is now living, Harry M., now aged twenty-six years, who is residing at Hampton, Iowa. Chester died at the age of eight years, and Milton when only one year old. Mr. Harrison is an anti-protection Republican. He was elected to the

Iowa Legislature in 1870, serving two years, being on several important committees and doing his full duty in behalf of honest and useful legislation. He is an active, energetic and successful business man, upright and honorable in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and commands the fullest respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

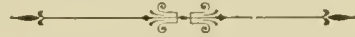


HENRY D. RIFENBERG, manager for P. H. Collins' extensive dry-goods house, of Columbus Junction, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., on the 8th of March, 1847. His parents, Henry Harrison and Mary (Sweland) Rifenberg, were also natives of New York, the father being of German descent, while the mother's ancestors were from Vermont, and were of an old New England family, relatives of Ethan Allen.

Our subject was reared in his native State, attending school until thirteen years of age, when he was employed in a dry-goods establishment at Marathon, N. Y., as store boy, and was promoted to salesman, continuing in that house seven years, when he went to Syracuse, and there engaged as a salesman for the succeeding two years. From Syracuse he came to Iowa in 1869, and located at Clifton, Louisa County. Later he went into the boot and shoe business in the same town, which he continued two years, and was also connected with his brother-in-law, M. W. Klotz, as manager of his general store from time to time for seven or eight years. He also carried on the insurance business for several years, and in 1880 engaged with J. L. Collins as manager of his dry-goods business, continuing with the house after P. H. Collins became a partner in 1883, and on the division of the business in May, 1888, he continued with the latter gentleman, who took the dry-goods and grocery department as his share of the business. Mr. Rifenberg has been connected more or less with the dry-goods business ever since boyhood, and is an expert in this line. He does all the buying for the house, has general supervision of the business, and is held in high esteem by the proprietor of the store and its customers.

Mr. Rifenberg is a 32d degree Mason, a member

of Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., and of Composite Chapter No. 91, R. A. M., both of Columbus Junction; and also of Bethlehem Commandery No. 45, of Washington, Iowa, and St. Paul Consistory, of St. Paul, Minn. He is also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Columbus Junction Lodge No. 365, and is now serving his fifth year as Deputy Grand Master; is a member of the K. of P., Liberty Lodge No. 22, of Columbus Junction, having joined that organization on its removal from Columbus City to its present location. Mr. Rifenberg has taken an active interest in civic societies, and has done good work in promoting the best interests of all those with whom he is associated. In the dry-goods business he is without a peer in the county in his knowledge of the quality of goods and the requirements of the trade in this section.

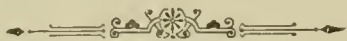


SAMUEL REANEY, of the firm of Reaney Bros., clothiers, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, April 14, 1862, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Turkington) Reaney. In August, 1863, he emigrated to America in company with his parents, who settled at Chester, Pa., and eight years later, in 1871, they came to Louisa County, Iowa, locating on a farm in Concord Township. Samuel was educated at the public schools, and began his business life as a clerk with S. & L. Cohn & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, of Muscatine, Iowa, with whom he continued for two years, and then formed a partnership, Nov. 1, 1886, with Mr. Mackey. That connection was continued until April, 1888, when his brother, Robert J., purchased an interest, and the present firm was organized.

In his political views Mr. Reaney is a Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He also belongs to Columbus Junction Lodge No. 365, I. O. O. F., and to Liberty Lodge No. 22, K. of P., of Columbus Junction.

Our subject's parents are residents of Concord Township, Louisa County, and their sketch appears elsewhere in this work. His uncle, Thomas Reaney, who recently died at Philadelphia in his seventy-fifth

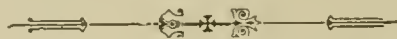
year. was prominently identified with the ship-building interests of this country for many years. He came to America when twenty-three years of age, was first a locomotive engineer, later starting a ship yard at Philadelphia, in company with John F. Starr, under the firm name of Reaney & Starr and their yard made the first iron boat ever built in Philadelphia. After several changes in the firm organization he went to Chester, Pa., there establishing what is now known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, under the name of Reaney, Son & Archibald. Mr. Reaney retired from business in January, 1871, and was succeeded by John Roach & Sons, who became the great Government ship builders of the United States. If the ships constructed by the various yards with which he was identified could be massed together they would form a mammoth fleet. Mr. Reaney was noted for his public spirit and liberality, and as a specimen of his manner of giving, it is stated that he built the South Ward First Presbyterian Church from his own private means. The family is of Scotch origin, and all are Presbyterians.



WH. LETTS, a representative farmer of this county, residing on section 32, Grand View Township, was born in LaSalle County, Ill., in 1853, and is a son of N. M. and Jane Ann (Holderman) Letts, who were natives of Ohio, but removed to Illinois at a very early day. They became residents of Iowa in 1853, and have here lived continuously since. Our subject was reared upon a farm in Louisa County, and educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mt. Pleasant. After leaving school he engaged in farming, and was united in marriage in this county, in 1874, with Susie A. Lacey, a native of Hinckley, Ohio, and a daughter of Edwin B. and S. C. (Wileox) Lacey, the former being born in Kentucky, the latter in New York. They came to Louisa County in January, 1856, settling in the village of Grand View, where they still reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Letts after their marriage settled upon a farm, which still continues to be their home. They are the parents of three children—Lottie A.,

Florence and Howard L. The family circle remains unbroken, the children all yet being inmates of the paternal home. Mr. Letts' farm consists of 1,000 acres of fine land, which pays a golden tribute to his care and cultivation. He has it well stocked with a good grade of Hereford cattle, and also raises a great many horses of the Norman and Wilkes grade. He is not actively interested in political affairs, though he supports the Republican party by his ballot. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to DeMolay Commandery No. 1, of Muscatine. Mrs. L. is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Grand View. Our subject is pleasantly situated about seven miles from Columbus Junction and three miles from Grand View, and is one of the highly respected people of Louisa County, Iowa.



SR. CROW, the only pioneer of 1836 now in Grand View Township, resides on section 23. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1816, and his parents, Joseph and Martha (Humphrey) Crow, reared a family of eight children, of whom he was second in order of birth. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day, before it became a State. The father there engaged in farming until his removal to Iowa in 1836, when he settled in Louisa County, Grand View Township. He took up claims, and later bought the land of the Government at the Burlington land sales. His death occurred in 1866, his excellent wife surviving him some years, departing this life in 1885, at the age of ninety-two years.

Our subject was educated in the district schools of his native State, and came to Iowa in 1835, when nineteen years of age. He built two cabins in the fall and then returned to Illinois, the family having moved to Warren County in 1834, where he remained until 1836, since which time he has been a resident of Louisa County. He it was who made the first rails on the prairie in Grand View Township. In the spring of 1836 the family cut their date of settlement on a tree, and it remained there for years, when at length the tree was cut down.

Mr. Crow took a claim, but it happened to be on the school section, and so, having to relinquish it, he bought forty acres of his brother in 1857, the land being partly improved and situated on section 23. He immediately began its cultivation, and now owns a fine farm. He has never been active in politics, but casts his vote with the Republican party. He has also assisted in organizing some of the school districts of his township.

The farm of Mr. Crow is situated about two miles from Grand View and eleven miles from Wapello. He has witnessed the entire growth of Louisa County, having become a resident when the present county seat was yet an Indian reservation. He was quite a bee hunter, and many are the deer, geese and turkeys which have fallen under his rifle during the pioneer days of the county. He has always taken an active interest in the work of development, and has aided largely in placing Louisa County in its present high rank.



JOEL CHENOWETH, a pioneer and prominent farmer residing on section 15, in Grand View Township, was born in Pike County, Ohio, in October, 1843, and is the third in a family of six children born to Joel and Harriet (McMatten) Chenoweth, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye State. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in October, 1851, the family removed to Logan County, Ill., where they remained only for about a year. They celebrated the 4th of July, 1852, by their arrival in Louisa County, where Mr. C. purchased 320 acres of land on section 15, Grand View Township, part of which was timber and part prairie land, for which he paid \$7 per acre. He took an active interest in the political affairs of the community, was a supporter of the Republican party, held a number of school offices, and was Township Trustee for several years. His death occurred in February, 1877, in his sixty-sixth year, his wife having been called to her final rest several years previously, dying in 1853, at the age of forty years.

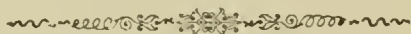
Our subject was reared to farm life, and received

the greater part of his education in the district schools of Louisa County, though subsequently attending the seminary at Grand View one year. On the 11th of September, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company K, 8th Iowa Infantry, at Grand View, where he was mustered into service, the regiment being immediately ordered to the front, where they participated in several skirmishes in Missouri, and then took part in the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Chenoweth was there taken prisoner, and was confined at Tuscola, Ala., for two months under Wirz, the noted Andersonville keeper. At the time of his imprisonment his weight was 170 pounds, but owing to the sufferings which resulted from inhuman treatment and the neglect and rigor which is always a part of war, he only weighed ninety-five pounds when paroled. He was afterward exchanged, and on the 23d of August, 1862, was discharged, and returned to his home in Louisa County to recuperate. After somewhat regaining his usual health, he re-enlisted at Grand View, Oct. 1, 1863, for three years or during the remainder of the war, becoming a member of Company A, 9th Iowa Cavalry. Being mustered in at Davenport, he next marched to the front, participated in several skirmishes, engaged in the battle of Peach Orchard, and then was sent on a raid against the bushwhackers, after which he was honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 28, 1866.

Leaving the battle-fields of the South, Mr. Chenoweth once more sought his home in Louisa County, where his union with Miss Susan Wagner was celebrated in 1868. The lady is a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Solomon and Susanna (Stroh) Wagner, who were also born in that State, and emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1848, settling in Grand View Township, where Mr. Wagner purchased 120 acres of partly improved land on section 6, on a portion of which the village of Letts now stands. This was before the time of railroads in Louisa County, when the people lived in pioneer style. The death of Mr. Wagner occurred in 1866, at the age of fifty-seven years, and his excellent wife still survives him.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth took up their residence on the farm which still continues to be their home. He is the owner of

127 acres of fine, arable land, in a good state of cultivation and highly improved. In his political sentiments he is a Republican, and is actively interested in political affairs. For the past ten or twelve years he has served as an efficient member of the School Board, and socially, belongs to J. Dodder Post No. 446, at Grand View, in which he holds the office of Quartermaster. Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Grand View, in which he is one of the Stewards, and also Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a large membership. To this worthy couple have been born six children, five of whom are living: Lillie May, Charles William, Isadora Gertrude, Ada Rachel and Clyde Elsworth. Arthur Dwight died on the 16th of March, 1878, at the age of sixteen months, the rest of the children being all at home, attending school. The home of our subject is pleasantly situated about five miles from Letts and one mile from Grand View. He and his estimable wife have witnessed almost the entire growth of Louisa County, have aided in its public enterprises, and are ranked among its best citizens.



JOHN L. COLLINS, a pioneer hardware merchant, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in Bombay, Franklin Co., N. Y., June 26, 1828, and is the son of Michael and Margaret (Cotter) Collins. His parents were natives of County Cork, Ireland, and emigrated to America in the spring of 1828. Landing in Canada, they went directly to Ft. Covington, Covington Co., N. Y., arriving at that place in May.

Our subject was reared on a farm and received his education partly in the public schools and partly at an academy. At the age of eighteen years he went to Berkshire County, Mass., where he was employed as a book-keeper and clerk in a general store. A year later he returned to New York, where he served as foreman for the Shakers. He subsequently taught school in his native State until 1851, when he went West, locating at Wilmington, Ill., where he engaged as salesman in a general store, and in the year 1852 again taught school in

a French settlement, and then engaged with a contractor on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad as foreman of construction. After serving one year with that company he spent a short time in the service of the Oquawka Railroad on the eastern extension of that line, and in 1854 came to Iowa, and built a portion of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, extending from Muscatine Island to a point situated a half-mile west of what was known as the sand bank, adjacent to the present city of Columbus Junction. He was connected with the extension of the road to Washington, supplying material for track-laying, and on the Mississippi & Missouri Road to the sand bank, near the present crossing of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern; in July, 1857, Mr. Collins opened a lumber-yard at that point. He there continued business until the road was completed to what is now known as Old Clifton, in Columbus City Township, when he removed his business to that point, and opened a general store in the fall of 1858. He bought out Charles Gallup, who had opened the first business house at Clifton three months before, and carried a general stock of merchandise, also dealing in live stock, lumber and coal. Later he added agricultural implements to his already extensive business, and built up a large trade. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Collins transferred his business to Columbus Junction, moving his family to that place in the fall of 1874. He had established a good trade at the Junction, when his property was destroyed by fire on the 22d of June, 1874, by which he sustained a loss of \$7,700. He rebuilt on the same site, and the building was again destroyed by fire in October, 1888. In the fall of 1876 he built the fine brick store which he now occupies. The building is 20x75 feet, two stories high, the upper floor being occupied until recently as a public hall. Later Mr. Collins bought a half-interest in the adjoining building of the same size and style. He carried on the business of hardware and farm machinery exclusively until 1880, when he added dry-goods to his stock, occupying the south store for that purpose. On the 1st of January, 1883, he sold a half-interest to his brother, P. H. Collins, and the business was conducted under the firm name of J. L. & P. H. Collins until May



A. W. Johnson



M. Johnson

28, 1888, when they divided the business, his brother taking the dry-goods and grocery department, and John L. retaining the hardware.

On the 13th of June, 1866, Mr. Collins was married, at Waukegan, Ill., to Miss Ellen A. O'Connell, who was born at Bombay, Franklin Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of John O'Connell. In politics Mr. Collins is a Greenbacker, and has held various official positions. While a resident of Clifton he served as Postmaster from July, 1861, until December, 1866, and has served two terms as Mayor of Columbus Junction. He is a member of Columbus Junction Lodge No. 365, I. O. O. F., and of Washington Lodge No. 101, A. O. U. W., of Columbus Junction. Mr. Collins carries a stock averaging in value \$5,000, and has the leading establishment in the hardware line in the county. He started in life without the influence of friends and without money, but by energy and enterprise, supported by integrity and sound business principles, has succeeded in spite of losses by fire and reverses in business in securing a comfortable fortune.

AUGUST WEHMEYER, a farmer and stock-raiser on section 20, in Wapello Township, came to Louisa County in 1856, locating on the east side of the Iowa River, where he lived for about ten years, and then sold that farm, purchasing 150 acres on section 20, Wapello Township. On this he built a house, and began its improvement, though he has since added to his original purchase, until his farm now comprises 900 acres. He makes a specialty of raising horses, cattle and hogs, in which he is quite successful.

Mr. Wehmeyer was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1826, and is a son of Herman and Louisa (Keeper) Wehmeyer, also natives of the same place, but both are now dead. When twenty-four years of age he left his native land, crossed the Atlantic, and landed in New Orleans, whence he proceeded to St. Louis, working there about two years. He subsequently came to Iowa, since which time he has accumulated considerable property.

On the 27th of February, 1855, Mr. Wehmeyer was united in marriage with Miss Wilhelmina Bot-

tomeller, of Warren County, Mo., who was born in Germany, Dec. 17, 1836. They are the parents of thirteen children, and with the exception of two, who died in infancy, all are living: Henry, Freddie; Mary, wife of John McCoy; Lizzie, who married Henry Webber; Amelia became the wife of Ulrich Windmeyer; Emma, who wedded Henry Otto; Daniel, Lena, Katie Matilda, Stenie and Clara. Mrs. Wehmeyer is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and though not an active politician, is always well informed on political affairs. Portraits of this worthy couple will be found on the accompanying page.

DAVID STEPHENS, one of the highly respected and enterprising farmers of Louisa County, now residing on section 3, Port Louisa Township, was born in Canada, and is the fourth in a family of thirteen children born to Roswell and Abigail (Pool) Stephens, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Vermont. His grandfather on his father's side served in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather on his mother's side in the War of 1812. His father's occupation was that of farming, and his death occurred in April, 1886, at the age of eighty years. The mother still survives her husband, and is residing in Canada. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm, but at the age of twenty years, in 1857, he came to Louisa County, Iowa, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick, making the brick for the Grand View school-house. After following this occupation for a year, he went to Atchison, Kan., where he operated a brickyard until the spring of 1860, when he went to Colorado with a mule team, and there engaged in mining on the headwaters of the Colorado River. Remaining in that State until the spring of 1861, Mr. Stephens then returned to Grand View, Iowa, from which place he started, equipped with a mule team, for the gold fields of California. It was until the following

July before his journey across the plains was completed. He engaged in mining in California until 1865, when he once more returned to this county, purchasing 160 acres of raw land on section 3, Port Louisa Township, where he still resides. From time to time he has added to his original possessions, until he now has 263 acres of finely improved land, upon which a fine residence has been erected at a cost of \$2,000. His barns and out-buildings are models of convenience, and everything about the farm denotes the thrift and enterprise of the owner.

In 1866 Mr. Stephens became acquainted with Miss Ruth McClesney, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of J. T. S. and Rebecca (Clark) McClesney, who came to Louisa County with her parents in 1860. Her father located in Jefferson Township, where he purchased 1,800 acres of land. On that farm Miss Ruth grew to womanhood, and in the district schools of the neighborhood received her education. In December, 1867, her marriage with Mr. Stephens was celebrated, and to them have been born two sons and five daughters, Lydia, the eldest daughter, now being the wife of George Edmondson. The other children—Jennie, Jesse, Lillian, Nellie, Chester and Fern—are yet residing with their parents. Mr. Stephens is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is a stalwart Republican, a strong supporter of the principles of that party. He is an energetic, systematic farmer, one who receives the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.



JAMES R. SMITH, an early settler of Louisa County and a farmer by occupation, now residing at Columbus Junction, is a native of Jamestown, Russell Co., Ky., and was born Feb. 8, 1840. His parents were Jeremiah and Sarah Ann (Morris) Smith. The father was born in Virginia in 1812, was of Scotch descent, and moved to Kentucky in early life. He is now a resident of Columbus Junction. The mother was born in Adair County, Ky., of an old and highly respected family of that State. Her death occurred in 1878.

When eight years of age, in the fall of 1848, our

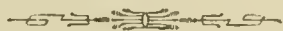
subject came with his parents to Iowa, and settled near Toolsboro, Louisa County. He was reared on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools and at Grand View Academy. On the 1st of July, in the year 1861, he enlisted for the late war as a private of Company C, 5th Iowa Infantry. At the battle of Iuka he was wounded by a buckshot in the right knee, and has never yet had the ball extracted. At the same battle he was captured, made his escape, but was very soon afterward recaptured. On the 25th of November, 1863, while participating in the battle of Mission Ridge, he was seriously wounded, receiving a gunshot in the right arm, and also in the left shoulder. He was captured by the enemy, and held a prisoner for one year and five days, receiving his liberty on parol Nov. 30, 1864. He was confined in the loathsome prison at Andersonville for seven months, and while there resorted to various expedients by which to preserve his life. He was then taken to Charleston, where he was held one month, after which he was removed to Florence, S. C., where he remained until paroled. On reaching home the reaction from the long nervous strain prostrated him, and for weeks his life was despaired of. On recovering his health he purchased a farm in Grand View Township, where he made his home after his marriage.

On the 25th of December, 1866, the union of Mr. Smith and Miss Alice V. Ross was celebrated. Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Alexander Ross, one of the very early settlers of Louisa County, whose family was originally from Ohio, though she was born in Grand View Township. One child, a son, graced their union, James Darwin, born Oct. 2, 1885. The mother survived the birth of her child but a few weeks, dying October 21 following. Mr. Smith was again united in marriage, Sept. 15, 1886, to Miss Emma Kern, daughter of G. F. Kern, of Columbus Junction. Mrs. Smith was born in Grand View Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, her parents being early settlers of that region. One child was born of the latter marriage, a daughter, Verba.

In 1872 Mr. Smith removed to Columbus Junction, about the time that this city began to be a town, here opening a grange store, which he carried on one year. He then resumed farming east

of the Iowa River, in Concord Township, and continued that vocation four years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Columbus Junction, engaging in the mercantile business in company with O. P. Wilcox, which they carried on during the years 1884 and 1885. Then resuming farming, he has continued that business to the present time, and now is the owner of 185 acres of land, 150 of which lie in Concord Township, and thirty-five acres in Columbus City Township near the city.

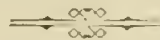
Mr. Smith has made his home in the city continuously since 1878, and has lately erected a fine residence. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and has served one term as Mayor of Columbus Junction, from March, 1887, to March, 1888. In his religious opinions he is an original thinker, and takes broad views in favor of the theory of evolution. He has been a close student of the best writers on that subject, and entertains advanced ideas, based on the results of close and careful investigation of the subject. Mr. Smith is a good off-hand speaker, and has frequently been invited to address the public. Socially, a member of the I. O. O. F., he belongs to Columbus Junction Lodge No. 365. Notwithstanding the unpopularity of his views on the subject of religion, Mr. Smith is held in high esteem as a man of sterling worth by those who know him best.



SAMUEL H. SHEARER, proprietor of the oldest established boot and shoe house at Columbus Junction, was born on June 30, 1834, in York County, Pa., and his parents, Martin and Elizabeth (Hettrick) Shearer, were also natives of that county, and of German descent. His ancestry were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania of Colonial days. Samuel received a common-school education, after which he served a regular apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade. He was married in his native town, on the 31st of May, 1853. Miss Elizabeth Evans, daughter of Joseph and Annie (Strickler) Evans, becoming his wife. She was born in York County, Pa., and is a member of the German Reformed Church. They have seven children living and four deceased: Mar-

tin P., the eldest, became the husband of Anna Stephens (now deceased), and resides at Abilene, Kan.; John Adams is married, and lives in Kansas; Sylvester, a resident of Gettysburg, Kan., is also married; Alma Jane is the wife of John Albright, whose home is in Colon, Mich.; Arbe Wilbert is a resident of Winfield, Iowa; Garrett and Clarence are with their father in the store. Filbert Lorenzo, Carrie Ann, Jennette Bell and Alberta are those deceased.

In 1855, about two years after his marriage, Mr. Shearer made his home near Johnsville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes until 1857, at which time he became a resident of Columbus City, this county. After working at his trade for a few months in that place, he opened a boot and shoe store, carrying on the business until 1876. In the meantime he had established his present store at Columbus Junction, in 1874, carrying on both establishments at the same time until 1876, when he consolidated the two concerns by moving his stock in Columbus City to Columbus Junction. He built and owns the store he now occupies, carries a fine assortment of the latest and best styles of goods in his line, and his stock averages \$6,000 in value. Politically, Mr. Shearer is a Democrat, and like many other men, much prefers to devote his undivided attention to his business than to seek public office. He has succeeded in building up a fine trade on a conservative basis, and has been generally prosperous. As a citizen and neighbor, he stands deservedly high, for his uniformly upright and straightforward way of living has won him many warm friends.



DAVID STORMONT, Mayor of Morning Sun, Iowa, and one of its progressive citizens, was born in Washington County, Pa., Dec. 1, 1835, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Galbraith) Stormont, who were born in Ireland, but of Scotch descent. In their younger years the parents emigrated to America, and were married in Washington County, Pa., where the death of the father occurred in 1836, and shortly

afterward Mrs. Stormont removed with her family to Guernsey County, Ohio. Our subject received his education in the common schools. Full of vitality and energy, he early began working for himself, and when fourteen years of age could handle a cradle and do a man's work. In 1853 he went to Muskingum County, Ohio, where for two years he was employed as a salesman, and in the fall of 1856 came to Morning Sun, Iowa, where he embarked in mercantile business as a member of the firm of Jamison & Stormont, which connection was continued until 1858. During that autumn Mr. Stormont went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there he was employed as a clerk in a store until the following spring, when he engaged in the mercantile business for himself. In 1861, after the President's call for troops, Mr. Stormont assisted in recruiting men for the 5th Kentucky Regiment, with the expectation of receiving a commission, but it being consolidated with the 23d Kentucky, he failed to secure an appointment. He then had a commission to recruit men as wagoners, which he did, and was appointed wagonmaster, after which he was sent with his men to Louisville, Ky., where they engaged in training mules for the use of the Government. After the fall of Ft. Donelson he was sent to Nashville, Tenn., under Gen. Wood, as Superintendent of Trains, and was taken sick at Iuka, from which place he was ordered home.

Returning to Ohio in the spring of 1864, Mr. Stormont then went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he remained one year, and in 1866 came to Louisa County, where he engaged in farming for three years, and in 1869 was employed by Mr. Schnider, of Mt. Pleasant, in the poultry business, and soon afterward became a partner. In 1886 he established his present business in Morning Sun, dealing in poultry, eggs and flour, and by close attention to the wants of his customers and fair dealing, has secured a liberal share of the patronage. He has worked up quite a trade in flour, and now does a large wholesale business in that line.

In May, 1859, in Logan County, Ohio, Mr. Stormont and Miss Martha Bailless, daughter of Stephen Bailless, were united in marriage. To them have been born twelve children, eleven of whom are yet living—William S., Martha E., Nellie E. E., Lillie

A. W., John O. B., Catherine S., Jennie, Luey W., Alice, Jane Mc and Charles A. McS. For years Mr. Stormont was a Covenanter, but now belongs to the United Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Stormont's parents were members of the Associate Reform Church, under whose faith she was reared, but she is now a member of the Reform Presbyterian Church. He is a wide-awake business man, possessing that energy which insures success in any undertaking. In 1885 he was elected Mayor of Morning Sun, and proves an efficient and competent officer.



WILLIAM D. JAMISON, deceased, was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1814, and was a son of William and Ann (Brown) Jamison. His father was originally from Kentucky, while his paternal grandfather was a native of Northern Ireland, and emigrated from that country to America prior to the Revolution. He settled in Philadelphia, and his descendants are now numerous in Louisa County, Iowa, where they are prominently identified with the leading interests—agriculture and stock-raising.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and in 1835 became the husband of Miss Isabella Seeds, daughter of William Seeds. Three children were born of their union, two daughters and a son; Martha is the wife of S. Dunham, of Wapello Township; Susan is the widow of Samuel Thompson, of Morning Sun, Iowa; and O. L., who wedded Miss Mary J. Gillis, is the publisher of the *Columbus Gazette*, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and his sketch appears on another page of this work. In 1854 the death of Mrs. Jamison occurred, and in October, 1855, Mr. Jamison was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, *nee* Brown, and one child was born of the latter marriage, a daughter, Ella, now the wife of Clinton Collins, of Wahoo, Neb.

In 1854 Mr. Jamison emigrated from Ohio to Iowa, and settled in Wapello Township, where he purchased 400 acres of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1872, when he removed to Mt. Pleasant, there making his home until his death, which occurred Dec. 23, 1873. He was a con-

sistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-five years, and forty years of that time served as Class-Leader. He was a lifelong Democrat, and never wavered in his devotion to the principles of his party. In all his intercourse with the world he was distinguished for his purity of character and strict honesty. His life was that of a true Christian, and commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His widow survives him, and resides with her daughter in Nebraska.



CAPT. JOHN C. SMITH, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Dotson, of Columbus Junction, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., Feb. 3, 1830, and is a son of Francis R. and Margaret (Holmes) Smith, both of whom were also natives of that State. When twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Miami County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm, and on the 25th of March, 1852, in Piqua, Miami County, that State, wedded Miss Mery Lucky, who was born in Athens County, Ohio, and is a daughter of George Lucky. Four children were born of their union: Mary Alice, who died at the age of thirteen months; George, who died at the age of fourteen months; William, who died when eight years of age; and Harry, who became the husband of Miss Maude White, and resides in Decatur County, Iowa, where he is engaged in the hardware business.

In 1853 Mr. Smith came to Louisa County, engaging in farming in Concord Township, but one year later removed to Columbus City. On the 2d of August, 1862, he enlisted in the 25th Iowa Infantry, Company F, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out of service in June, 1865. He was elected Orderly Sergeant of his company on leaving the State for the seat of war, four months later was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and after serving in that capacity for four months was promoted to First Lieutenant, and for eight months, during the absence of his Captain, who was acting as Major of the regiment, he was serving as Captain of his company, to which rank he was commissioned, but before he could be mustered in as such the war came to a close. Capt. Smith partici-

pated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the entire Atlanta campaign, the battles of Ringgold, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Savannah, Macon and Bentonville, which included Sherman's celebrated march to the sea. He was with his company in all the engagements in which it participated, and although slightly wounded by a gunshot in the neck at Atlanta, was never in a hospital. At the battle of Bentonville he was in the hottest of the fight, five bullet holes being made in his clothes, though, bodily, he escaped uninjured.

On his return from the war Capt. Smith engaged in farming in the township of Grand View, subsequently being proprietor of a hotel in the village of that name, and also carrying the mail between that village and Letts. In the fall of 1881 he was elected Sheriff of Louisa County, was re-elected, and served until Jan. 1, 1888. In 1882 he removed to Wapello, the county seat, residing in that city until March, 1888, when he removed to Columbus Junction, and engaged in the hotel business. Capt. Smith is a Republican in politics, and a member of A. M. Taylor Post No. 153, of Wapello, having been one of its active members while a resident of that city. He was a good officer, a brave soldier, and no one stands higher in the estimation of his comrades than the gallant Captain. As a citizen and neighbor, he is universally respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



JAMES SEMPLE, miller, of Wapello, was born in Preble County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1824, and is a son of David and Sarah (Sterrett) Semple. His father was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America in early life; his mother was born in Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared on a farm, and was united in marriage in his native county, May 31, 1846, to Miss Dereco Hulls, a native of Butler County, Ohio, and a daughter of Anthony Hulls.

In 1850 Mr. Semple came to Iowa, locating at Wapello, Louisa County, where he helped build the gristmill with which he has been connected more

or less ever since, and which he now operates alone. The mill is run by water power, and manufactures corn-meal and feed. In its palmy days the Wapello Mills did an extensive flouring business. Mr. and Mrs. Semple are members of the Presbyterian Church at Wapello. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and has always been an earnest supporter of that party. On the 18th of September, 1850, he was initiated into the I. O. O. F., Louisa Lodge No. 19, of Wapello, Iowa, of which he has been a zealous member ever since. He is one of the oldest members left of that lodge, and for many years has been the leader in the order in that institution. Much of the prosperity and success of the lodge is due to his watchful care of its interests, and zeal in promoting its advancement. Mr. Semple is a whole-souled, big-hearted man, upright and honorable, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.



FRANCIS STOCK, a representative farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 4, Grand View Township, was born in Germany in 1822, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Rider) Stock, both of whom were also natives of Germany, and who emigrated to America in 1853. The father's death occurred in Grand View, Iowa, in 1862, and the mother was called to her final rest in 1874. They were both members of the German Reform Church. The father, who was a stonemason by trade, served as a soldier for several years under Napoleon Bonaparte, and participated in the battles of Jena and Oustrstet.

Mr. and Mrs. Stock were the parents of six children: Carl W., a stonemason living in Germany; Carl Godlip, a resident farmer of Webster County, Neb.; our subject; Amelia, the wife of Frederick Gost, of Grand View, Iowa; Henrietta, wife of Albert Kuehn, a resident farmer of Webster County, Neb.; Turrissa, wife of Adam Bloomer, who is residing in Hancock County, Ill.

Our subject learned the mason's trade previous to his emigration to this country. Thinking that the New World would furnish a better field for his future labors, in 1851 he sailed for America, landing at New York, where he remained for six weeks,

and then went to St. Louis, Mo., residing there for about six months, engaged at his trade. At the expiration of that time he became a resident of Iowa, settling in Dubuque, where he lived for about two months, and then in Muscatine, where he remained for the succeeding two months, after which he came to Grand View. In this village he worked at his trade until 1866, and then purchased eighty acres of land on section 4, Grand View Township, where he yet resides, and now owns a finely cultivated farm.

On the 10th of April, 1857, Mr. Stock was united in marriage with Elizabeth Winkleman, a native of Switzerland, and a daughter of Gabriel Winkleman, who was then a resident of Louisa County. By this marriage six children were born: Frankie; Otto, a farmer of Webster County, Neb.; Emma, wife of Wesley Hahn, also a resident of Webster County; William, Laura and Lydia.

Mr. and Mrs. Stock are both members of the Evangelical Church. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Stock came to this country a poor boy, but by his own honest enterprise and labor has gained a comfortable competency, and is now one of the highly esteemed citizens of the community.



JACOB SULZBERGER, a farmer residing on section 6, Port Louisa Township, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1823, and is the eldest of a family of eight children, who were born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Schafer) Sulzberger, who were also natives of Baden. In their native country the parents resided until their death, the father there following the occupation of rope-making.

Our subject received his education in his native land and there learned the trade of a baker, which he followed a great many years. At about the age of twenty-five years he resolved to try his fortunes in the New World, and setsail in the spring of 1848 from Havre on the sailing-vessel "Chesapeake," after a rough voyage of six weeks landing at New York. Going to Buffalo, he worked at his trade for a year and then emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he

again secured employment at his chosen profession for the following year. In 1850 he came to Louisa County, Iowa, and was here engaged at farm labor until the spring of 1851, when he returned to Cincinnati during the high water. He made that his home until 1860, working at his trade of a baker.

At Piqua, Ohio, in 1854, Mr. Sulzberger and Elizabeth Kiefer, a native of Baden, were united in marriage. They began their domestic life in Cincinnati, but removed to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1860, Mr. Sulzberger working upon a farm. In 1867 he purchased forty acres of timber land on section 6, Port Louisa Township, but it had no improvements. He has added to his original purchase until he now has sixty acres of fine, arable land on section 6, and also owns 221 on the island. In 1855, when the cholera was epidemic in Cincinnati, Mrs. Sulzberger was stricken and died, leaving one child, John J.

In 1856, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Sulzberger was again united in marriage, Elizabeth Bachet, a native of Baden, becoming his wife. Five children were born of this union, two of whom are living, Rosa and Fred, who are still at home. The other children were: Lizzie, who died at the age of one year and nine months; George, who died at the age of nineteen years, nine months and eight days, on the 2d of April, 1880; Catherine, who died in 1864, at the age of one year. Mr. Sulzberger is pleasantly situated about six miles from Wapello, and is one of the highly respected citizens of the township.

still living, being residents of Parker's Landing, that State.

In 1877 Mr. Eggert was graduated from the Wooster University at Wooster, Ohio, and then entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1880. In May of the same year he entered upon his work as pastor of the church in Columbus Junction, and continued in that relation until November, 1888.

On the 6th day of September, 1881, at Parker's Landing, Pa., Mr. Eggert was united in marriage with Miss Anna T. Robinson, who was born in Armstrong County, that State, and is a daughter of Elisha Robinson. Two children were born of their union: John, the elder, died in infancy; and Joseph R., who was born July 8, 1886. In his political views Mr. Eggert is a Republican. He is an active, earnest and devoted worker in his Master's cause, and since entering upon his pastoral duties at Columbus Junction made many warm friends.



PHILIP RICHLEY, a farmer residing on section 2, Port Louisa Township, came to Louisa County in 1855. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1836, and is a son of Philip and Barbara (Banworth) Richley, who were also natives of the same country, where the father died in 1836, and the mother in 1854. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and he and his wife were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Determining to make America his future home in 1853 Philip Richley came to the United States, and settled in Newark, N. J., where he engaged at his trade of shoemaking for nine months. He then worked at shoemaking in New York City for fifteen months, and in 1855 came to Iowa, settling in Grand View Township, where he secured employment on a farm, and then worked at Wapello for a year. Like so many other of his fellow-countrymen, when the Civil War broke out he nobly defended the land which was henceforth to be his home, enlisting in August, 1862, in the 19th Iowa Infantry, Company G, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Prairie

REV. JOHN E. EGGERT, former pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Columbus Junction, was born in Butler County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1855, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Parker) Eggert. His father was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and was descended from the German. His great-grandfather ran away from his home in Germany, and came to America prior to the Revolution, afterward taking part in the war. The mother of our subject was born in Butler County, Pa., and both parents are

Grove, Vicksburg, Sterling Farm, Spanish Fort Blakeley, and was detailed as surgeon's aid. He was taken prisoner with the regiment at Sterling Farm, and was confined for ten months at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Tex. He was discharged July 10, 1865, at Mobile, Ala., after three years' hard fighting on the battle-fields of the South.

Returning from the war Mr. Richley again became a resident of Louisa County, where he rented land for two years, and then purchased a 40-acre tract in Grand View Township, though he now has eighty acres, which are all highly improved. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Catherine Hascher, a native of Alsace, France, and a daughter of John and Catherine Hascher, who were also born in the same country. Mr. and Mrs. Richley are the parents of two living children: John G., a resident farmer of Louisa County, and Lena Mary, wife of Theodore Wilton, of Port Louisa Township. Mr. Richley and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and he belongs to the G. A. R. Post. For ten years Mr. Richley has served as Road Supervisor, and two years held the position of Constable. In all church and Sunday-school work he and his estimable wife take an active interest, and have done much for the upbuilding of their Master's cause. Mr. Richley is in favor of the strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws, and is one of the self-made men of the county, having gained a competency by his hard labor and good management. He is one of the respected and representative farmers of Port Louisa Township.



TM. CURTIS, a gardener residing in Letts, Iowa, was born in Union County, Pa., in 1819, and is a son of Simeon and Patience (Hill) Curtis. At an early day the father went to New York, settling in Steuben County, where he worked at his trade of carpentering for some years, and then removed to Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich., where he engaged in the same employment, living there until his death, which occurred many years ago. The mother had died several years previously.

Our subject was reared upon a farm and received

his education in the district schools of his native State. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Martha C. Skutt, who was born in New York, of which State her parents, Peter and Betsy (Decker) Skutt, were also natives. In that State the father followed farming until 1852, when he became a resident of Kent County, Mich., making that his home until his death, which occurred Nov. 25, 1866. His wife survived him several years, dying Oct. 24, 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis began their domestic life in New York, where they resided for some time, and then removed to St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1844. To them were born ten children: Samuel, who is married, and now resides in Linn County, Kan.; Shepherd is married, and living in Anderson County, Kan.; John is married, and resides in Grand View; Albert is married, and makes his home in Letts; Mary Ann, now Mrs. Hutchinson, whose home is in Butler County, Kan.; Thomas S. is married, and living in Letts; Ella, now Mrs. Furnas, is a resident of that village; Olive is the wife of Mr. Parsons, of Muscatine County; Hattie resides at home; and Minnie, now Mrs. Harrison, is living in Muscatine.

After his arrival in Michigan Mr. Curtis purchased 240 acres of land, which he greatly improved, but sold it on his removal to Iowa, where he settled in Muscatine County in 1865, and where he resided several years. In 1873 he removed to Letts, Louisa County, which has been his home continuously since, and for the past few years has engaged in gardening. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is one of the most active workers, and an earnest promoter of the cause of Christianity. He casts his ballot with the Republican party, and is one of the prominent men of the town. During the late war he enlisted at Constantine, Mich., in 1861, in Chandler's Horse Guards for three years' service, being mustered in at Coldwater, but was soon discharged, then re-enlisted, in Lampheer's Battery of Light Artillery, as wagonmaster, and was mustered in at Kalamazoo. On entering the service he was sent to Louisville, thence to Salt Creek, after which he returned to Louisville, and later participated in the battle of Cumberland Ford, where his health failed him and he was sent home. About a year later he



J. D. Kemp



Ward Kemp

was mustered out of service. His two sons, Samuel and Shepherd, also served during the war as members of the 19th Michigan Infantry, under Gen. Hooker. The father of Mrs. Curtis was a soldier in the War of 1812.



WILLIAM KEMP, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, residing on section 8, Port Louisa Township, is a native of Somerset County, Md., born May 20, 1807, and his parents, John and Elizabeth (Brown) Kemp, were also natives of the same county, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died when our subject was a small lad. He lived with his mother until ten years of age, when he left home and went to work on a farm, continuing in this employment until his marriage, which occurred in 1827, Miss Berzette Wright, a native of Caroline County, Md., becoming his wife. Four years later Mr. Kemp and his wife left their native State and went to Ohio, settling in Ross County, where they resided one year and then removed to Fayette County, remaining until the fall of 1855. At that time Mr. Kemp emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling near Fredonia, where he rented land for three years. At the expiration of that time he became the owner of eighty acres of wild, uncultivated land on section 8, Port Louisa Township, which he immediately began to improve, and soon developed a fine farm. This still continues to be his home, though the farm now comprises 127 acres of fine land, which pays a golden tribute to his care and cultivation.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kemp: Mary Elizabeth, wife of Peter Goodwin, whose home is in Washington County, Iowa; Harriet A., who wedded Nimrod Fette, of Ohio; and John A., a resident farmer of Louisa County. On the 15th of December, 1833, the mother of these children, who was a sincere Christian lady, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was called to her final rest. In 1836 Mr. Kemp was united in marriage with Hester Goodwin, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Levi Goodwin,

also a native of the Buckeye State. By this marriage seven children were born: James, a farmer of this county; George W., who is engaged in farming in Custer County, Neb.; Aaron, living in Port Louisa Township; Martha J., who died at the age of sixteen years; Francis, a resident farmer of Louisa County; William T., also a farmer of this county, and Levi, a resident of Otoe County, Neb. On the 1st of March, 1872, Mrs. Kemp departed this life. Mr. Kemp is a member of the Christian Church. He is a self-made man financially. Having started out in life when only ten years old to make his own living, working for his board for a time, he has yet little by little added to his finances until he now has a comfortable competency. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has always been a temperate man.

Mr. Kemp has passed the allotted time of many, being in his eighty-second year, but he is still hale and hearty, and can look back upon a life well spent. His children have grown up, married, and reared families which honor the name. He has nine children, forty-three grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren, who will ever keep his memory green. It is with pleasure that we present to our patrons a portrait of this honored man.



JAMES R. KEMP, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, now residing on section 6, township 71, is a farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1838, and was the eldest of a family of seven children born to William and Hester (Goodwin) Kemp, who were natives of Maryland, but emigrated to Ohio at an early day, the father there engaging in farming until his removal in 1855. Coming to Louisa County, he located in Grand View Township, and rented a farm of George W. Reeder, which he cultivated for some time, and then removed to Port Louisa Township, and purchased the farm where he yet resides. His excellent wife died in 1873, between the ages of fifty-five and sixty.

Our subject was reared to farm life, receiving his

education in the district schools of Ohio, and came to Louisa County when a young man. He was here married in 1865, becoming the husband of Lavina Adams, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Holsond and Aletha Adams, who were born in New York, but settled in the northern part of this State at an early day. The death of the father occurred in 1885, but the mother is still living, and resides in Jefferson Township.

After his marriage Mr. Kemp purchased a farm of sixty-eight and one-half acres of improved land, upon which he has built a nice residence, and has added to it from time to time until he now owns 400 acres in Grand View, and ten acres in Concord Township, comprising one of the best farms in the county. He has planted a good orchard, and his stock is of the best grades, including the fine Durham cattle, which he makes a specialty of buying and selling. He casts his ballot with the Democratic party, though is not a politician, having never sought or desired public office. He is a friend to education, believing in providing the best schools and securing the most efficient teachers, and he assisted in organizing the school districts in his township.

In 1866 the death of Mrs. Kemp occurred, her disease being quick consumption. She left one child, William Holsond, who is now married and resides in Port Louisa Township. Two years after the death of his first wife, in 1868, Mr. Kemp led to the marriage altar Mary Bacon, who was born in South Carolina, and is a daughter of Uriah and Mary Bacon. Her father was a manufacturer of cotton gins, and is supposed to have been killed in Georgia.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kemp has been born a family of seven children—Leoran, Martha Jane, Abner Rosdon, Ernest Ormond, James Otto, John Walters and Vinnie Edna. The children are all yet at home, and enjoying the advantages afforded by the schools of the community. Mr. Kemp was in limited circumstances when he came to this county, but with that energy which characterizes all his actions, he began to make for himself a home, and by industry and frugality has secured a comfortable property. His farm is pleasantly situated about eight miles from Columbus Junction, four miles from Wapello,

and seven miles from Letts. He has witnessed almost the entire growth of the county, has participated in its progress and development, and is highly esteemed among its prominent citizens.

We present in this connection a portrait of Mr. Kemp, which will be welcomed by his many friends.

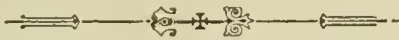


GEORGE LOWE, one of the leading young farmers of Concord Township, whose home is pleasantly situated on section 4, about four and a half miles from Columbus Junction, was born in 1861, in Louisa County, on the farm where he yet resides. He was the third in a family of five children, who were born to John and Margaret (Barker) Lowe, who were natives of Germany, and came to this country two years previous to the birth of our subject. The father was a mason by trade, and followed that occupation for some years in this county, but at length traded his home in Grand View for forty acres of prairie land and began farming. He subsequently added to his original possessions until he owned 280 acres of fine, arable land, under a good state of cultivation. He took quite an active part in the political affairs of the community and cast his ballot for the Democratic party. His death occurred in 1878, after a short illness, when forty-five years of age. His wife departed this life in 1877, at the age of fifty years.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and received his education in the district schools of Louisa County, where his entire life has been passed. In 1882, in Grand View Township, he was united in marriage with Miss Allie Wagner, one of Louisa County's daughters. Her parents, P. C. and Catherine (Stroh) Wagner, were natives of Dauphin County, Pa., but became residents of this county at an early day, and are now living on section 21, Grand View Township. The father followed cabinet-making in his native State, and is now engaged in farming. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lowe two children were born—Lelia Ethel and Berton Leroy.

The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm where they yet reside, which comprises 220 acres of fine, arable land, under a high state of

cultivation. Upon it may also be found the improvements necessary to a model farm of the nineteenth century, and it is stocked with Durham and Polled-Angus cattle, and also Clydesdale and Norman horses. Mr. Lowe is not a politician, but votes with the Democratic party. He has served as School Director for a number of terms, and has also served as Assessor several times. He has identified himself with the public interests of the county, and is numbered among the best citizens.



GEORGE W. THOMAS, who is ex-Clerk of the District Court of Louisa County, was born in Wapello, Dec. 14, 1856, and is a son of George F. and Elizabeth R. (Minton) Thomas. His parents were among the earliest pioneers of Louisa County, and their sketch appears elsewhere in this work. His maternal grandparents were also very early settlers at Wapello, and his grandfather, Hon. Jacob Minton, was a member of the Second Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

Our subject attended the public schools from the time he had attained sufficient age until he was thirteen. Then, his parents being like many others of the pioneers of this Western country, not any too well provided with this world's goods, he had to begin to make a living for himself. After two years spent upon a farm he entered upon the mysteries of mercantile life as a grocer's clerk. Quitting that occupation at the age of seventeen, he was engaged to assist in the management of a livery stable, which occupation afforded more freedom of action and more excitement than the routine of a grocer's clerk. Two years later he engaged with a lumber firm as teamster. After three years in that employment he opened a restaurant in Wapello. One year of that business served to satisfy his ambition in that direction, when he sold out and accepted the position of Deputy Clerk of the District Court, entering upon the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1880. This business proving congenial to his taste, Mr. Thomas was a candidate for the office at the ensuing election in the fall of 1882, and was elected. He took possession of the office Jan. 1, 1883, and his services proved so satisfactory to his

constituents and the public generally that he was re-elected at the succeeding elections of 1884 and 1886.

At Wapello, Iowa, Nov. 25, 1880, the marriage of Mr. Thomas and Miss Mary M. Huff, a daughter of John Huff, Esq., former Clerk of the Court, was celebrated. Mrs. Thomas' death occurred April 9, 1884, following the birth of her child, which was born and died April 1 of that year. Mr. Thomas was again married, Jan. 20, 1886, at Wapello, to Miss Jennie Smith, daughter of ex-County Treasurer E. F. Smith. Mrs. Thomas was born in Peoria County, Ill., and her mother's maiden name was Sarah Hungerford. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have one child, a son, George Smith, born Jan. 12, 1887, at Wapello, Iowa. Mrs. Thomas received her religious instruction under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, of which she is now a member. During his long term of service, Mr. Thomas proved himself competent and attentive in the discharge of official duties, while by uniform courtesy he has won hosts of friends.



ERASMUS W. TATLOCK, a prominent attorney-at-law of Wapello, was born in the town of Troy, Davis Co., Iowa, March 25, 1843, and is a son of Miles and Margaret C. (Cameron) Tatlock. His father was born in North Carolina in 1806, and was an early settler of Davis County, Iowa. He was a man of superior intellectual force, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the latter years of his life he was chosen Judge of the Probate Court of Davis County, and served in that capacity several years. His death occurred in the year 1855. The mother of our subject was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1820, and was of Scotch parentage.

Erasmus W. Tatlock was a student of Troy Academy, where he was fitting himself for college when the breaking out of the late war interrupted his plans. He quitted the schoolroom for the saddle, and enlisted July 31, 1861, being assigned to Company A, 3d Iowa Cavalry. His regiment was assigned to the Western Army, serving in the 15th

and 16th Army Corps, and Mr. Tatlock was with it through the battle of Pea Ridge, and all its active service, including the last battle of the war, which they fought at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865, after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in December, 1864, which rank he held when mustered out, Aug. 9, 1865. During his four-years service Lieut. Tatlock never once failed to report ready for duty, except about three weeks.

On his return from the war our subject began the study of law at Bloomfield under Gen. J. B. Weaver, a prominent jurist of Iowa, now a Member of Congress from this State. In 1866 he was elected Clerk of the District Court of Davis County, and served two years in that capacity, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He came to Wapello in 1870, and engaged in the practice of his profession. On the 6th of October of that year Mr. Tatlock was united in marriage with Miss Alzina Kremer, daughter of Ziba Kremer, a prominent citizen of Louisa County, now residing near Columbus City. Mrs. Tatlock was born in Luzerne County, Pa., and was reared and educated there. Her religious instruction was received through the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination she is a consistent member. Mr. and Mrs. Tatlock are the parents of five children, only two of whom are now living: a daughter, Ruth, is the eldest; Elmer and Elsie, twins, died in infancy; Prudie died at the age of five years; Susie is the youngest of the family.

Soon after coming to Wapello Mr. Tatlock became associated with Col. John Bird in a law partnership, under the firm name of Bird & Tatlock. They built up an extensive practice, and became one of the leading law firms of Louisa County. That connection continued several years, when it was dissolved, and a similar partnership was formed with J. B. Wilson, and continued until 1881, since which time Mr. Tatlock has been alone in practice. His business extends to the higher courts of the country, and his reputation as a lawyer is second to none in the county. In March, 1887, Mr. Tatlock purchased the *Record*, of Wapello, with the intention of making that journal a reliable Republican paper. In August of the same year he sold a half-interest in it, and in January, 1888, closed out the

business to the present proprietor, George E. E. Townsend. In August, 1887, he purchased the old brick school-house near the southwest corner of Main and Van Buren streets, and the half block of land on which it stands. He has refitted the building for business purposes, leasing the lower floor to Mr. Townsend. He occupies the entire upper floor for office purposes, and now has the largest and best appointed law office in the county, together with the most extensive and complete library in Eastern Iowa.

Politically, Mr. Tatlock is an earnest Republican, and while not an aspirant for the honors of office, takes a warm interest in political campaigns and the success of his party. He has now been in practice at Wapello for eighteen years, during which time he has secured a fair share of the legal business of the county, and is highly esteemed by all with whom he has had business or social relations. He has taken an active interest in rifle practice, and is President of the Western Rifle Association, an organization that embraces clubs from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Kansas. See sketch of the same elsewhere in this work.



L SIVERLY, one of the pioneer settlers of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing on section 8, Oakland Township, was born in Kentucky, in the month of April, 1839. The following July his parents, E. W. and Nancy (Jordan) Siverly, came to this county. The father was a native of Vermont, and the mother of Ohio. Settling in Morning Sun Township, Mr. Siverly bought and entered a claim, which he still continues to improve, and now owns 200 acres of fine, arable land. He is now eighty-one years of age, while Mrs. Siverly is in her seventy-first year. They are the parents of fifteen children.

Our subject has spent almost his entire life in Louisa County, his earliest recollections being of his home in Morning Sun Township. He was reared to farm life, receiving his education in the district schools, and in Louisa County commenced farming for himself. In 1869, in Oakland Township,

he was united in marriage with Elizabeth McKinstry, who was born in Ohio, and is a daughter of Elmer McKinstry, who was also a native of that State. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and spent his entire life in Ohio, his death having occurred several years ago.

After his marriage Mr. Siverly located on section 8, Oakland Township, where he still continues to reside. Purchasing 140 acres of raw prairie and timber land, he immediately began its improvement, and now has one of the best cultivated farms in the county. Three good springs furnish water, and the stock is all of the best grades. He makes a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs, in which he has been quite successful. Politically, Mr. Siverly is a Republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs. He has never sought public office, but has served as Township Trustee, and has also assisted in organizing some of the school districts in his township.

In 1877, after a lingering illness of three months, Mrs. Siverly departed this life, dying at the age of thirty-seven years. Two children were born of their union, but died in infancy. Mr. Siverly was again married, July 3, 1877, in Louisa County, Sarah Isabella Johnston, who was born in this county in 1854, becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Samuel Hamilton and Mary A. (Duncan) Johnston, who were natives of Tennessee, and who came to Iowa in 1851, settling in Union Township, where they were among the early settlers. Mr. Johnston is a farmer by occupation, and improved a fine farm on Short Creek. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, having enlisted in its ranks on its organization. In 1840 he cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, and on the 6th of November, 1888, voted for his honored grandson, Benjamin Harrison. He is now an old man seventy years of age, yet he takes great interest in public affairs. His wife will be seventy years of age on the 28th of December, 1888. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Siverly three children have been born—Clyda, Freddie and Georgiana, all at home.

One of the pioneers of Louisa County, Mr. Siverly has witnessed almost its entire growth, and endured the trials and difficulties incident to frontier

life. In his earlier years many days has he spent in breaking prairie, driving five yoke of oxen, and oxen were also used to haul their produce. The distance to mill was thirty miles, and for twenty miles not a house was in sight. Four days were required to make the trip, and on reaching the mill, as the crowd was so great, each one had to wait his turn. The plowing was done with a single shovel plow, and all other farm implements were of the rudest kind, but as time passed railroads were built, bringing the latest improved machinery, the greatest luxuries and the highest works of art, until the visitor of to-day could scarcely imagine that thirty-five or forty years ago the country was almost an unsettled wilderness. The first pair of shoes which Mr. Siverly wore were made by an itinerant shoemaker who stopped at his father's house, and the mother spun and wove the material of the clothing for the entire family. The highest praise is due to those men who shared all the inconveniences and privations to make homes in the wilderness, and to them Louisa County owes her present prosperity. The house of Mr. Siverly is pleasantly situated about six miles from Conesville and twelve miles from Columbus Junction. Mrs. Siverly is a member of the Church of Christ, at Big Springs, Louisa County.

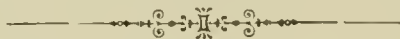
Two of the brothers of our subject were soldiers in the late war, George and I. S., who enlisted at Wapello. The latter served in Company F of the 19th Iowa Infantry, while George belonged to the 100-days regiment.

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EVAN MORGAN, a farmer residing on section 4, Columbus City Township, is one of the earliest settlers of Louisa County, Iowa, he having come to this county in 1845, with his father, John Morgan, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. When nineteen years of age, in 1853, he left the parental roof, and, equipped with an ox-team, he started for California, accompanied by Samuel Buell. They went across the plains, and were five months in making the trip. Mr. Morgan settled first in Hangtown, and remained in California for eleven years, engaged in mining. On the

10th of September, 1861, he enlisted in the 2d California Cavalry, was assigned to Company D, and served for three years and fourteen days, being engaged in frontier duty and fighting with the Indians. After his discharge he started for home, sailing from the harbor of San Francisco, Oct. 3, 1864, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York, and just one month from the day on which he started he reached Louisa County.

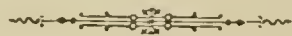
Remaining at home for two years, Mr. Morgan then purchased eighty acres of land on section 4, Columbus City Township, and, having secured a home to which to bring a bride, he was united in marriage, in 1867, with Mary Anwyl, who was born in Wales, and is a daughter of Evan and Elizabeth (Owen) Anwyl. They are now the parents of four children—Annie, Alfred, Edward and Elizabeth May. Mr. Morgan and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. He is a systematic and enterprising farmer, and now owns 200 acres of fine land under a good state of cultivation. Politically, he is a Republican.



I SAAC WELSH, a retired farmer living in Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in Franklin County, Pa., seven miles south of Chambersburg, June 4, 1825, and is a son of James and Hannah (Graham) Welsh; the father was born in Pennsylvania, as was his mother, who was of Irish descent. When five years of age, he had the misfortune to lose his father. Six years later he went to Franklin County, Ind., where he was reared upon a farm, received a common-school education, and on the 11th of September, 1849, was united in marriage with Miss Phœbe Ogden, daughter of Jedidiah Ogden. The lady is a native of Union County, Ind., and five children were born unto them, three sons and two daughters: Mahershal B., a farmer of Mesa County, Col.; David N. married Miss M. J. Atwell, and resides in Colorado; Laura J., wife of O. W. Hayes, died May 26, 1885; Joseph O. died in childhood; and Jessie B., who is engaged in teaching. The death of the mother occurred Dec. 13, 1868, and Mr. Welsh was again married, Sept. 1, 1869, to Mrs. B. A. Flint, widow

of William Flint, and a daughter of Josiah P. and Elizabeth (Flack) White. Mrs. Welsh was born in Union County, Ind. Josiah P. White was a native of Virginia. He removed when quite young with his parents to Union County, Ind., where he resided until his death, which occurred about 1848. Mrs. White was born in Union County, Ind., and survived her husband until June, 1872.

In October, 1853, our subject removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, making his home in Birmingham during the following winter, and from there removed to Jefferson County, settling west of Fairfield, where he engaged in farming. In 1854 he removed to Keokuk County, and there engaged in farming for twenty-two years, coming to Columbus Junction in February, 1877, since which time he has lived a retired life, only devoting himself to the loaning of money and the care of his capital. In early life Mr. Welsh was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor. On the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and has since been one of its supporters. Since February, 1861, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Welsh has also been a member of the same church for many years, having previously belonged to the United Brethren. In the church of which he is now a member he is one of the most active workers, and has served as Class-Leader and Superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years. We are pleased to record this sketch among others of the prominent citizens of Louisa County, where he is highly respected.



G W. WESTFALL, a farmer residing on section 7, Oakland Township, was born in Boone County, Ind., in 1831, and was the second in a family of nine children born to Jacob and Caroline (Elliott) Westfall. His father was a native of Kentucky, while his mother was born in York State, and when a young man Jacob Westfall removed to Indiana, where he was married and there followed farming for several years. In 1834 he followed the course of Western emigration, settling in Des Moines County, Iowa, entering a claim in Yellow Springs Township, which he later pur-

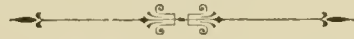
chased at the Burlington land sales. He also resided in Washington and Henry Counties, and in 1862 came to Louisa County, locating in Oakland Township, where he remained some years, when he went to Kansas, but after a short time returned to Louisa County, and made his home with our subject until his death, which occurred June 20, 1874. His wife survived him for about two years, dying Nov. 29, 1876.

Our subject grew to manhood upon a farm, and received his education in the district schools of the State. He was among the first to respond to his country's call for troops, enlisting in September, 1861, as First Sergeant of Company D, 4th Iowa Cavalry, and was mustered into service at Camp Harlan in Mt. Pleasant. He participated in the battle of Vicksburg, and was engaged in scouting expeditions and skirmishes in the Southern and Southwestern States. In the battle of Oakland, Miss., he was wounded by a gunshot, and on the 4th of November, 1864, was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa. After the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Louisa County, where, during his term of service, he had purchased a farm of 230 acres. He has since disposed of a part of that tract, and now has remaining about sixty acres of fine, arable land, which is highly cultivated and improved.

On the 2d of September, 1869, in Louisa County, Mr. Westfall led to the marriage altar Miss Alice M. Blake, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Hungerford) Blake, the father a native of Greenbrier County, W. Va., the mother of New York. Accompanied by his family, the father came to Louisa County in 1839, settling in Oakland Township. He had then been twice married, and in 1851 wedded Esther Hungerford, who came to the county in 1845. They settled on section 7, Oakland Township, he buying the land at the Burlington land sales, and there resided until his death, Dec. 14, 1883, aged eighty years. Mrs. Blake is still living, and resides in Barber County, Kan.

By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Westfall two children were born: Lottie L., wife of E. Garard, who lives on the old homestead; and Gertie, who died March 4, 1881, at the age of four years. Mr. Westfall is an active worker for the interests of the Republican party, and an ardent supporter of its

principles. He has held several local offices of trust, in which he discharged his duties faithfully and well. His home is pleasantly situated about two miles from Columbus Junction, between the forks of the rivers, where the land is very productive. He is a systematic and progressive farmer, and as a citizen ranks high in the community.



ANDREW WAAG, who resides on a pleasantly situated farm three and a half miles from Wapello, on section 19, Port Louisa Township, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1827, of which place his parents, George and Sarah (Camrar) Waag, were natives and residents until called to their final home. Andrew was quite young when his parents died, and the children, who were eight in number, are now widely scattered. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Waag resolved to try his fortune in the New World, and in 1852 embarked on a sailing-vessel from Havre, which was bound for New York, being upon the water thirty-two days. After landing in America he discovered that he had but \$1 left, and, going to Buffalo, N. Y., he immediately secured employment upon a farm. He came to this county in 1857, and worked for awhile for Mr. Crow, but in the fall of that year purchased forty acres of prairie land, and made a home for himself. He purchased a log cabin for \$10, and was united in marriage with Christina Wetnets, installing her as mistress of his new home. Mrs. Waag was a native of Germany, and a daughter of George and Christina (Samus) Wetnets. The young couple began their domestic life in true pioneer style, but Mr. Waag immediately began the work of cultivation and improvement, adding more land from time to time until he now has 210 acres of finely cultivated land, upon which may be found a good grade of horses and cattle.

Politically, Mr. Waag is a Democrat, and he has served as Road Overseer for a number of terms. On the 12th of May, 1861, after a short illness, the disease being erysipelas, his wife was called to her final home at the age of thirty years. She was the mother of three children, only one of whom is now living, Christina, now Mrs. Stuck, who resides in

Nebraska. Mr. Waag was again married in the fall of 1862, Miss Louise Frantzman, who was born in Germany, becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Peter and Maggie Frantzman, also natives of the same country, now living in New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Waag were born seven children, four of whom are living—Louise, Henry, Rosina and Fred. Elizabeth died Oct. 18, 1885, at the age of twenty years. She was reared in this county and was well beloved by all who knew her. The children living are still inmates of the paternal home. Mr. Waag is practically a self-made man. By his own efforts he has gained a comfortable competency, and is one of the prominent farmers of Port Louisa Township.



BG. NEAL, M. D., a pioneer physician and surgeon of Louisa County, now residing at Columbus Junction, was born in Howard County, Mo., Jan. 8, 1828, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Griffith) Neal. His parents were born, reared and married in Virginia, and in 1830 removed to Texas, then a Mexican State. The family resided in Van Zant, where the husband and father died. In 1833 our subject with his mother and family removed to Vicksburg, Miss., where his mother died the same year. When quite a young man our subject learned the printer's trade, and followed this business many years, working in Cincinnati, Ohio, and various other cities in the Eastern States, alternating work at the trade and the study of medicine, and in September, 1849, came to Columbus City, Iowa, where he began the practice of his chosen profession. In 1851 he returned to Ohio, and spent the next three years in practice near Iron-ton, Lawrence County, after which he took a regular course of lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, being graduated in the class of '55-56. The same year he returned to Columbus City, and resumed practice at that place, but in 1857, with the hope of bettering his chances for success, he removed to the historic city of Burris, Louisa County, which is now extinct. One year's residence there convinced him of his mistake, and he returned to

Columbus City, where he built up a large practice and continued to reside until 1869, when he removed to Columbus Junction, his present home. Dr. Neal opened an office at the last-named town in 1870, making it his principal headquarters. Although trained in the old school of medicine, upon investigation of the theory of homeopathy, he became convinced of the superiority of that system of practice, and since 1879 has adopted it to a great degree.

On the 24th of December, 1850, at Columbus City, Dr. Neal was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gore, daughter of Philip Gore, one of the pioneer settlers of Louisa County. Mrs. Neal was born near Baltimore, Md., and four children grace their union: Mary, wife of H. W. Dodd, of Ft. Madison, Iowa; George P. married Maria E. Thorley, who is now deceased, and is the present Postmaster of Columbus Junction; Benjamin R., the second son, died in 1864, aged nine years, and Lizzie D. resides with her parents. Mrs. Neal and her daughters are members of the Christian Church.

The Doctor is an earnest Democrat, but while he always took an active interest in politics he never sought office. The only office that he ever held was that of Postmaster at Columbus City under President Fillmore. He has practiced medicine continuously since 1849, although in 1857 he for a short time conducted a newspaper at Columbus City, the *Courier*, but he continued his practice at the same time. He also went to Iowa City, in 1850, and worked on the State printing under Hon. George Paul, who was State printer at that time. The Doctor quietly pursues the even tenor of his way, making a specialty of office practice at present.



JOHAN M. MORGAN, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, now residing on section 4, Columbus City Township, was born in North Wales, Sept. 10, 1830, and when fourteen years of age emigrated to America with his parents, John and Catherine (Evans) Morgan. After arriving in New York the family went to Utica, where they lived for six months, later becoming residents of Licking County, Ohio, where they lived



FRANCIS WHISLER.



MRS. F. WHISLER.

for about a year, and then came to Louisa County, in 1845. The father purchased forty acres of wild land on section 5, Columbus City Township, built a log cabin, into which the family moved, and began the improvement of the land. He made that farm his home until his death, which occurred in 1883. His wife had been called to her final home in 1864. They were members of the Congregational Church, and honored citizens of the community.

Our subject grew to manhood upon a farm, receiving such education as the common schools of the new country afforded. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Ann J. Lewis, who was born in South Wales, and is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Lewis. Four children grace the union of this worthy couple—Lewis, Abia, John Elmer and Thomas—all of whom are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are endeavoring to give their children educations that will fit them for the practical duties of life. They are both members of the Congregational Church, and in politics he is a Republican. His farm now comprises 258 acres of land, and as the owner is a man of enterprise and progress, it is managed with system and great care. Mr. Morgan makes a specialty of raising Short-horn cattle, and is quite successful in that line of business.



FRANCIS WHISLER, residing on section 32, Marshall Township, is one of the most prominent and practical farmers and stock-raisers of Louisa County, Iowa. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 27, 1836, and is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Funk) Whisler, who were natives of Bucks County, Pa. They were the parents of fifteen children, only six of whom are now living: Francis; Moses, who is residing in Delta, Iowa; Israel, a farmer of Richland County, Ohio, and who is also a minister of the Dunkard faith; Nathan, a tile manufacturer, is living in Wood County, Ohio; Eliza is the wife of Andrew Bender, a resident of Hancock County, Ohio; and Sarah is the wife of John Smith, a farmer of Crawford County, Ohio. The family moved to Richland

County, Ohio, about the year 1828, the father there following his trade of wagon-making. He moved upon a farm, of which his sons took charge, and in connection with his other labors engaged in preaching the Gospel. He belonged to the denomination known as German Baptists or Dunkards, and did great service in his Master's cause. He was one of Nature's noblemen, and his death occurred in August, 1883, at the age of eighty-two years, six months and fifteen days. His wife died in October, 1880, when seventy-eight years of age.

The education of our subject was received in the common schools of his native county, after which he aided in the care and cultivation of the home farm, while his father worked at the trade of wagon-making. After the death of his father he received from the estate a number of acres of heavy timber land, which he subsequently traded for 160 acres of land in Keokuk County, Iowa, and \$450 in money. On the 9th of August, 1860, he led to the marriage altar Miss Mary A. Grismore, who was born June 19, 1840, in Butler County, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Catherine (Weaver) Grismore, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Butler County, Ohio. Mr. Grismore now resides in Allen County, Ohio, where the mother died Jan. 1, 1881. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: Henry, a farmer of Putnam County, Ohio; George, who also resides in the same county; Harriet, wife of Jesse Davy; Phoebe, wife of John Steiner; and Martin G. All the members of this family, with the exception of Mrs. Whisler, are living in Putnam and Allen Counties, Ohio, within a distance of eight miles of each other. They are all comfortably settled in life, and are respected citizens in the community where they live.

To Mr. and Mrs. Whisler has been born an interesting family of three children: Sarah Agnes, born Aug. 10, 1861, became the wife of J. C. Chrisman in February, 1878, and resides in Farmington, Lee Co., Iowa; Arthur E. was born Sept. 12, 1867; and Ray G. was born Aug. 11, 1876. From Richland County the parents removed to Hancock County, Ohio, where they remained for three years, and then came to Iowa in 1863, locating in Louisa County, where Mr. Whisler rented a farm from a Mr. Van Horn for about three years.

In November, 1865, he purchased seventy-six acres of land, which was partly unencultivated, and the following year moved into a small cabin on that place, which was one of the first erected in the neighborhood, having been built by James Marshall. The improvements placed upon the land have all been the work of Mr. Whisler, and he now has one of the model farms of Louisa County. He has had it divided into eight fields by hedge fences, which are nicely trimmed and always kept in the best of order, and the farm comprises in all 139 acres. In 1874 his fine residence was built, being a story and a half in height, the main building being 24x26 feet, with an "L" 16x24 feet, and a porch running the full length of the house. Through the care of Mrs. Whisler, who is a most estimable lady, this home is a model of neatness and comfort. The barn, though not as large as some, is one of the most conveniently arranged and best planned in the State. Under the entire building, which is 40x54 feet, is a good basement 9 feet high, the posts are 18 feet, and from the floor to the cone it measures 32 feet; to this a shed is attached, which is 18x52 feet, with 18-foot posts, and has a stabling capacity for fifty head of stock. For the care of his hogs he has had a building erected, 22x30 feet, under which is a basement 7 feet high. Here during the winter months his hogs are protected from the cold, and his stock is all well cared for. He has a cooking apparatus for preparing the food for his hogs, and in bad weather never has to go out into the storms, but feeds his stock under good shelter. His hogs are of the Poland-China breed, his horses of the Clydesdale stock, and his poultry is the Plymouth Rock. He takes a pride in his stock, for none better can be found in the county. For several years he has given his attention to the raising of Short-horn cattle, and in November, 1887, purchased one of the famous Red Polled cows, for which he paid \$456. This stock originated in Norfolk, Suffolk County, England, and the first importation to America was made by G. F. Taber Patterson, of New York, and was entered at the port of New York in December, 1873, by the steamer "Iowa," of the Anchor Line. There are now only about 1,000 head of this cattle in America, and Mr. Whisler owns three of that number of the

noted breed. He has also eleven head of half-blooded Red Polled cattle, which are especially noted for their milking qualities. Mr. Whisler has done much toward advancing and introducing the best grades of horses, cattle and hogs into Louisa County, and is deserving of thanks for his work in this matter. When he came to Iowa he bought a cheap wagon, for which he gave \$20, because he could afford no better, but to-day the historian observes upon his place two fine farm wagons, two carriages, and other tokens of thrift and the prosperity that has attended him in this county.

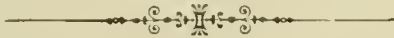
The portraits of this worthy couple will be seen upon another page.



WILLIAM M. McCORMICK, manager of the Letts Co-operative Store, of Letts, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, July 3, 1856, and is a son of John and Esther (Allen) McCormick. His parents were also natives of Ohio, and resided in that State all their lives. Our subject passed his childhood and youth in his native State until his fourteenth year, when he came to Louisa County, Iowa, locating at Columbus City in the fall of 1870. There he attended the city schools until March 4, 1874, when he engaged as merchant's clerk in the store of Colton & Garner, of that place, continuing with that firm until the 11th of July, 1882, when he formed a partnership in the general merchandising business in Columbus Junction with W. H. Hughes, under the firm name of Hughes & McCormick. That connection continued until the 1st of January, 1887, when Mr. Hughes sold his interest to Edward Jones, and the firm name became McCormick & Jones, but in February, 1888, Mr. McCormick sold out to his partner, and on the 1st of March following accepted his present position as manager of the Letts Co-operative Store.

At Columbus City, Iowa, May 17, 1878, Mr. McCormick was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie D. Reiner, daughter of John and Harriet Reiner. She is a native of Louisa County, Iowa, and one child has been born of their union, Edwin R., born Oct. 6, 1879. Our subject is a Knight Templar

Mason, a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 107, of Composite Chapter No. 97, and of Bethlehem Commandery No. 45, of Washington, Iowa. He is also a member of Liberty Lodge No. 22, K. of P., of Columbus Junction. Politically, Mr. McCormick is a Republican, but has never been an office-seeker. He has devoted his undivided attention to legitimate business pursuits, and has been eminently successful. He has continued his residence at Columbus Junction, though his place of business is at Letts. As a business man and citizen, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens and associates in business in a marked degree. He possesses the essential elements of success in mercantile life—thorough business ability, courteous manners and strict integrity.



ADAM HILL, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 19, Morning Sun Township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1825, and is a son of John and Catherine (Grandstaff) Hill, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. Their marriage was celebrated in the native county of our subject, and the father was a carpenter by trade, following that occupation during his life. In 1841, while on a business trip to the northern part of the State, his death occurred. He was a man who took an active part in all social and political interests, casting his vote with the Democratic party. Mrs. Hill departed this life in Licking County, Ohio, in 1836, and was buried in Newark. They were members of the Baptist Church, and the parents of seven children: George, who died in Ashland, Ohio, about the year 1885; our subject; Elizabeth, who became the wife of James Moore, a farmer of Muskingum County, Ohio; Mary, residing in Randolph County, Mo., is the widow of William Sutton; John started for California in 1851, and has never been heard of since; Franklin died in Louisa County about the year 1876; Miriam makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Moore.

Our subject received his early education in the common schools of his native county, and at the early age of thirteen was apprenticed to the trade of

tanner and harness-maker. After the death of the father the estate was swallowed up by the rascality of others, and thus the children of the family were left penniless and forced to fight their way through life. Adam followed his trade until about twenty-four years of age, when he purchased 120 acres of land in Perry County, Ohio. Two years previous to this time, in 1817, he had been united in marriage with Miss Martha M. Green, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Marsh) Green, the father a native of Marietta County, the mother of Franklin County, Ohio. Eight children were born of their union: John, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, married a Miss Mary Langston, and is engaged in farming in Morning Sun Township; George W., born in Perry County, Ohio, has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Frances Bemis, and to them were born two children—Ethel and Frances; the second wife was Alice Wells, and two children grace this union—Edith and Sophia. George W. is a farmer of Elm Grove Township, Louisa County; Lueretia is the wife of John Gardner, a farmer of Elbert County, Col.; Thomas, also born in Perry County, Ohio, was united in marriage, Dec. 18, 1884, with Miss Margaret J. McKnight, a native of Hancock County, Ill; they have two children—Frank A. and Eva E.; he has a harness-shop in Marsh, Iowa. Chalmer, born in Louisa County, and now engaged in farming in Sully County, Dak., married Miss Sophia Mallock, a native of Cedar Falls, Col.; Daniel, Lorena and Howard, all born in Louisa County, are still residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have given their children good common-school educations, which will fit them for the practical duties of life.

In 1857 Mr. Hill landed in Morning Sun, Louisa County, and there he followed his trade of saddlery and harness making, remaining there until 1865, when he sold his business and purchased 160 acres of land on section 19, and fifteen acres of timber on section 23. When he moved upon the farm a small cabin was almost the only improvement, it standing near where the present comfortable farm residence is erected. He immediately began the cultivation of the land, set out many beautiful shade and fruit trees, placed a splendid hedge fence

around a four-acre field, and made various other improvements. He stocked his land with a fine grade of horses and Short-horn cattle, and is now considered one of the best farmers and stock-raisers in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been members of the Presbyterian Church for forty years, he having been one of the Elders in the First Presbyterian Church at Morning Sun for a quarter of a century. They are both earnest and sincere workers in the temperance cause. Mr. Hill has been a lifelong Democrat, though he is very liberal in his views. Living a life of honesty and integrity, he and his wife receive the highest respect of their neighbors and fellow-citizens.



JOHAN JOSEPH COOK, proprietor of Cook's Tile and Brick Works, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born near Lexington, Perry Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1854, and is a son of George and Tressa (Sherron) Cook. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Harrisburg, and is now living at Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio. His mother was born in Perry County, Ohio, and died Nov. 9, 1863. Our subject removed with his parents to Highland County of that State when four years of age, the family residing there for five years, after which they removed to Kosuth, Auglaize Co., Ohio. During the journey to that place John had the misfortune to catch the smallpox, which disease, being taken by other members of the family, caused the death of his mother and two sisters.

When only fifteen years of age John Cook was obliged to start out in the world to fight the battle of life for himself, and his first venture was in the occupation of assistant navigator on the "raging" canal. He was employed at first on the Miami & Erie, and later on the Wabash & Erie Canal and the Erie Canal in New York State, continuing in that service until twenty years of age, when he learned the painter's trade, and was principally employed in that line for the next two years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Cook went to Peoria County, Ill., where he learned to lay drain tile, being

employed at that occupation for about a year, and later spent two years at the same kind of work in Stark and Knox Counties. He then determined to establish a tile and brick manufactory. So with a cash capital of less than \$100, after paying the freight on his second-hand machine to Columbus Junction, Iowa, he came to this city and secured a few lots to be paid for out of the earnings of the factory. He subsequently found the title defective, and was forced to again pay for the same property. In June, 1880, he began business in a small way, having to contend with an existing prejudice that the clay at Columbus Junction would not make durable tile. Mr. Cook established the first tile factory in Louisa County, and soon demonstrated that the clay was all right and that he could and did make first-class ware in that line. The first three seasons he worked with horse power, and the fourth put in a sixteen-horse power engine, and a new and improved machine in the fall of 1883. A history of this establishment appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Cook has twenty acres of land and clay enough to last fifty years. He manufactures about half a million tiles of common size a year, besides a large quantity of brick. He also manufactures from clay a patent fancy border for flower-beds and walks, which is his own invention, and is also the inventor of a ditching-machine to be used in tile laying, which has worked with marked success.

Mr. Cook now has his business established upon a safe and sure basis, and has demonstrated that the best grade of drain tile and brick can be made here. He has built up an extensive and profitable business, which is one of the important manufacturing interests of the county. Socially, Mr. Cook is a member of Columbus Junction Lodge No. 365, I. O. O. F., and is independent in politics.



ABRAHAM H. PARSONS, dealer in flour, feed, farm produce, and fuel, wood and coal, and proprietor of the express and dray line, was born in Grand View Township, Dec. 23, 1844, and is a son of Joel C. and Caroline Parsons, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. He learned the cooper's trade

in his father's shop, and on the 6th of August, 1868, became the husband of Miss Sarah A. Duncan, who was born in Columbus City Township, and is a daughter of George B. Duncan. Soon after his marriage Mr. Parsons engaged in farming near Ainsworth, Washington Co., Iowa, where he resided until the spring of 1872, when he removed to Taylor County, and there followed the same occupation for a year, after which he took up his residence in Creston, Iowa, where he was employed in the boiler-shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for three years. He next engaged in the coal and wood business in that city for nine years, and in May, 1881, came to Columbus Junction, and started his present business. He handles twenty-five carloads of flour and feed annually, ten of coal, and 200 cords of wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have a family of six children living, three sons and three daughters, and have lost one son and a daughter: Carrie A., born Aug. 11, 1869, and George C., July 10, 1871, both died on the 4th of March, 1873; William H., born May 24, 1874; Joseph Leroy, March 20, 1876; James F., March 20, 1878; Gracie B., Jan. 11, 1881; Mary Pearl, March 5, 1884; Nellie F., Aug. 29, 1886, completes the number. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and their eldest son are members of the Evangelical Church. In politics he is a Democrat.



K B. COLLINS, a farmer on section 17, Port Louisa Township, Louisa County, was born in Wood County, Va., in 1831, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Gregg) Collins, also natives of the same State. They reared a family of eleven children, of whom our subject was the eldest, and all are yet living. Jacob Collins followed the occupation of farming throughout his life, his death occurring in 1885, at the age of eighty years. His wife still survives him, and resides in her native State. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Collins, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and received his education in the district schools of his native State. At the age of seventeen he came to Iowa,

settling near Burlington, Des Moines County, where he remained two years, and in 1850 went to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1855, at which time he took up his residence in Louisa County. From 1855 to 1862, in Port Louisa, he engaged in supplying wood to steamboats and railroads. Mr. Collins was united in marriage, in July, 1861, with Eliza (Springer) Humphrey, widow of James Humphrey, and a daughter of Matthew and Permelia Springer, who were natives of South Carolina, but were among the pioneers of this State. They were the parents of eight children. Mr. Springer settled in Keokuk at an early day, but previously he had pre-empted the land in Mahaska County upon which the city of Oskaloosa now stands. He engaged in the pork-packing business at Keokuk until about 1853, when he came to Port Louisa, Louisa County, and engaged in the same business for several years. He removed to Missouri during the war, but returned to Iowa, where his death took place at Agency City, April 13, 1864. Mrs. Collins' mother died when she was quite young.

After his marriage Mr. Collins settled at Port Louisa, where he engaged in the hotel business, and also dealt in wood, furnishing supplies to the steamboats. He purchased ninety-five acres of land on sections 17 and 21 in 1870, and afterward added to his original purchase until he now has a fine farm of 400 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, the remainder being used as pasturage. Mr. Collins takes an active interest in political affairs. Being reared in the South and seeing it as it really was, he became much opposed to the institution of slavery, and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, and is now one of its strongest advocates. He has served as Trustee of the township, has held the office of Road Commissioner, and filled the position of School Director. Not only in political affairs does Mr. Collins take an interest, but in all enterprises for the good of the community he is a willing and ready worker. Mrs. Collins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Grand View.

To this worthy couple have been born ten children, only four of whom are living: Charles W., Minta, Nevada and Della, all of whom are still at home and are yet students. George H. died at the

age of twenty-three years, on the 23d of February, 1885; Edie departed this life Sept. 16, 1866, aged four years; Lydia L. was called from her home May 20, 1869, when but one year old; Mary J. was also one year old when her death occurred, Jan. 26, 1878; Everett K. died Dec. 3, 1878, when an infant nine days old.



N FRANK HEDRICK, proprietor of the Hotel Hedrick, the leading hotel of Columbus Junction, was born in Franklin County, Ind., June 22, 1834, and is a son of the Hon. John W. and Mary (Morrow) Hedrick. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1842, when but eight years of age, the family settling in Wapello County, near Ottumwa, where Frank was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education. In 1859 he went to California, leaving Ottumwa on the 1st of March, and traveling with an ox-team. The party was five and a half months in making the trip to Placerville. He engaged in mining in California with varying success, and subsequently went to Nevada, when he enlisted in Company B, Nevada Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He remained on the Pacific Slope for about thirteen years, ten of which were passed in California. On his return to Wapello County, Iowa, in 1872, Mr. Hedrick was employed in bridge carpentry for some years, and then engaged in the grocery business. In 1874 he began hotel-keeping at Columbus Junction, in which he continued for some years. He then rented his house, and engaged in the agricultural implement business in the same place, which he carried on for about three years, and then went to Dakota, where he engaged in the same business for two seasons. He returned to Columbus Junction in 1887, and built his present elegant house.

On the 3d of April, 1874, Mr. Hedrick was united in marriage with Mrs. Martha Jennings, widow of Henry Jennings, and a daughter of James Dixon. She was born in Kentucky, and had two children by her former marriage, both daughters: Artie, the elder, is the wife of Joseph H. Utt, a commercial

traveler and resident merchant of Columbus Junction; the younger daughter, May, is the wife of W. A. Carr, a merchant of Columbus Junction.

In his political views Mr. Hedrick is a Republican, and has served in various official capacities, having several times served as member of the Town Council, and in 1881 was Mayor of Columbus Junction. Socially, he is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., and also of Composite Chapter No. 91, R. A. M. The Hotel Hedrick, of which he is proprietor, was built by him in 1887, and opened for business December 25 of that year. The house is built with solid brick walls, is forty-six feet front on Walnut street, seventy-six feet deep, three stories in height, and contains thirty rooms. The house has wide halls, comfortable, well-ventilated rooms, a roomy and pleasant office, elegantly furnished parlors and sleeping rooms, and is also supplied with sample and reading rooms. The appointments of kitchen and dining-room are complete, and the table is all that could be asked or expected in a small city. Mr. Hedrick is always attentive to the wants of his guests, and is a host with whom it is a pleasure to stop.



G EORGE I. CHURCH, the popular and old-time barber of Columbus Junction, Iowa, is a native of St. Joseph County, Mich., born Feb. 9, 1852. His parents were Isaac and Sophia (Bennett) Church, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of New York State. Our subject was reared and educated in his native State, and when seventeen years of age began his apprenticeship to the barber's trade at Constantine, Mich. A year later, in 1870, he came to Louisa County, Iowa, for his health, and for some time made his home with his uncle, Seth Curtis, in Concord Township, working at various things as his health improved. In 1875 he built his present shop, and engaged in business in the line of his trade, which he has carried on with marked success continuously since. A sketch of his business appears in the descriptive history of Columbus Junction.

On the 13th of December, 1871, in Concord

Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, Mr. Church was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Stone, daughter of the Rev. George Stone, now of Columbus Junction; she was born in this county, and is a member of the Church of God. Her parents were early settlers, and their sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Church have been the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters—Willie, Virdie, Derwood, Annie, Robert, Charles, Jessie, Molly and an infant. Mr. Church is a Democrat in politics, and has served several years as a member of the School Board. Socially, he is a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M.; of Columbus Junction Lodge No. 365, I. O. O. F., and of Liberty Lodge No. 22, K. of P., all of Columbus Junction. Mr. Church has applied himself to his business steadily from the beginning, with a determination to succeed. He employed skilled assistants, and by courtesy, promptness and good work, has secured the best line of custom of the town. As fast as his savings warranted it he invested in property which he improved, and now in addition to his place of business he owns his residence and another dwelling. His course commends itself to the attention of those who, starting poor, use every dollar as fast as they earn it, seeming to be oblivious to the fact that industry, frugality and economy are essential to success.



JAMES Q. BEATTY, a prominent and progressive farmer residing on Muscatine Island, on section 9, Port Louisa Township, was born in Ireland in 1849, and is a son of Elisha and Eliza Jane (Rosborough) Beatty. He came to this county in infancy with his parents, who settled in Muscatine, but in 1852 the mother died, and after her death James went to live with an aunt in Burlington. He made that his home until about six years of age, when he returned to his father, and was reared upon a farm in Louisa County. He received a liberal education, attending the district schools during his earlier years, and then spent five years at the academy at Grand View. Completing his education, he engaged in farming during the summer time, but in the winters

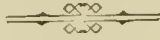
taught school very successfully in Louisa County for several years.

On the 20th of December, 1883, Mr. Beatty was united in marriage with Alice B. Walton, who was born in Muscatine, and is a daughter of Josiah P. and Elizabeth (Barrows) Walton, her father being a native of New Hampshire, and her mother of New York. He was an architect and builder, and also engaged in moving houses. Her parents both came to Muscatine County single, her mother there being employed as a school teacher. They became acquainted, after which she returned to New York, where they were married, and afterward returned to Muscatine County, in 1857, where they yet reside. Mr. Walton is President of the Old Settlers' Association, having held that position for many years; has been President of the Academy of Science, and has always taken an active interest in educational affairs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to DeMolay Commandery, at Muscatine, being Generalissimo.

Mrs. Beatty, wife of our subject, received her education at Muscatine, being graduated from the High School in the class of '75, in which she delivered the valedictory address. After her graduation she engaged in teaching for about eight years in the vicinity of Muscatine, and also in the primary and intermediate grades of the city schools. During vacations she attended the Iowa State Agricultural College, situated at Ames, for the purpose of pursuing a course in natural history or entomology, making that her special study during several years' attendance at that institution. In company with two sisters she has obtained one of the finest collections in the State. For some time she was the entomological editor of the *Gazette*, and has attended horticultural societies at different times, in which she has received prizes for essays.

The home of our subject is situated about nine miles from Muscatine and four miles from Fruitland, and is a fine farm, comprising 200 acres of arable land in a good state of cultivation. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is situated on the island, and are earnest workers in its behalf, Mr. Beatty having been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In his political sentiments he is a Republican, and at one

time he was a stockholder in the Pioneer Oil Company, at Pueblo, Col., at which place he spent six months. We are pleased to record this sketch of one of Louisa County's prominent citizens and his estimable wife, who are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



REV. MARSHALL MYRICK COOPER, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Kane, Greene Co., Ill., July 15, 1838. When two years old, his father died, but just before his death he gave his little son to Jonathan E. Cooper, of Jerseyville, Ill., who took him, and by an act of the Legislature of that State the young lad became his adopted son and legal heir. He was the eldest child of Capt. William Myrick, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the grandson of Judge William Myrick, of Vermont, both of whom died in Greene County, Ill. He was reared upon a farm two and a half miles from Jerseyville, Ill., where he remained with his adopted parents until he was of age. His early advantages for an education were somewhat limited, but having a natural thirst for knowledge, he improved every opportunity to the very best advantage. At the age of fourteen years he was converted at a revival held in Jerseyville, Ill., in January, 1853, and at the age of sixteen felt called of God to the work of the Gospel ministry. From that date he had no desire or ambition to follow any other pursuit, and at the age of twenty-two he was licensed to preach. For seven years after finishing his education he devoted himself to the united labors of teaching and preaching, until 1872, when he gave himself entirely to the work to be accomplished for his Master. He bent all his energies to that work, memorizing a large portion of the New Testament while plowing on his father's farm. This study has been of infinite value to him in his ministerial work. As his mother often said, he was born a preacher, and to obtain the necessary education to fit him for his calling he endured many sacrifices and labored with indefatigable perseverance.

In the winter of 1858 Mr. Cooper's father gave

him his choice of schools. Either he might attend the district school, half a mile away, or the Young Men's Academy at Jerseyville, Ill., two and a half miles distant. The offer was hardly made before he decided to attend the latter school, being willing to walk two and a half miles in order to secure the better advantages at the academy. The following September, being of age, Mr. Cooper bade good-by forever to the farm, and entered upon the preparation of his life work. He entered Shurtleff College, one of the oldest and most popular institutions in the West. On leaving home he had but a limited wardrobe and \$18 in money, but he trusted that He who had called him to his work would provide more when this failed. It was but a few hours after his arrival at the college until he had ten cords of wood engaged to saw and split, which provided for his board for ten weeks. When other students were asleep, young Cooper was generally up between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, sawing wood until breakfast, and in this manner during the first year he sawed about fifty cords, besides doing a great deal of other work. This life was not a dreaded hardship to him, as he was physically very strong, and very familiar with hardships. He went to college with the avowed determination to obtain an education or die in the attempt. The President of the college, with the faculty, saw the determination of the young student to secure an education, and they obtained for him the second year a most desirable place to work for his board, in the home of Rev. William B. Smith, D. D., pastor of the Baptist Church of that city. There he remained three years, having constantly before him the example of a most godly man, and mingling in the most refined society, yet performing enough physical labor to preserve his original health and strength. His college life, with all its hardships and scathing mortifications, was the happiest time of his life. His motto was, "When there is an earnest will for right, God is sure to make a clear way."

In 1862 Mr. Cooper was united in marriage with Miss Virginia E. Watkins, daughter of William D. and Eliza Watkins, who were natives of Virginia, and came to Illinois about 1842. They have a family of five children: Nellie May, who became



J. Dühl

the wife of Joseph B. Templeton, of Bloomington, Ill., in August, 1882; Mamie Elizabeth, who was united in marriage, Jan. 29, 1888, with Plummer K. Wade; William Carl, Charles Myrick and Hattie Susan, yet at home.

In April, 1887, Rev. Cooper received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Morning Sun, Iowa, and entered upon his labors on the 1st of May following. He has been just as devoted to his work since he entered the ministry as he was preparing for it in college and seminary. His labors have been more in the line of an evangelist than a pastor, and he was ordained to that special line of work, but his labors since coming to Morning Sun have been eminently successful, encouraging both pastor and people to more zealous efforts for the future.



JOHAN DEIHL, deceased, was formerly one of the prominent citizens of Louisa County, Iowa. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., Nov. 21, 1808, and there grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. His father and mother were natives of Lancaster County, Pa., probably of German descent, and moved to Franklin County in 1808. They were the parents of six sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to maturity with the exception of the youngest son, who died at the age of sixteen. One of the sons, George, who has been a resident of Frederick, Md., for the past thirty-six years, is a prominent clergyman, and was graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1837, and at the seminary in 1839. Michael was also a graduate of Pennsylvania College, a minister of the Gospel, and a professor in Wittenberg College, and died in Springfield, Ohio, in April, 1869.

In 1831 John Deihl, our subject, went to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he was engaged in teaching school for a few years, and in the spring of 1836 he came to Louisa County, Iowa, where he entered 160 acres of land. In the same year Philip Harrison came to Louisa County from Pennsylvania,

and formed a partnership with Mr. Deihl, which continued for about twenty years. During that time they were interested together in a number of land and other transactions, in which they were successful. Some years later Mr. Harrison went to Texas, where he died a few years ago. Mr. Deihl remained in Louisa County following the occupation of a farmer, at which he was eminently successful, owning at the time of his death 1,200 acres of good land. In 1845 he visited his native State, going by way of Chicago, on horseback, riding one horse and leading another; then he bought a wagon and drove to Indiana, and took his widowed sister and three children to their old home in Pennsylvania, the journey occupying a number of days.

In 1850 Mr. Deihl was united in marriage with Mrs. George Johnson, who was formerly Margaret Jamison, a daughter of Merit Jamison, whose sketch appears in this work. To them was born a family of six children: John W., who died in infancy; Elizabeth, who is still at home; Merit J., who resides on the old homestead; George R., a resident farmer of Louisa County; Lydia, who died in this county, and Emma A., who died at the age of seventeen. By her former marriage Mrs. Deihl had one daughter, Mary, who is now the wife of Capt. John Campbell, of Elliott Township.

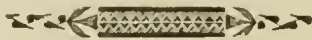
On the 17th of April, 1879, Merit J. Deihl was united in marriage with Miss Clara A. Brogan, the eldest daughter of James and Eliza J. (Van Horn) Brogan, who were early settlers of Louisa County, but now reside in Polk County, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Deihl are the parents of three children, one son and two daughters, viz: Emma A., born March 25, 1880; Samuel J., Feb. 2, 1882, and Alma O., Oct. 19, 1885. Mr. Deihl is one of the enterprising and successful farmers of the township, a Republican in politics, liberal in his views generally, and a generous supporter of any worthy public enterprise.

George R. Deihl wedded Miss Eva E. Dotson, on the 21st of January, 1880. She is a daughter of Basil and Mary (Davison) Dotson. Two sons and one daughter have graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Deihl: Blanch A., born Nov. 12, 1880; John D., Dec. 10, 1882, and J. Ross, April 2, 1885. George R. is also a large farmer,

and like his brother, is a supporter of the Republican party.

The death of Mr. John Deihl occurred Sept. 16, 1878. He was a man possessing more than ordinary ability, having rare powers of discrimination and judgment, and was of unswerving integrity and great determination and energy. Although possessing an iron constitution, his intense energy caused him to overwork, and his health at length gave way. He was reared by Lutheran parents, though never united with any church but always attended religious services, and was the embodiment of integrity and uprightness. A man of economical habits, he yet gave liberally to all worthy objects, and it was a proverbial saying that his word was as good as his bond. Mr. Deihl was a self-made man, and by the assistance of his excellent wife accumulated a comfortable property, thus leaving his family in good circumstances. In early life he was a Whig, but at the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, and was one of its earnest supporters until his death. Never a politician, he believed that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. He had several local offices tendered to him, and was elected as County Supervisor and County Commissioner, serving with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was appointed the first Postmaster of Florence Township, was a close student, and was always well informed on the affairs of the State and Nation. His was a successful life, and in the death of this honored pioneer Louisa County lost one of its best citizens. Mrs. Deihl is still living in Morning Sun.

The portrait of Mr. Deihl is presented in connection with this sketch.



REUBEN STAPP, residing on section 16, Columbus City Township, is one of the leading farmers of Louisa County, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather having served in the War for Independence, when the Colonies threw off the British yoke of oppression. He is a native of Lehigh County, Pa., born Dec. 15, 1821, and is a son of

Jacob and Anna Berry (Stapp), both of whom were born in the Keystone State, and were of German descent. They were the parents of three children: Reuben, of this sketch; Caroline, widow of Jonas Diehl, now residing in Columbus City Township, and Mary, the deceased wife of William Klotz, of Columbus Junction. The parents were members of the German Reformed Church. The father died when Reuben was six years old, and the mother died in August, 1865.

As his mother was in limited circumstances our subject early began the battle of life for himself, and earned the money which paid his tuition at school. In his twentieth year he began learning the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years in Lehigh County, Pa., and after having mastered his trade migrated to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1844, and there worked at his trade for eight years. While residing in that county, on the 28th of December, 1848, he was joined in wedlock with Sarah A. Reece, who was born in Virginia, and is a daughter of John and Jane (Nichols) Reece, who were natives of that State. They are the parents of eight living children: Anna, wife of T. J. Klotz, of Columbus City Township; John J., who is engaged in farming in Union Township; Ada, wife of J. S. Blair, a resident farmer of Columbus City Township; Ida, wife of J. J. Duncan, living in Columbus City Township; George, Cora, Harry and Garry (twins), are at home.

In the autumn of 1852 Mr. Stapp bought his present homestead, and in 1853 migrated to Louisa County, Iowa, where he has since continued to reside. Upon this wild, unimproved farm he built a log cabin, 18x18 feet, into which he moved, making it his home for about eight years, when he built a more commodious residence. He began the improvement of his land and soon had it under a fine state of cultivation. His farm now comprises 600 acres, all under cultivation, which pay a golden tribute to his care and labor. In connection with his other interests Mr. Stapp also engages in stock-raising, and is one of the self-made men of the county. Commencing life as a poor boy he has worked his way up, and by good management and fair dealing has become one of the well-to-do farmers of the community. He and his wife are both

members of the Reformed Church. When only sixteen years of age he united with that denomination, and has since been one of its earnest and devoted members. He has always been one of its liberal contributors, and does much to advance its interests. In his political views he is a Democrat, and is also a stockholder and Director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Columbus Junction. His family stands high in the social world and enjoys the respect of all.



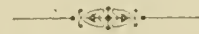
ELIZABETH CROSSMAN, who is living on section 15, Grand View Township, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1821. Her parents, Joseph and Martha (Humphrey) Crow, had a family of eight children, of whom she is the fourth. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, her mother of Ohio, and in 1834, with their family, they removed to Warren County, Ill., residing there until the spring of 1836, when they emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, which at that time was a vast wilderness, and Indians, roaming over the country, were everyday visitors at their home. There were no railroads, but few settlements, and wild game of all kinds abounded. The trials and privations of pioneer life were endured by the family, but soon they had a nice home in the then Far West. The father died many years ago, probably in 1868, and the mother departed this life in April, 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-two.

Mrs. Crossman was educated in the district schools of Ohio and Illinois, and in 1842 became the wife of Samuel H. Rockafellar, who was a native of Indiana, and a son of Henry and Ellen (Hurst) Rockafellar, also born in the Hoosier State. In the early days of the county his parents came to Louisa County, where the death of both occurred, the mother dying of cholera in 1851.

After his marriage Mr. Rockafellar bought a farm in Port Louisa Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1852. His disease was lung fever and Bright's disease of the kidneys, with which he had suffered for some time. Two children were born of their union: Peter

Rifner, who died in 1876, leaving a wife and two children, and who during the entire war fought in defense of his country, enlisting in 1861 in Company F, 8th Iowa Infantry, receiving his discharge in 1865; and Martha E., the second child, who is now Mrs. Curtis, a resident of Grand View Township.

After the death of Mr. Rockafellar his widow purchased sixty acres of partly improved land on section 15, Grand View Township, to which she removed in the autumn of 1852, and has made it her home continuously since. In 1856 she was united in marriage with J. A. Crossman, who was a harness and saddle maker by trade. He took great interest in political affairs, and voted with the Republican party. He was one of the respected citizens of Louisa County, and his death occurred in May, 1885. Mrs. Crossman is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a most estimable lady, held in high esteem by many friends. She has witnessed the entire growth of the county of her adoption, has seen the wilderness transformed into highly cultivated farms, and the timber made into beautiful homes.



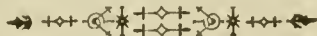
JAMES T. S. McCHESNEY, deceased, was one of the leading farmers of Louisa County. He was born in 1818, in Westmoreland County, Pa., and went with his parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, where they resided until 1836, when they became residents of Warren County, Ill., which continued to be their home for about two years. At the expiration of that time they removed to Mercer County, settling near Viola, where our subject was united in marriage with Rebecca Clark, a native of Ireland. In his youth he had learned the cooper's trade, and followed that occupation until about 1849. The following year he purchased 160 acres of land, situated four miles north of New Boston, Ill., and there engaged in farming until the spring of 1860, when he became a resident of Louisa County. He here purchased 290 acres of land on sections 9, 10 and 16 of Jefferson Township, which was only partially improved. He immediately began the cultivation of his farm, and made it his home until his death, which occurred Dec. 12, 1870; his

widow still survives him. Mr. McChesney had added to his original possessions until he owned 1,000 acres of land. He was a Democrat in politics, and one of the progressive farmers of Louisa County.

Mr. and Mrs. McChesney reared a family of five children: John, the eldest, is a farmer of Jefferson Township; Nathan is engaged in farming in Harrison County, Mo.; Ruth is the wife of David Stephen, of Port Louisa Township; Jane wedded W. W. Nye, a physician of Hiawatha, Kan.; and James is a farmer of Grand View Township.

John T. McChesney, who is engaged in farming in Jefferson Township, was born in Mercer County, Ill., Dec. 18, 1842, and was there reared upon a farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He came with his parents to Louisa County in 1860, and in August, 1863, was united in marriage with Anna Collins, a native of Ireland. In 1867 Mr. McChesney purchased eighty acres of land, to which farm he at once moved. He has since added to his original purchase until he is now the owner of 1,225 acres, which pay a golden tribute to his care and cultivation. He is an enterprising and progressive farmer, one of the leading men of Jefferson Township, and to such citizens Louisa County owes much of her prosperity. He has held the office of Township Trustee for ten years, and in politics is a Democrat.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McChesney: Addie, a graduate of the State Normal, is a teacher of Louisa County, and resides at home; Emery, James, Florence, John, George and Lee are all yet at home.



JOHIN SPROWS, a resident of Toolsboro, this county, was born in Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., in 1821, and is a son of Reuben and Phoebe (Udike) Sprows. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, though of Dutch ancestry on the paternal side, and Irish on the maternal side. His mother was a native of England, and her father, Samuel Udike, was a miller in that country. Reuben Sprows followed the occupation of shoemaking, and also engaged as a veterinary

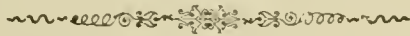
surgeon. During the War of 1812 he served as a private. He and his wife belonged to the Society of Friends, and the death of the father occurred in 1830, the mother surviving him until 1850.

At the age of nine years our subject left his home and went to work in a rolling-mill, serving an apprenticeship of nine years in the iron and steel business, and then working under instructions for the succeeding four years. After he had gained a thorough knowledge of the trade he secured employment on the Hudson River, at Queensboro, for a year, and then went to Charlotte, N. Y., where he remained until 1848. In that year he went to Mexico, sailing from New York, and there engaged in manufacturing iron at San Rafael, making that his home for about three years, being foreman of the works in which he was employed. In 1851 he went from Vera Cruz, Mex., to New Orleans, and from there proceeded up the river to Tools' Landing, where the town of Toolsboro is now situated, and purchased 160 acres of land, but engaged in chopping wood during the first winter.

Here our subject became acquainted with Rhoda M. Ives, the widow of Cicero Ives, and on Feb. 20, 1852, they were united in marriage. Their married life was of short duration, Mrs. Sprows dying in February, 1853. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Sprows purchased a 140-acre tract of land in Jefferson Township. In 1854 he bought some lots in Toolsboro, where he has made his home continuously since. In that year he was united in marriage with Emily M. Matthews, widow and second wife of Solomon B. Matthews, who had previously been united in marriage with Evaline Smith, who died in 1847, leaving three children: John Henry, who died at Jackson, Tenn., while in his country's service, being a member of Company I, 1st Missouri Engineers; Sidney, now deceased, also a soldier in the same company and regiment, and who served three years; Mary Ellen became the wife of Frank Bross, an attorney-at-law, who died in Memphis, Tenn., of yellow fever, in 1868, and she subsequently married A. Kimball, a farmer of Jefferson Township.

Mr. Sprows' second wife was called to her final home Oct. 31, 1882, and he was again united in marriage to Mrs. Peekinpah, whose maiden name was

Phoebe A. Willets. In September, 1861, Mr. Sprows responded to his country's call for troops, and enlisted in the 1st Missouri Engineers as a machinist, and served until March, 1862, when he was discharged for disabilities, having lost the sight of one of his eyes. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R. Post and also of the I. O. O. F.; religiously, he is a Spiritualist, and politically, an ardent Republican. He has held the office of Township Trustee, and is one of the respected men of the community.



HUMPHREY RICHARDS, a leading farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 20, Columbus City Township, was born in Wales, in 1850, and his parents, Lewis and Catherine (Jenkins) Richards, were also natives of the same country. The father was a farmer by occupation, and his death occurred in Wales in 1863. His wife had died the previous year, and they were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ten children had been born unto them, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: David, who is now living near Council Bluffs, Iowa; John, a mechanic, residing in Higbee, Mo.; Humphrey, the third in order of birth; Mary Ann, wife of William Trentham, whose home is in London, England; Catherine, also living in London; Lewis, a resident of Louisa County, Iowa; and Richard.

Our subject was reared upon his father's farm, and on attaining his majority determined to make his home in the New World, so in the spring of 1871 he crossed the Atlantic, and landed in America. Going to Watertown, Wis., he there resided until the following autumn, when he removed to Perlee, Iowa, where he engaged in mining for two years. Going to Des Moines, he was there engaged in the same line of business for two years, after which he came to Louisa County, locating in Columbus City Township. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty-seven acres on section 20, which is still his home, though he has subsequently added to the original farm until it now comprises 180 acres.

In the spring of 1875 Mr. Richards was united in

marriage with Miss Mary Williams, who was born in Columbus City Township, Louisa County, in 1857, and is a daughter of Richard Williams, a native of Wales. Their union has been blessed with an interesting family of four children—Catherine Ann, Celia Jane, Amy and David John. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are members of the Welsh Calvinistic Church. He has served both as School Director and Road Supervisor in his township, and in political sentiment is a Republican. Mr. Richards is one of the leading men in Columbus City Township, and takes an active part in the promotion of any cause for the public good. It was through his influence that the present town of Clifton was located. He corresponded with the railroad officials, inducing them to locate a station at that place, was instrumental in establishing the post-office in that town, and served as its first Postmaster. His influence is always given toward the right, and he is a liberal contributor to the church and the school. As a farmer, he is systematic and progressive, and everything about the place shows him to be a man of thrift and enterprise. As a neighbor and citizen, he is held in high esteem throughout the community, and we are pleased to record his sketch among others of Louisa County's honored citizens.



WILLIAM E. SMITH, a citizen of Morning Sun, Louisa Co., Iowa, was born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 14, 1829, and is a son of Peter Smith, who emigrated with his family to America in 1835. Stopping for a short time at Beardstown, Ill., he then removed to Des Moines County, locating in Burlington Township, three and one-half miles southwest of Burlington. Entering a claim of 400 acres, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre at the land sales, he there made his home until his death. In his native country he had wedded Miss Martha King, and by their union thirteen children were born, ten of whom grew to man and womanhood, while nine are yet living: Ann, the wife of Clayton Hunt, of Des Moines County; John, who died in 1879; Allison, whose home is in Des Moines County; Samuel, a resident

of Burlington, Iowa; William E., of this sketch; Edward, who is living in Des Moines County; Jarius, of Decatur County, Iowa; Jane, wife of William Finch, of Macoupin County, Ill.; George, a resident of Decatur County, Iowa, and Sarah, who is living in Burlington. Mr. Smith was a man of great intellect, and after he was seventy-two years of age learned to read and speak French fluently. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and in early life was a Whig, but joined the Republican party at its organization in 1856, after which time he was one of its ardent supporters. His death occurred Jan. 26, 1872, and Mrs. Smith died in May, 1880.

When only six years of age our subject emigrated with his parents from his native land to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, and received his education in the log school-house common to those pioneer days. He was married in Des Moines County, becoming the husband of Illinois H. Hunt, who was born Nov. 19, 1837, in that county, and is a daughter of Jesse Hunt, one of the pioneers. By their union four children have been born, one son and three daughters—Jessie, Hattie D., Elizabeth (better known as Bessie) and Fred W. In 1873 Mr. Smith removed from Des Moines to Louisa County, locating in Morning Sun, where he has since resided, and is ranked among the prominent men of the place. He has served as a member of the City Council, was School Director for five years, and in politics is a Democrat.



HANNIBAL J. N. PARSONS, an honored pioneer of Louisa County of 1836, now residing on section 10, Jefferson Township, was born Feb. 24, 1818, in Randolph County, W. Va., and is a son of Jonathan and Agnes (Neville) Parsons, who were also natives of the same county and State. The paternal grandfather, James Parsons, was a native of England, and a son of Thomas Parsons, a hatter, of London. James emigrated to America, and settled in what is now West Virginia, where he was one of the early pioneers. The maternal grandfather, John Neville, was a native of Hardy County, W. Va., of Scotch

descent, and was a relative of Lord George Neville. John served during the entire Revolutionary War as a private under Gen. La Fayette, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jonathan Parsons, the father of our subject, was born in 1797, and reared upon a farm in West Virginia. He received a liberal education, was educated for the ministry, but always engaged in farming. He also studied medicine, but never practiced it except in charitable cases or in the absence of other physicians. His father died when he was fourteen years old, but he lived with his mother until the age of twenty years, when he was united in marriage, Feb. 27, 1817, with Agnes Neville, who was born Oct. 21, 1792. After his marriage Mr. Parsons engaged in farming in his native county until 1836, when he sold out and emigrated to Iowa, settling in Jefferson Township, Louisa County, where he entered 160 acres of land. He immediately began its improvement, and soon developed a fine farm. A log cabin was there built, which still stands, it being used as his home until 1852, when he moved to the village of Toolsboro, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were the parents of four children: Our subject, Joseph J.; Mary C., wife of Minor T. Dennison, of Republic County, Kan.; and Adruble, who died at the age of twenty years. Mr. Parsons and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man who always took an active part in political affairs, and cast his vote with the Democratic party. His death occurred March 8, 1883, his wife having died June 18, 1857. He was one of the very earliest pioneers of Louisa County. Having settled in almost an unbroken wilderness he yet lived to see the same country transformed into beautiful farms, with school-houses and churches located at short intervals throughout the country, and villages and cities built, where can be obtained almost every convenience of the civilized world. Mr. Parsons was a hospitable man, no friend or stranger having ever come to his door without receiving a hearty welcome.

When eighteen years of age our subject came

with his father to this county, where he has ever since been engaged in farming. A partnership was formed between his father, his brother Joseph and himself, in farming and stock-raising, and all of them lived in the same house. A thorough business man, he has been quite successful, and is now the owner of about 1,400 acres of land, besides considerable town property. At one time Mr. Parsons was nominated for the Legislature, but declined to run. He has served as County Supervisor for two years, and has always been an active worker in political affairs. In all matters of local interest, and in all enterprises for the public good, he has given his support, and has ever been a liberal contributor to churches. A great friend to education, he is especially interested in the schools of the county, and has served as President of the School Board in his district much of the time for the past twenty years. His geniality, honesty and hospitality have won for him many friends. He is well known throughout the county, and is highly esteemed alike by young and old, rich and poor.



CLARK COCKLIN, a farmer residing on section 23, Grand View Township, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 4, 1852, and is a son of Reuben and Margaret (Beck) Cocklin, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. He came with his parents to this county in 1853, they locating upon a farm in Grand View Township, where our subject grew to manhood. He attended the common schools, and later worked as a farm hand by the month for several years. On the 31st of January, 1877, he was united in marriage, becoming the husband of Miss Mary Rice, who was born in Monmouth, Ill., Dec. 27, 1860, and is a daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth Rice, who are early settlers of Louisa County. By their union three children have been born: Bertha, who is at home; Fay and Nellie, who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cocklin are members of the Methodist Church, of Grand View, and are active workers in its interests, ever ready to advance the cause. In his political sentiments he is a Republican. He is always well informed on all questions of interest,

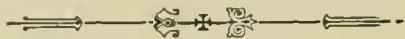
both of church and State, and at present holds the office of Trustee of the public schools in the village of Grand View. He is an enterprising, progressive farmer, and one of the respected citizens of Louisa County.



SAMUEL HAMILTON, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1808. He was united in marriage, in 1828, with Miss Mary Holland, a daughter of Thomas and Lorena (Cahill) Holland, who were natives of Ohio. By their union twelve children were born, five of whom are living: Alex, a resident of this county; Sarah, wife of Milton Gilmore, of Morning Sun, Iowa; Stephen, who is living in Fresno, Cal.; Jane, wife of James Banks, of Louisa County, and D. D., of Morning Sun.

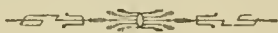
In 1841 Mr. Hamilton came with his family to this county, locating in Wapello Township, where he resided until the year 1870, and then removed to Morning Sun. For several years after coming to this State he was engaged in teaching school, at the same time directing the improvements of the farm. For nearly half a century Esquire Hamilton was recognized in this county as one of its most prominent and respected citizens. His death occurred Sept. 13, 1886. During these years of a well-spent life he had held many positions of honor and trust connected with the affairs of the county. A Democrat in politics all his life, yet his standing as a man and citizen was such that he was frequently elected to township and city offices by his Republican neighbors, all feeling that he was a conscientious man, and one of sound, cool judgment, whom it would do to trust in any responsible position. He served as a Justice of the Peace for thirty years. He was a man of peace, and would give his neighbors such good advice that many lawsuits were settled by him without litigation. He was also very discreet in his opinions, but when once determining what was right no one could be mistaken as to his views. In every relation of life his name was held above reproach. Possessed of a remarkable memory, intelligent, a good conversationalist, and possessing a genial nature, he was one of the most companionable of men. Not alone in his hospitable

home, which his death has made so desolate, will he be missed, but in the church which he loved, in the business circles, and among his neighbors. Mrs. Hamilton is still living in Morning Sun, patiently waiting until she too shall be called to join her husband in that beautiful haven which has been prepared for the just.



SW. ALFRED, of the firm of S. W. Alfred & Co., breeders of imported thoroughbred horses, is a native of Iowa, born in Keokuk County, Jan. 31, 1858, and is a son of Thornton and Paradine (Hawkins) Alfred, who are still living, and reside in Washington County, Iowa. The father is a native of Ohio, the mother of Indiana, and both were pioneer settlers of this State. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits in Washington County, Iowa, and Sept. 18, 1879, wedded Miss Jane McGuire, daughter of M. McGuire. She was born in Washington County, near the Louisa County line, and they are the parents of three children, all boys—Edgar, Clarence and Albia.

Mr. Alfred was engaged in stock-raising and farming in Union Township from the time of his marriage until the spring of 1886, when he removed to Columbus Junction, and engaged in his present business, his brother-in-law, Abram McGuire, being associated with him in the business, of which a sketch appears in the history of Columbus Junction.



THOMPSON M. PARSONS, a pioneer of Louisa County of 1836, now residing on section 23, Jefferson Township, was born in Hardy County, W. Va., Nov. 28, 1818, and is a son of Isaac and Mary Elizabeth (Green) Parsons, both of whom were also natives of the same county. His father was reared upon a farm, and served as a soldier during the War of 1812 as Captain of a company of cavalry. He was a great reader, a well-educated man, and took an active part in public affairs, being a leader in any community where he resided. In the month of March, 1836, he migrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Jefferson

Township, where he entered a claim of 160 acres. This was wild, uncultivated land, but he at once began its improvement and soon developed a fine farm.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parsons: Caroline became the wife of John Brown, though both are now deceased; Ann A. married James Palmer, and the death of both occurred in Jefferson Township; our subject was the third in order of birth; J. Green died at the age of twenty-three years; James died when twenty-one years of age; Rebecca is now the wife of a Mr. Foster, of Washington Territory; Jane Elizabeth was united in marriage with Washington Williams, of Muscatine County, Iowa; Isaac died in 1857, at the age of twenty-seven years; Frances married a Mr. Black, a resident of Missouri. In 1834 the death of the mother occurred, and Mr. Parsons again married the following year, Ann Whiting, a native of Virginia, becoming his wife. One child was born of this union, a daughter, Ellen. The death of his second wife occurred in 1838. Mr. Parsons was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was a Whig. His death occurred in November, 1852, at the age of sixty-three years.

Our subject was reared upon a farm in West Virginia, and made his first visit to Iowa in 1835, locating a claim in Muscatine County. The following year, 1836, he came to this county with his father, making his home with him until his death, which occurred in 1852. In the month of August, 1847, Thompson Parsons was united in marriage with Mary Hale, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John Hale. In 1851 he purchased 188 acres of land on section 23, Jefferson Township. It had no improvements, being a wild, unbroken tract, but by his care and labor he soon developed a fine farm, which is now highly improved.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parsons: Alvira, wife of Samuel T. Irvin, a resident farmer of Jefferson Township; Mary J., wife of D. C. Creswell, of Page County, Iowa, J. H., now living with his father; James, who married Lydia Herrick, a daughter of Henry and Delilah Herrick, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio; the young couple are residents of Louisa County. Abe and Harry T., who are still at home. Socially,



George Beik



Maggie Beik

Mr. Parsons is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He has served for nine years as County Supervisor from his township, and has ever been an active worker for the interests of the community in which he resides. For over half a century Louisa County has been his home. He has seen the wigwam of the Indian give way to the home of civilized man, has seen the prairie over which the wild deer roamed transformed into beautiful farms, the log school-houses and churches give place to noble edifices. As a pioneer and citizen we are pleased to record the sketch of Mr. Parsons in this volume among those of other men who rank high in the community.

ISRAEL TRASK, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Louisa County. He was born in the State of New York, where he learned the process of making and working iron. He was first united in marriage with Emily Bly, a native of New York, and by that marriage one child was born, John B., who came to this county with his father in 1837, but is now living in Linn County, Ore., where he is engaged in farming. After the death of his first wife Mr. Trask was united in marriage with Sophia Maleroy, who was born in 1817 in Connecticut, their marriage being celebrated in Concord, Ohio. From there they emigrated to Fulton County, Ill., making that their home until 1837, when they removed to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Jefferson Township, where the death of Mr. Trask occurred on the 20th of August, 1844.

Four children graced the union of this worthy couple: Emily B., wife of G. W. Hook; Cornelia E., who wedded R. M. Wilson, of Newton, Kan.; Harmon J., who resides in Newton, Kan.; and Callista S., wife of William H. Prouty, of Harvey County, Kan. Mr. Trask was a man who took an active part in all matters of public interest, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. In his political views he was a Whig.

After the death of Mr. Trask his wife was again united in marriage, with Orson Craig, and three children were born unto them: Rhodie G., wife of Henry Miller, of Macon County, Mo.; Willard H., also residing in the same county; and Elva O.,

wife of John Wadley, also a resident of Macon County, Mo. Mrs. Craig was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her death occurred April 18, 1854.

GEORGE BEIKE, a prominent and representative farmer, residing on section 2, Grand View Township, came with his parents to Louisa County in 1846, when a young lad. He is a son of Frederick and Sarah (Schneider) Beike, who were natives of Germany, in which country he was born Aug. 18, 1839. He was united in marriage with Anna M. Eierman, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Francis Eierman. Of this union eight children have been born: Sarah, wife of Jesse Jarvis, a resident of Muscatine County, Iowa; Lucy A., William F., Elma, Lola, Mattie, Hilton and Daniel. The family circle remains unbroken, and, with the exception of the eldest child, all are yet inmates of the paternal home.

Mr. Beike and his wife are members of the Church of God. He is the owner of 360 acres of land, which pays a tribute to his care and cultivation, all being highly improved. In 1886 he began making a specialty of raising Polled-Angus cattle, and now has a herd of about thirty, always keeping several specimens of the breed on hand for sale. His residence, a neat, comfortable home, was erected at a cost of \$1,000. Mr. Beike is one of the leading farmers of Louisa County, taking an active interest in all its public enterprises, and politically, is a Republican, favoring the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law.

On the opposite page will be found the portraits of this excellent couple, who are well known to many readers of the ALBUM.

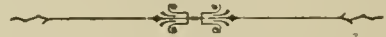
JOHN HETFIELD, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Louisa County, and for almost forty years was one of its prominent citizens. He was born in Franklin County, Ind., on the 20th of September, 1814, and was a son of John and Mary (Shull) Hetfield, the father a native of Fayette County, Pa., born of English and

Scotch parentage, while the mother was a native of Rockbridge County, Va., and was of German and Irish ancestry. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812. Accompanied by his wife he emigrated to Indiana at an early day, where he improved a farm, and upon that farm our subject grew to manhood, and his education was received in the common schools. On the 9th of November, 1834, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Flood, a native of Franklin County, Ind., and a daughter of Benjamin Flood, who emigrated to this country from Ireland at an early day, and settled in Franklin County, Ind. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hetfield was Peter Cox, who removed from Connecticut, and settled on the site of the present city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was later killed by the Indians. Her mother was the first white child born in Cincinnati, and her death occurred in Franklin County, in 1868.

After their marriage the young couple removed to Union County, Ind., where Mr. Hetfield owned a farm which he had inherited from his father's estate. Residing there until the spring of 1848, he then returned to Louisa County, Iowa, locating on section 2, Union Township, where he rented a farm for two years. He then bought 160 acres of raw land, and commenced its improvement, which he steadily carried forward until he owned one of the best farms in the township. He added to his possessions until he owned 237 acres of land at the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 6, 1887. His wife died June 29, 1855, at the age of forty years. They were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, who is now living on the old homestead; William, a merchant of LaPorte, Ind.; Rebecca, who died at the age of two years; Bazallell, who is at home, and Benjamin F., a farmer residing in Union Township.

For many years Mr. Hetfield served as Justice of the Peace, and also held various other local offices of trust, in all of which he discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. He was always very strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, and when the Republican party was formed, denouncing it, he joined its ranks, and earnestly advocated its principles until the time of his death. He was a man well informed on all the leading questions of

the day, took great interest in public affairs, and was prominent in the promotion of any enterprise for the public good. He was numbered among Louisa County's best citizens, and his death proved a sad loss to the community.



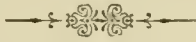
J GEORGE FATH, living on section 30, Jefferson Township, where he owns a farm of ninety-five acres, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1828, and is the second of a family of nine children born to Christian and Rosina (Kaiser) Fath, who were also natives of Germany, and who emigrated to America in 1846. Bidding good-by to their friends and native land, the family started from Havre across the Atlantic in a sailing-vessel, and after a stormy voyage of forty-nine days reached New York harbor. Christian Fath with his family settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained ten years engaged in farming, and in 1856 came to Louisa County, Iowa, where he purchased a farm, making it his home until his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, a most estimable lady, died in 1873, having reached her sixty-eighth year.

Our subject was eighteen years old when he came to America. He had received his education in his native land, and on reaching Buffalo engaged in farming. In 1855 he left the parental roof, and was united in marriage with Caroline Wightmann, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (Howder) Wightmann, who were born at Alsace, Germany. Her parents emigrated to America, locating in Jefferson Township, Louisa County, Iowa, where the death of her mother occurred. Her father then returned to Buffalo, N. Y., where his death occurred some years since.

After their marriage Mr. Fath and his wife took up their residence in Geneseo County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming on a tract of land which he had purchased. Making that his home until 1863, he then emigrated to Iowa, and purchased eighty acres of the farm on which he now resides. In 1884 the death of his excellent wife occurred, after a lingering illness, and her death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Fath

was again married, in Louisa County, May 20, 1885, Mary Rentlinger, a native of Baden, Germany, becoming his wife. She is the daughter of Joseph and Agatha (Mayer) Rentlinger, also natives of that country, where they yet reside. Mrs. Fath was the widow of Anton Birkenmyer, and by that union had two children, Joseph and Charley, who make their home with our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Fath are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wapello, Iowa, and to them has been born one child, Mary Magdalene. They are among the highly respected people of Jefferson Township.



A V. RIGGS, one of the well-to-do and representative farmers of Grand View Township, residing on section 8, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1836. To his parents, Daniel and Magdalene (Valentine) Riggs, were born five children, of whom he was the second in order of birth. His father was a native of New York, and his mother of Germany, though both went to Ohio in their younger years, their marriage being celebrated in Hamilton County, in 1832. In early life Daniel Riggs had been employed upon a canal, but later lived in Cincinnati, where he followed teaming, and subsequently came West, attending the Burlington land sales of 1839, at which time he bought a farm in Cedar Township, Muscatine County. He then returned to his home in Ohio, and resided in the city of Cincinnati until 1849, when, being stricken with cholera, he died on the 6th of July, at the age of forty years. In 1852 the mother, accompanied by her family, came to Iowa, locating on the land which Mr. Riggs had purchased, and which was but partially improved, it being only partly fenced, and containing a little log cabin. There the family made their home for several years, and the mother is still living, making her home with our subject. She yet owns her interest in the old homestead in Muscatine County, and though seventy-eight years of age, retains both her physical and mental powers in a marked degree.

Our subject received a liberal education in the graded schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and came

West with the family in 1852. He was then sixteen years of age, a boy reared to city life, unused and unaccustomed to hard labor, knowing nothing of the hardships of frontier life which awaited him. He knew nothing about farming, except theoretically, but with energy and tact soon acquired a knowledge of this mode of life.

On the 15th of August, 1862, Mr. Riggs enlisted in Muscatine as a private of Company F, of the 35th Iowa Infantry, for three years' service, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition, Tupelo, Old River Lake, Jackson, Miss., and Nashville. Contracting disease while in the service, from the effects of which he has never yet fully recovered, he returned to his home, and was honorably discharged at Davenport, Aug. 10, 1865.

In Muscatine County, Iowa, on the 26th of September, 1859, Mr. Riggs and Miss Louisa Idle were united in marriage. The lady is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Nancy (Kiser) Idle, who were born in Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Ohio at an early day, and thence came to Muscatine County in the year 1845, settling on a farm in Adair County, where they yet reside. Both parents are yet in good health, and are now enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Riggs ten children were born, seven of whom are yet living: Edwin Leroy, born July 10, 1860, died in infancy; William Isaac, born Dec. 23, 1861, died Feb. 4, 1863; Letta Florence, born Jan. 5, 1867, is now Mrs. Schaffnit, and resides in Letts; Hattie Olive, born Dec. 27, 1868; John Walter, born Sept. 22, 1870; Annie Mary, born Sept. 23, 1872; Myrtle Galena, born Nov. 21, 1874; Daniel Austin, born Jan. 5, 1877; Guss Mountain, born Oct. 20, 1878, died Dec. 2, 1880; Frank Clinton, born Dec. 2, 1883. All the living children, with the exception of the eldest daughter, are at home, and Hattie, John and Annie are attending school at Letts.

After his marriage Mr. Riggs engaged in farming in Muscatine County until 1872, when he purchased eighty acres of improved land in Concord Township, Louisa County. He also owned eighty acres in Muscatine County, but at that date removed to the former farm, which he made his home until 1883, when he sold out and bought 400 acres

of fine, arable land in Grand View Township, which is well improved. He buys and sells considerable stock, principally cattle, but also raises a fine grade of Norman horses. In his political sentiments he is a Greenbacker, and during the past has held several local offices of trust. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R., Caldwell Post, at Letts, and also belongs to Triangular Lodge No. 245, A. F. & A. M., of Letts. He has served as W. M., S. W., J. W., and is at present S. W. of Triangular Lodge. He takes an active part in advancing the cause of education, and does all in his power to promote the interests of the community. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and have many warm friends in the community.

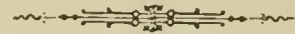


THOMAS PURCELL, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Louisa County, who is now residing on section 9 of Oakland Township, was born in Ireland, and was the second child in a family of six children born to Patrick and Nancy (McGuire) Purcell, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle. The father died in his native land about the year 1848, preceding his wife to her final rest several years, she dying in 1855.

In 1848 our subject left his home and native land in order to try his fortune in the New World. Crossing the broad Atlantic, he first settled in Pennsylvania, working at his trade of a mason, which he had previously learned, in several of the Eastern cities. In 1856 he removed to the West, settling in Iowa City, Iowa, where he resumed his chosen vocation, continuing in that employment until his removal to Louisa County in 1858. He was united in marriage, on Christmas Day of 1864, with Matilda Nichols, widow of John Nichols, who was an early settler of the county, and who entered 300 acres of wild land, though he had improved but twenty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell began their domestic life on section 9, Oakland Township, where they have since continued to reside. His is a model farm. Since that time he has erected the finest residence in the township, beneath which are two good cellars. A nice barn and tool house have also

been built, and all the improvements necessary to a well-regulated farm have been made. A fine grade of stock is raised, including the celebrated Hereford and Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs, and the original farm has been increased until he now owns 440 acres in Oakland Township, and nine acres in Union Township, divided into fields and two pastures, raising upon the latter about seventy or eighty head of cattle annually. Financially, Mr. Purcell is a self-made man, having gained all that he now owns by industry and frugality. Energy characterizes his every action, and his farm is managed with system and ability.

Politically, Mr. Purcell is a Democrat, and has assisted in organizing some of the school districts in his township. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and during his thirty-years residence in this county, by his honesty and fair dealing has won the entire confidence of the community. He has ever been prominent in the promotion of the interests and in the development of the county, and upon his own farm has placed over \$7,000 worth of improvements.



JACOB ROWE, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Louisa County, residing on section 18, Grand View Township, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1848, and was the fourth in a family of five children born to Philip and Barbara (Steinman) Rowe, who were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, born near Stuttgart. They came to this country in 1834, setting sail from Bremen, and after a voyage of fifty-four days landed at Baltimore, from which city they proceeded directly to Ohio, where they were numbered among the pioneers of Lorain County. The father was a farmer by occupation, but also engaged in charcoal burning. In March, 1857, he removed farther west, this time locating in Grand View Township, Louisa County, where he purchased a partly improved farm on section 18, comprising eighty acres. He made his purchase in 1858, and the following spring took up his residence thereon and commenced the cultivation of his land, but was only permitted to make that his home for a short

time, his death occurring March 15, 1860, at the age of forty-seven. His excellent wife survived him some years, dying at the age of sixty-five, on the 4th of March, 1883. The children of their family were: Louis, who died in December, 1865, aged twenty-six years; Emma, who became the wife of Albert H. Young, who died Aug. 7, 1886; Adam, who is married, resides in Keokuk County, Iowa; Mary is living in Grand View.

In the district schools of Louisa County our subject was educated, and here grew to manhood upon the farm. In 1884, in the county, he was united in marriage with Barbara Bosard, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Gottschall) Bosard, who were also natives of the Keystone State. Her father there engaged in farming and blacksmithing until his removal to Louisa County, in 1857, when he located upon a farm in Elm Grove Township. In connection with his other labors he also became a preacher of the Evangelical Church, was ordained in Grand View in 1863, and entering the Conference was placed in charge of a circuit, and has since continued his ministerial labors. He has been Presiding Elder for the last eight years, and is now located at Independence, Iowa. His wife died about ten years ago, in 1878.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Rowe two children were born—Louis and Katie. The former died April 4, 1887, aged nine months and seventeen days. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm where they yet reside. It is pleasantly situated on section 18, Grand View Township, about six miles from Columbus Junction, three miles from Letts and four miles from Grand View. The farm comprises 160 acres of arable land, well cultivated and improved, upon which may be found a good grade of stock, including the Durham cattle, the Poland-China and Chester-White hogs. Mr. Rowe is a great friend to education, and in political sentiment is a Republican. Since March, 1857, he has made his home in this county, has witnessed almost its entire growth and development, and aided in the many changes which have transformed its once wild and uncultivated prairies into beautiful homes and farms. His wife is a most estimable lady and a member of the Congre-

gational Church. Both hold a high social position, and have many warm friends throughout the community.

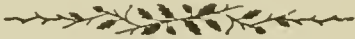
One of Mr. Rowe's brothers, Adam, was in the service of his country during the late war, enlisting in the 35th Iowa Infantry, as a member of Company F. For four years he was upon the Southern battle-fields, during which time he participated in many of the hottest engagements, and was discharged in 1864. He partially lost his eyesight, for which he now draws a pension.



WILLIAM T. VERTREES, proprietor of a livery, sale and feed stable, of Morning Sun, was born Sept. 25, 1848, in Morning Sun Township, this county, and is a son of Josiah and Susan (Jameson) Vertrees, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. He received his education in the schools of Morning Sun, and also attended school at Burlington for a year. He grew to manhood upon his father's farm in Morning Sun Township, remaining under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, when he started out in life for himself. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Stewart, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 20, 1848, and is a daughter of J. C. and Jane (Patterson) Stewart, who were among the early settlers of Louisa County. Her mother died in February, 1888, and her father, who was a farmer by occupation, is now living a retired life in Morning Sun. Two children grace their union: Minnie B. and Myrtle B., twins, who were born Sept. 13, 1871, in Morning Sun.

The parents have given their daughters good educational advantages, and have also had them instructed in the art of music. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Vertrees is one of the most active workers of that denomination. She takes great interest in the Sabbath-school work, and for many years has been one of its teachers. From 1870 to 1876 Mr. Vertrees engaged in farming in Morning Sun Township, but at the latter date sold out, and removed to the town of Morning Sun, where he has since resided. He embarked in the livery business, and has a first-

class stable, keeping a nice line of teams and rigs of the latest styles. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, has held various township offices, and has ever been identified with the Republican party. Throughout his life he has lived in Louisa County, and by his honesty and fair dealing has won the confidence of the entire community. He is one of Louisa County's honored and respected citizens, and we are pleased to record his sketch in this volume.



J E. JOY, whose farm is on section 17, Port Louisa Township, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1836, the sixth in a family of thirteen children born to Joseph and Sarah Ann (Crouch) Joy, who were natives of England. Their home was near London, and they emigrated to this country in 1827, settling in Watertown, N. Y., though they afterward removed to Monroe County, where the birth of our subject occurred. Mr. Joy there engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1860. His excellent wife survived him some years, and was called to her final home in 1868.

The early years of J. E. Joy were spent upon a farm in New York, and there he received his education in the district schools. In 1854, having decided to make his home in Louisa County, he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Port Louisa Township, where he engaged in the wood business. After residing there for about seven years, he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting July 17, 1861, in Company C, 5th Iowa Infantry. He was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, after which he marched to the front, and participated in the following battles: New Madrid (where they captured 6,000 prisoners), Ft. Pillow, Hamburg, and the siege of Corinth, after which he was taken sick at Camp Clear Creek, lying in the hospital for some time at Jackson, Tenn. He there received his discharge Nov. 28, 1862.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Joy returned to Iowa, but has never entirely recovered his usual health. In February, 1867, he led to the marriage altar California Hutchinson, a native of Iowa, and

a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Huber) Hutchinson, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Switzerland. They became residents of this State at an early day, settling near Muscatine, then Bloomington. In 1871 the death of Mr. Hutchinson occurred at Port Louisa, but the mother is still living, and resides in Nebraska.

After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm on section 18, Port Louisa Township, there residing two years. In 1856 Mr. Joy purchased some timber land in this county, and in 1869 he bought 140 acres of wild land on section 17, Port Louisa Township. He immediately commenced its improvement and cultivation, and with his family took up his residence there in 1870. As time has passed he has added more land, and now owns 320 acres, one-half of which is under a fine state of cultivation, the remainder being used for pasturage. In his political views Mr. Joy is a Republican, but not an office-seeker. He has served as a School Director, and also as Road Overseer, and is a member of the A. M. Taylor Post, G. A. R., at Wapello. Mrs. Joy is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Columbus Junction.

Two children have been born to our subject and his estimable wife, Mary Elizabeth and Harry Ellsworth, both of whom are attending school at Columbus Junction, where the family now reside.



D R. JOHN BELL, deceased, a pioneer physician of Wapello, was born in Brush Creek Township, Greene Co., Pa., April 2, 1792, and was a son of Simeon and Mary (McLain) Bell. His father was a farmer, a miller and a machinist, and was of English origin. The paternal grandfather, Onesemus Bell, emigrated from England in the early days of the history of this country, and he had twelve sons, who settled in various parts of this land. John Bell, the Presidential candidate of 1860, was an own cousin to our subject.

Determining to make the practice of medicine his profession through life, Mr. Bell entered the office of Dr. Townsend, in Pennsylvania, and later read medicine with Dr. Blachley. During the War

of 1812 he served as a surgeon. He participated in the siege of Ft. Meigs, and was one of the volunteers who aided in the recapture of the American vessel "Carolina," which had been taken by the British. Previous to his enlistment, in 1811, he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Blachley, daughter of Dr. Blachley, and two children were born of their union: Samuel C., who was a soldier of the Mexican War, studied medicine and practiced that profession for some time, but later became a lawyer; he died from disease contracted during the war. The other child was John, Jr., who studied medicine with his father in Ohio, and afterward was graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, of which his father was a charter member. The mother of these children died, and Dr. Bell was again married in 1824, becoming the husband of Sarah Wilkinson, who was born in Crosswicks, N. J., Aug. 29, 1799, and was a daughter of Thomas and Phoebe Wilkinson. To them were also born two children: Lydia M., born at Montgomery, Hamilton Co., Ohio, March 29, 1825, died at Wapello, Iowa, April 1, 1882; Thomas S. was also born at Montgomery, March 26, 1827, and is now a physician at Wapello.

Dr. Bell first engaged in the practice of his profession at Wooster, Ohio, and later removed to Montgomery, Ohio, where he remained until 1842, and then came to Wapello, reaching this city on the 23d of April. He here built up an extensive practice, and was regarded as one of the best read men in his profession in that day. His death occurred in Wapello, Oct. 13, 1853, and Mrs. Bell died Nov. 28, 1859. Politically, he was a Democrat, while religiously, he was a Baptist in early life, and sometimes preached for that denomination, but later united with the Christian Church.

spent his last days on earth with a brother of our subject, who lives in Illinois. His wife was called to her final rest while yet residing in her native State.

Henry was reared upon a farm, and in the district schools of Pennsylvania he received a limited education, being only permitted to attend school during the winter months, and then going only alternate weeks, his brother attending the other week. He was married in his native State in 1846, his wife being Miss Eliza Heindel, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob and Julia Ann (Hengst) Heindel. Her father was a farmer of Pennsylvania, and his death occurred in that State many years ago. His wife survived him until 1887, having reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years at the time of her death.

After their marriage the young couple remained in Pennsylvania until 1854, when Mr. Stahley sold his farm and came West, settling in the then new State of Iowa. During the autumn of that year he purchased 100 acres of land, forty of which were under fence, and moved into the small cabin which had previously been built. Many improvements have been made since those pioneer days, and other lands have been added to the original purchase until now the farm comprises 220 acres, and is one of the best in Grand View Township. The stock found thereon is all of the best grades, Mr. Stahley making a specialty of raising Short-horn cattle. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and has been School Director for a number of years. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church at Grand View, in which he has held the offices of Trustee, Class-Leader and exhorter.

The union of this worthy couple has been blessed with nine children, and with the exception of two all are living: Frederick, who is married and resides in Forreston, Ogle Co., Ill., is engaged in the lumber business; Franklin is married, and living in Wichita County, Kan., where he is engaged in farming; George is also married, and a resident farmer of Wichita County, Kan.; Abraham, who is married, makes his home in the same county of Kansas; Mary Beckie is also living in Wichita County; Julia Ann, now Mrs. Crist, makes her home in Benton County, Iowa; Emma, now Mrs. Smith,

HENRY STAHLEY, a farmer residing on section 9, Grand View Township, was born in York County, Pa., Oct. 3, 1821, and is the seventh in a family of nine children born to Peter and Catherine (Dome) Stahley, who were also born in Pennsylvania. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but also engaged in farming, and

resides in Denton County, Tex.; Peter and Phreme both died in infancy.

Our subject's farm is pleasantly situated about midway between Letts and Grand View, and from that home for thirty-four years he has watched the growth and development of the county, and has aided every enterprise which seemed to him for the good of the community. Both as a citizen and a pioneer he is highly esteemed and universally respected.



MERIT JAMISON, now deceased, was one of the pioneers who cast his lot in the wilds of Louisa County, Iowa, and aided in its prosperity and upbuilding. He was born in Kentucky, and when a young man went to Ross County, Ohio, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Elizabeth Nicholas, a native of Fauquier County, Va. The young couple began their domestic life in Fayette County, Ohio, where they remained until the spring of 1840, when Mr. Jamison made a trip to what is now known as Louisa County, Iowa. Entering a claim he then returned to his home, and the following autumn, accompanied by his family, took up his permanent residence thereon. In 1842 he erected a brick residence, the first one ever built in Louisa County. His claim consisted of about 800 acres on one of the finest prairies in Louisa County, which, with the aid of his family, he developed into a beautiful farm.

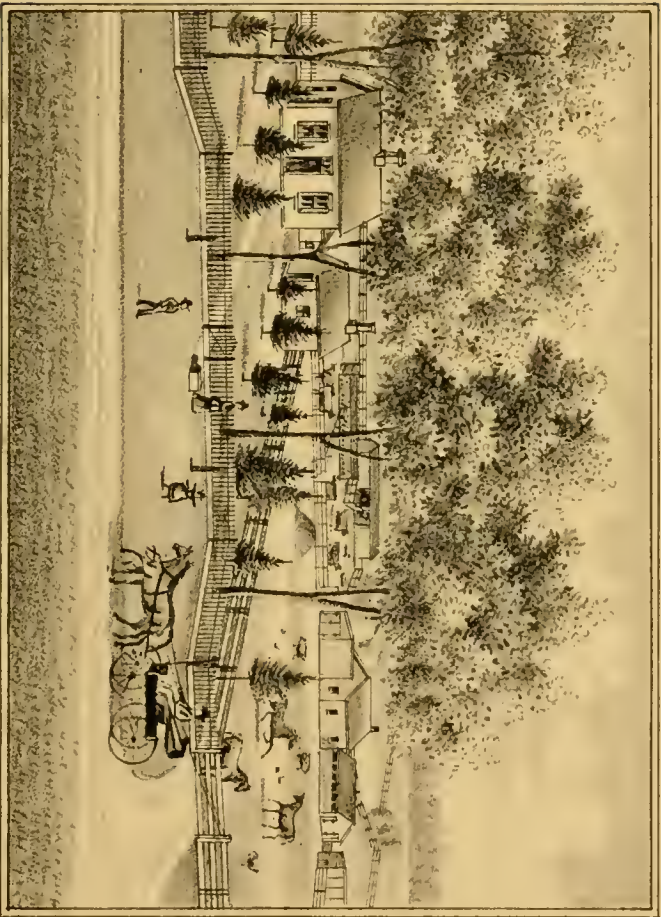
Eight children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jamison, five sons and three daughters, and of that number four are yet living. The death of Mr. Jamison occurred in 1855, and Mrs. Jamison died seven years previously, in 1848. Politically, he was an old Jackson Democrat. A man of more than ordinary ability, he was well informed on all public affairs of the county, and did much to advance its interests. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man of strict integrity and uncompromising Christian principles, and did much toward shaping the character of the community in which he lived. His upright life deservedly won for him a large place in the esteem and affections of all with whom he came in contact, and,

although a firm Methodist himself, he thought that others had a right to their beliefs, and had a broad charity for all. His faith in the doctrines and promises of the Bible was unwavering, and never for a moment did he question that it was the revealed will of God. He was one of the original members of the Bethel Church in his neighborhood, and gave liberally, both in money and work, to the erection of a house of worship, but before it was completed he had been called to that land from whence no traveler ever returns. It was supposed that his death was caused from inhaling gases from the lime which he was hauling for the church. While on his death-bed his last request was that his son George should assume the management, and see that the building was completed, and nobly did the son fulfill his promise.



GEORGE W. DODDER, a representative farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 18, Grand View Township, was born in 1844, in the county which still continues to be his home. To Joseph W. and Sarah (Yeomans) Dodder were born nine children, of whom he was the fifth in order of birth. His parents, who were natives of New Jersey, were pioneer settlers of Louisa County of 1840, the father purchasing 160 acres of land, which he greatly improved, and also building a very fine brick residence. He made that his home for several years, but in 1873 removed to the farm known as Green Hill Springs. In 1858 he prospected for coal on that farm, drift coal having been noticeable, and in boring found the mineral water, which contains medicinal qualities. He made many important improvements on the place, beautifying it to a great extent, until it is now known far and wide as one of the best summer resorts of the West. The father died in 1884, at the age of seventy-four years, the mother departing this life in 1886, also aged seventy-four.

Our subject grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and received his education in the district schools of Louisa County, also attending one term at the seminary at Grand View. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Mary Jane Brown, one of



RESIDENCE OF G. W. DODDER, SEC. 18, GRANDVIEW TWP. LOUISA CO.

Louisa County's fair daughters, in which county their union was celebrated. Her parents, Joseph and Margaret (Shellabarger) Brown, were natives of Ohio, and pioneer settlers of Grand View Township. In 1836 the father there purchased land and improved a farm, upon which he resided until 1852, when his death occurred, the mother surviving until 1870.

After their marriage Mr. Dodder and his wife settled upon a farm on section 18, Grand View Township, which still continues to be their home. Two children have been born to them: Jennetta Margaret, born April 4, 1873, died in August, 1873; and Vera May, born May 30, 1881. They also have a little boy, who has been living with them for ten years.

Our subject is the owner of 165 acres of fine, arable land, highly cultivated and finely improved, which is stocked with a good grade of Durham cattle. The farm is well tiled, and pleasantly situated about two and a fourth miles from Letts. He also owns ten acres of timber land in Concord Township, and is one of the stockholders in the Co-operative Store at Letts. Independent in politics, he casts his vote for whomever, in his judgment, will fill the office to the best interest of the community, and for the past twelve or fourteen years he has been a School Director in his district.



WILLIAM B. MATTHEWS, one of the leading and representative farmers, residing on section 32, Elm Grove Township, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, June 3, 1843, and is a son of Harrison and Mary E. (Broughton) Matthews, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of New York. They were the parents of ten children; four of that number are yet living: John, a resident farmer of Meigs, Ohio; Montgomery, who is living in Fulton County, Ill.; Madison, a farmer of Henry County, Iowa; and William B. The mother died in Louisa County in 1876. Mr. Matthews is still living, and makes his home with our subject.

William was reared upon a farm in Henry County, Iowa, and remained under the parental roof until 1862, when he responded to the President's call for

volunteers, enlisting in Company H, 25th Iowa Infantry, for three years' service. He participated in the battle of Arkansas Post, engaged in the entire siege of Vicksburg, and on the 19th of May, 1863, was wounded in the right hand, being struck with a piece of shell while in the act of taking a cap from his cap box. Not being able to use his hand, he was placed on detached duty, and served until May 30, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the service. After being mustered out he returned to Wayland, Iowa, and during the winter of 1865-66 attended school at Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Matthews was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Clifton, a native of Henry County, Iowa, and to them were born three children: Josie, who was born in Henry County, and is now attending school in Mt. Pleasant; Ella B. and Clyde C., who were born in Louisa County. In 1871 Mr. Matthews removed with his family to Louisa County, where, in company with his father, he purchased 280 acres of land on section 32, and fifty-five acres on section 31, Elm Grove Township, the former tract now being under a very fine state of cultivation. Everything about the place testifies to his thrift and enterprise, and his buildings are all in the best order. Mr. Matthews and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held various township offices of public trust, and for the past twelve years has been Justice of the Peace of Elm Grove Township, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity.

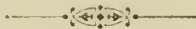
Socially, our subject is a member of Mort Hobart Post, G. A. R., of Winfield, Iowa, while politically, he is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He takes great interest in political affairs, is prominent in the promotion of any enterprise for the welfare of the community, and is one of the representative and highly respected citizens of the county.



JONAS DEIHL, deceased, was born in Lehigh County, Pa., Nov. 17, 1817, and was a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Krouse) Deihl. He was reared upon a farm, and was employed as a farm hand for some years. In

early life he learned the trade of a house carpenter, which occupation he followed for thirteen years. On the 1st of January, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Caroline Stapp, who was born in Lehigh County, Pa., May 28, 1823, and is a daughter of Jacob and Annie Stapp. They are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter: Horace J. became the husband of Mary Owen, and resides on the old homestead in Columbus City Township; Alfred died in childhood, as did also the daughter, Artemesia.

In the month of October, 1855, determining to try his fortune in the then Far West, Mr. Deihl emigrated to Iowa, settling in Louisa County, where he purchased a farm. He was the owner of 250 acres of cultivated land in Columbus City Township, and also a 15-acre tract of timber land. Leaving his farm in 1872, he removed to the town of Clifton, where he made his home until 1876, and then went to Columbus Junction, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred Aug. 22, 1888. He was a member of the Reformed Church, of which body his wife is now a member. In his political views he was a Democrat. While socially, he was a member of Columbus Junction Lodge No. 365, and a charter member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Deihl was one of the substantial citizens of Louisa County, and during his long residence in this community won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Mrs. Deihl still survives, and resides with her son on the old homestead in Columbus City Township.



G H. CROW, a farmer residing on section 19, Port Louisa Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1815, and was the eldest in a family of eight children born to Joseph and Martha (Humphrey) Crow. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day, being among the pioneer settlers of Jefferson County. The grandparents of our subject on both sides were of Irish origin. Joseph Crow was a farmer by occupation, and removed from Jefferson County, Ohio, to Illinois in 1834, settling in Warren County,

where he remained for about three years. In 1836 he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, locating in Grand View Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 4, 1866, at the age of ninety years. His excellent wife, the mother of our subject, survived him many years, her death occurring in 1885, at the age of nearly ninety-three years.

Our subject was twenty-one years of age when, in 1836, he became a resident of Iowa. The following June after his arrival he returned to Warren County, Ill., and there was united in marriage with Miss Jane Williamson, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Harvey) Williamson, whose birthplace was also in the Buckeye State, though they were pioneer settlers in Warren County, Ill. After his marriage our subject returned to Louisa County, and in 1839 purchased forty acres of land on section 19, Port Louisa Township, the only improvements being a small cabin and ten acres of broken land. The work of improvement and cultivation was at once begun, and Mr. Crow has added to his possessions until he is now the owner of 330 acres of fine, arable land, in a fine state of cultivation, and which is stocked with a good grade of Durham cattle and Norman horses.

Politically, Mr. Crow affiliates with the Republican party. He assisted in the reorganization of the township, and has held the offices of Supervisor and Township Trustee. In 1866 he was elected to the State Legislature to fill a vacancy. Religiously, he is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

In 1845 the death of Mrs. Crow occurred in Port Louisa Township, and Mr. Crow was again married in Louisa County, in July, 1846, to E. J. Ronalds, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of John and Martha (Killough) Ronalds. Her father was a native of Vermont, and her mother was born on the ocean while her parents were coming to this country. Mrs. Ronalds' home was in South Carolina until she was eight years of age, when she went with her parents to Ohio, where they were among the early settlers. Her brother was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Ronalds was born of Scotch parentage. He emigrated to Indiana in 1820, and served as a Colonel during the Black Hawk War.

Removing to Illinois in the spring of 1830, he settled near the site of the present city of Nauvoo, of Mormon notoriety, and then in 1836 became a resident of Louisa County, Iowa. He was one of the men who framed the Constitution of this State, and one of the committee that established Iowa City as the capital. Mr. Ronalds' death occurred March 22, 1873, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and his estimable wife was called to her final home in 1879, when nearly eighty years of age. Being early settlers of Louisa County, they were everywhere well known, and always received the highest respect of its citizens. Mr. Ronalds was appointed Colonel in the noted Missouri War.

To Mr. and Mrs. Crow have been born ten children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: John R., J. Harley, Martha E., William G., Anna, George R. and Belle. Mary, the youngest child, died Oct. 26, 1888, at the age of twenty-one years, one month and one day. J. Harley is married, and resides in Louisa County; Martha is now the wife of A. H. Latta, of Garden Grove, Decatur Co., Iowa; Belle is the wife of Mr. Herdman, who is the cashier of a bank in Nebraska; George is engaged in the hardware business at Beaver City, Neb.; the remainder of the children are still at home. Mr. Crow assisted in organizing the school district of his township under the Territorial Government, and has ever been a friend to education. He has witnessed almost the entire growth of Louisa County, and has aided largely in its progress and development. At the time of his settlement the now pleasant city of Wapello contained a population of 500 Indians of the Sioux and Fox tribes. As a pioneer and prominent citizen, we are pleased to record the sketch of Mr. Crow among others of the foremost people of Louisa County.

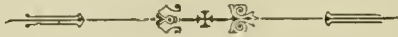
EDWARD E. DAVIES, a well-to-do and leading farmer and stock-raiser, now residing on section 16, Elm Grove Township, was born in Wales in 1837, and is a son of Evan H. and Elizabeth (Evans) Davies, who were also natives of Wales. Edward received his education in his native land, and was reared to farm life.

With his parents, in 1852 he emigrated to America, and located in Columbus City Township, Louisa Co., Iowa. He was there aiding his father in the labors of the farm when the Civil War broke out, and like many others of his countrymen, he enlisted in defense of his adopted land, becoming a member of Company F, 25th Iowa Infantry. He was mustered into service at Keokuk, whence he was sent to St. Louis, where the regiment was attached to Steele's division. The first principal battle in which it engaged was that of Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 29, 1862, which was followed by that of Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863. This was followed by the second battle of Arkansas Post, where hundreds of brave men were killed and wounded, and 7,000 were captured. The shell and shot flew thick and fast, and many of the 25th Infantry were killed. The regiment afterward engaged in many minor battles, and was then sent to Young Point, in the rear of Vicksburg. It participated in the siege and capture of the latter city, and on the following Sunday morning attacked Haynes' Bluff, where Mr. Davies came very near losing his life, but was saved by his canteen, which was struck by a piece of shell. Overcome with fatigue and heat, he was taken sick about fifteen months after his enlistment, and soon afterward was honorably discharged from service on account of disability, after which he returned to his home, but has never fully recovered from the effects of a sunstroke received on the Southern battle-field.

Our subject was united in marriage with Elizabeth A. Griffith, who was born in this county, Feb. 27, 1844, and is a daughter of Arthur Griffith, one of the pioneer settlers. By their union eight children have been born, of whom one died in infancy: Elizabeth J. was born March 19, 1866; Arthur E., Sept. 29, 1868; Evan R., Dec. 22, 1870; Margaret E., Nov. 4, 1872; Edward J., March 31, 1877; Ebenezer G., Oct. 7, 1879, and Marietta, Oct. 17, 1884.

After his return from the war Mr. Davies once more turned his attention to farming, and in 1866 bought 160 acres of land, known as the Elm Grove farm, on account of its natural grove of towering elms. There was but a small shanty upon the land, but into this the family moved, and the work of

cultivation immediately began. By industry, enterprise, and the assistance of his family, Mr. Davies has added to his original purchase until he now owns 420 acres of land, comprising one of the finest farms in Louisa County. The little cabin has long since given way to a beautiful two-story residence, and his barns and out-buildings are models of convenience. The farm is stocked with a good grade of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Starting in life in limited circumstances, by his industrious and upright life Mr. Davies has gained a comfortable property, and won the confidence and good-will of his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, as is also his family, and he does all in his power toward the upbuilding of the social and religious interests of the community. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, an ardent adherent to its principles, and is numbered among Louisa County's most loyal citizens.

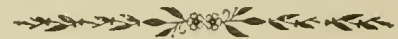


RICHARD ELLIOTT, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 2, Washington Township, Des Moines County, came to the county in 1865, purchasing eighty acres of raw prairie land, which he immediately began to cultivate. In the fall of 1866 he had erected a comfortable residence, together with a barn and other out-buildings necessary to a well-regulated farm. He has added to his original purchase 160 acres in Louisa County, and his land is all under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Elliott was born in Preble County, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1835, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Elliott, who were natives of County Antrim, Ireland. Their union was celebrated after coming to America. Mr. Elliott engaged in farming in the Buckeye State until about the year 1855, when he removed to Randolph County, Ill., residing there until his death, which occurred in 1862. The mother was called to her final home March 5, 1850, while living in Logan County, Ohio. This worthy couple were parents of twelve children, ten sons and two daughters, and with the exception of two sons, Harvey and Elihu, all reached maturity.

The union of Richard Elliott and Miss Nancy A.

Woodside, of Randolph County, Ill., was celebrated on the 9th of December, 1857. The lady is a daughter of John J. and Mary A. (Burns) Woodside, the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother of the District of Columbia. Mr. Woodside was of German origin, his wife being of Scotch-Irish parentage, and they were pioneer settlers of Illinois. They are still residing in Randolph County, that State, and are the parents of nine children, six of whom grew to man and womanhood.

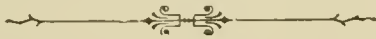
Our subject and his excellent wife have reared an interesting family of nine children: William J., who married Jennie Crow, of Morning Sun, Iowa, is now living in Superior, Neb.; John C.; Anna Mary, wife of William R. McElhinney, of Des Moines County, Iowa; Edith Arnetta, who wedded J. C. Wilson, also a resident of that county; Robert B. David C., Margaret A., Della and Delber. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which he has held the office of Deacon, and is at present one of the Elders. The church to which he belongs forbids its members taking part in politics, and holds that the Scriptures should be recognized as the "supreme law of the land." Under a modified oath, however, Mr. Elliott has held the office of School Director. His is a model family, and he is recognized as one of Washington Township's best citizens.



WB. C. RICHARDSON, merchant tailor, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in Putnam, Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1830, and is a son of John V. and Elizabeth (Wooster) Richardson. He was educated in the common schools, learned the trade of a tailor at Zanesville, Ohio, and in 1849 began business at Mt. Vernon of that State, but remained there only one year, when he removed to Oakfield, Perry County. A year later he went to Deavertown, Morgan County, remaining there but six months, and then became a resident of Newark, Ohio, where he was employed as cutter. Remaining there until 1869, Mr. Richardson then went to Granville, Ohio, where he opened a shop and carried on the tailoring business for eight years, at the expiration of which time he

removed to Cardington of the same State, where he was in business for a short time, and then returned to Mt. Vernon. For four years he there engaged in the grocery business, and then emigrated to Columbus Junction, Iowa, where he established his present store in March, 1886.

While at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on the 23d of September, 1850, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Whittington, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Nehemiah Whittington. Five children were born of their union, two sons and three daughters: Clarence C., who wedded Miss Hattie Huff, and resides at St. Paris, Ohio; Blanche L., wife of John D. Neff, a resident of Philadelphia, Pa.; Minnie G., who wedded J. A. Kelley, of Omaha, Neb.; Frank L., who is an attorney by profession, is unmarried, and makes his home at Columbus Junction; Annie is the wife of A. L. White, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to Myrtle Lodge No. 350, I. O. O. F., of Granville, Ohio. Mr. Richardson is a thorough master of his trade, and does his own cutting and fitting. He has built up a good business at Columbus Junction, having satisfied his most particular customers that for stylish and well-fitting suits they need look no farther than their own town.



ISAAC SHELLABARGER, a lumber dealer residing in Letts, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1832, and is the eldest in a family of seven children born to Martin and Christina (Shellabarger) Shellabarger. In his early life the father of our subject met with an accident which caused him to be a cripple. He was a tailor by trade, and in 1846 removed to Ohio, settling in Montgomery County, near Dayton, where his death occurred in 1848. The mother still survives him, and is a resident of Lexington, Richland Co., Ohio.

Isaac was reared at Newville, Pa., received his education in the graded schools of that town, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Ohio for a short time. On the 3d of August, 1854, in Richland County, he was united in marriage with

Charlotte Galbraith, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William and Maria (Hughes) Galbraith, who were born in the city of Philadelphia, and in 1831 emigrated to Ohio, where the father engaged in farming until called to his final home several years ago. After the death of her husband Mrs. Galbraith removed to Topeka, Kan., where she died in 1882.

The young couple began their domestic life in Ohio, where they remained until the following March, when, in the spring of 1855, they came West, settling in Cedar Township, Muscatine Co., Iowa. Their union was blessed by a family of six children: Vinton G., Fred H. and Martin A. are all married and reside in the village of Letts; Alyina Jane, now the wife of D. O. Thompson, is living in the city of Chicago; Charlotte and Anna are yet residing with their father. When in the full bloom of life the mother of these children met with a serious accident, which almost immediately caused her death. On the 21st of July, 1886, while going down the steps on the pier of the bridge, she was injured, and her death occurred the following day. Mr. Shellabarger was again united in marriage, May 3, 1887, with Mrs. M. E. Kerr, widow of David Kerr, and a native of Indiana. Her parents, Joseph and Lucy Ann Williams, who were also born in the Hoosier State, are now residing in Muscatine County, Iowa.

After his removal to this State our subject worked at his trade of carpentering in Muscatine County until 1858, when he removed to Grand View Township, Louisa County, settling upon a farm of forty acres, which he had purchased a short time before. At various times he added to his original purchase, but subsequently sold until he has but a small farm of sixteen acres remaining, adjoining the village of Letts. On this he is erecting a fine two-story brick residence, and his farm, though small, is one of the most highly cultivated in the township. His own home is in the town, where he owns four residences, two store buildings, the city hall, and also two residences in Fredonia, Iowa. He is one of the earliest settlers in Letts; has always taken an active interest in every enterprise for the good of the village, and has done more for its improvement than perhaps any other man. He was

its first Mayor, in which position he served over four terms, is now a member of the Town Council, and is also the heaviest taxpayer in the school district. He is a great friend to education, and in politics is a Republican, while socially, he is a member of the A. O. U. W., at Letts. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and as citizens they are universally respected. His business interests are quite extensive for a town of the size of the one in which he lives, he carrying a large stock of good lumber and also handling drain tile, brick and farming implements.

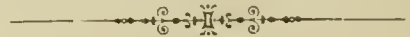


WILLIAM BELL, Esq., now living in Morning Sun, Iowa, is numbered among the pioneers of Louisa County of 1837. He was born Sept. 25, 1818, in Preble County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Sarah (Davison) Bell. His parents were both natives of Ireland, the father emigrating to America with his parents when ten years of age, and the mother coming when a mere child. William Bell, Sr., first settled in Abbeville, S. C., where he resided until after his marriage, removing in 1815 to Preble County, Ohio, settling near Oxford, and in the midst of the dense wilderness made a home. Seven children, five sons and two daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

Our subject received his education in the pioneer school-house of his native State. In 1836 he went to Calhoun County, Ill., there spending the winter, and in April, 1837, came to Louisa County, where he has made his home for more than a half-century. He has not only witnessed but has aided in the development of the country, and has always been identified with its growth and progress. To such men Louisa County owes her present prosperity and high rank in this great commonwealth. Mr. Bell entered a claim in Morning Sun Township, and immediately began the improvement of his land. In May, 1848, his marriage with Miss Elizabeth C. Bell was celebrated. The lady is a native of South Carolina, and was born in Colston, in March, 1832. After his marriage he began life in earnest, and fortune has favored his efforts. By energy and perseverance, he has accumulated a comfortable

property, has now a pleasant home, and to-day is one of the well-to-do men of the county. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell, seven of whom are now living—Gerty, Verona, Maggie C., Martha K., Dora May, Emma E. and Walter W.

Our subject is one of the self-made men of the county. Receiving but limited opportunities for acquiring an education, he overcame his early disadvantages, and being of a studious nature and blessed with a retentive memory, has acquired a knowledge of men and events which many a one more favored in youth might envy. He and his wife have been lifelong members of the United Presbyterian Church, and are earnest Christian people. He is not what would be called a politician, for he has never sought public office, but has been the people's choice for certain positions at several different times. He served as Justice of the Peace, was Notary Public for twenty years, and Township Assessor for many terms, during which time he proved an efficient and capable officer. During the half-century of his residence in Louisa County, by his honest, upright life, he has won the confidence of the entire community, and is held in the highest respect by all.



JOEL C. PARSONS, deceased, a pioneer of Louisa County, Iowa, of 1840, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1814, and was descended from an old Virginian family. He was married at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1840, becoming the husband of Caroline Joacham, who was born in Baltimore, Md., and was descended from the Spanish. The same year Mr. Parsons emigrated from his native State to Iowa, locating at Mt. Nebo, in Grand View Township, Louisa County. For awhile he worked at his trade that of a cooper, at Grand View, and later built a shop near Mt. Nebo, where he pursued his business for several years. About the year 1848 he removed to Wapello, the county seat of Louisa County, where he opened a shop, and manufactured barrels for the flouring-mill at that place, and also for the pork packing house, the distillery, and for sale at Muscatine. He employed several men and carried on the business until 1880,

when he returned to Pennsylvania, in company with his wife and six children, and died at Perryopolis, Fayette County, Nov. 20, 1885. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends all his life. During his residence in Iowa Mr. Parsons held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years, was a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Louisa Lodge No. 19, of Wapello, and was highly esteemed as a citizen and neighbor. Mrs. Parsons, who was a member of the Evangelical Church, and a most estimable lady, survived her husband, and died Aug. 2, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Mary A., who died Dec. 30, 1875; Abraham H., who married Miss Sarah A. Duncan, daughter of George B. Duncan; Benjamin F., who wedded Miss Keziah Edwards, and lives in Wayne County, Iowa; Caroline is the widow of William F. Sapp, a soldier of Lee County, Iowa, who died Dec. 23, 1875; Edward departed this life March 5, 1878; Nellie G. is the wife of Rev. A. A. Husted, of Perryopolis, Pa.; William H. became the husband of Miss Minnie Macer, and lives in Pittsburgh; George E. wedded Miss Nellie Macer, and also lives in Pittsburgh.



GOTTFRIED KERN, manufacturer of and dealer in harness and horse furnishing goods, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, on the 2d of February, 1835, and is a son of Anton and Annie (Bieri) Kern. His father died when he was an infant, and he was reared in his native land, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1852, in company with a brother, he sailed for America, reaching Philadelphia on the 4th of July. Going to Ragersville, Ohio, he there spent a year and a half with an elder half-brother who had come to this country several years previously. In October, 1852, he began learning the harness trade, and before completing his apprenticeship removed with his employer to Massillon, Stark County, in the same State, where he completed his apprenticeship. In May, 1856, the firm came to Iowa, offering to pay his fare if he would come and work for them, which

he did. They located at Muscatine May 1, 1856, and Mr. Kern remained in their employ until they went out of the business in 1859, when he removed to Grand View, Louisa County, and began business for himself. He made his home in that village until the 14th of August, 1862, when he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company G, 19th Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., where he was run down by an artillery Captain and seriously injured. He was placed in a hospital, and July 29, 1863, was transferred to the invalid corps, and a member of the 13th company, 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps. His company was stationed at the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, but he never fully recovered from his injuries, and was discharged June 29, 1865.

On his return from the army Mr. Kern resumed business at Grand View as soon as his health would permit, remaining there until the fall of 1873, when he removed to Ainsworth, Washington Co., Iowa, where he opened a harness-shop, and carried on the business until the spring of 1874. He next worked in a collar factory from June until November, and then opened a shop at Letts, a few miles distant from Grand View, where he carried on business until 1876, at which time he opened his present establishment at Columbus Junction.

Mr. Kern has been twice married; his first union, with Miss Rosina Bohren, was celebrated at Muscatine, Iowa, Feb. 17, 1859. The lady was born in Switzerland, and was a daughter of Frederick Bohren, and emigrated from her native country to America in the spring of 1856, going directly to Muscatine. Thirteen children were born of their union, six sons and seven daughters, six of whom are now living: Charles, born Dec. 12, 1859, died Feb. 16, 1888; Emma, born May 1, 1861, died Aug. 31, 1862; Emma N., born Nov. 22, 1862, is the wife of J. R. Smith, of Columbus Junction; Frederick, born June 14, 1865; Franklin, born July 22, 1867; Lydia, born Jan. 23, 1875; Anna, born Dec. 28, 1876, died Sept. 7, 1877; Esther, born in March, 1879, died Aug. 27, 1888; Clarence, born July 13, 1881. The death of Mrs. Kern occurred Nov. 17, 1884, and he was again married Dec. 17,

1885, at Columbus Junction, to Miss Lucinda Stilleon, daughter of Thomas Stilleon, and a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, a daughter, Oria, born April 18, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Kern are members of the Evangelical Church. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of Todd Post No. 115, G. A. R., of Columbus Junction. A thorough master of his business, and an industrious, upright man, he has many warm friends among the best class of people wherever he has lived.



MOSSES CHILSON, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 30, Morning Sun Township, crossed the Mississippi River at Burlington March 9, 1856, and came directly to Louisa County, where he has since made his home. He was born in Woodford County, Ill., Jan. 10, 1832, and is a son of Moses and Mary (Woodcock) Chilson, who were natives of Ohio, and emigrated to Tazewell County, Ill. After their settlement the county was divided, the section they were living in afterward being called Woodford County. This was about the year 1828, and there the family resided until 1837, when the father again decided to go West, and so, acting upon this decision, in company with his wife and seven children, removed to the western part of Arkansas, where his death occurred the following year. Thus upon the mother devolved the care of the family, and she resolved to return to her old home in Woodford County, Ill. The children were as follows: Annie, who became the wife of John D. Long, is now deceased; Luther died at the age of twenty-one; Rebecca departed this life when sixteen years of age; Calvin died at the age of nineteen; Jacob was called to his final rest at the age of twenty-two; John, who enlisted in the 86th Illinois Infantry, after serving two years was taken sick at the great battle of Pea Ridge, and died at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Moses is our subject.

In 1842 Mrs. Chilson, the mother of these children, was again married, becoming the wife of Lewis White, a native of Massachusetts, and by

this union one son was born, Henry H., who enlisted in Company I, 8th Missouri Infantry, serving as a regiment bugler, and died at Paducah, Ky. After her marriage the mother removed to Fulton County, Ill., where she remained until the close of the war, and then came to Iowa, making her home with the subject of this sketch until her death, which occurred in 1880. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a most estimable lady.

Moses Chilson, our subject, received his education in his native county, where he remained until about fifteen years of age, and then went to Fulton County, Ill., where he again attended the public schools in winter, working in the summer time in the sawmill with his step-father. Remaining in Fulton County, Ill., until 1852, he then went to Peoria County, where he became acquainted with and wedded Miss Rebecca Stafford, a native of Delaware, and a daughter of Balaam Stafford, whose sketch appears with John Stafford on another page of this work.

In Peoria County Mr. Chilson again worked in a sawmill. About this time, his mother again being left a widow, the support of the family devolved upon him, and in 1856 he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, renting a farm that season in Marshall Township. In the autumn of that year he removed to a farm of eighty acres which he had purchased the previous spring in Morning Sun Township, there making his home until 1874. By care and cultivation he soon developed a fine farm, going to the timber and making rails on the shares with which he fenced the land. In 1874 he sold the eighty acres, purchasing 160 acres of prairie land on section 30, Morning Sun Township, and ninety acres of timber in Marshall Township, and again began the development of a farm. Since taking up his residence here Mr. Chilson has had erected a fine farm residence, 36x34 feet, with a cellar under the main building. Two barns have also been built, one 26x28 feet, the other 20x40 feet, with abundant shed room. Upon the farm many shade trees have been set out, and also fruit trees of various kinds, which add greatly to the value of the farm. In 1881, when the Iowa Central Railroad was built through the township, Mr.



A. McGrew

Chilson laid out a town site on the northeast quarter of section 30, township 73, range 4 north. The post-office is known as Marsh, and in 1884 Mr. Chilson was appointed Postmaster. He is also interested in the store at that place.

Eight children have been born to our subject and his wife: James, a farmer of Morning Sun Township, wedded Miss Rachel Miller, a native of Woodford County, Ill., and to them have been born two children—John and Lydia; John, the second child, is deceased; Balaam, a farmer of Marshall Township, married Rettie Gilycart, a native of Peoria County, Ill., and they are the parents of two children—Annie and Ellen; Mary L. died in infancy; Frances M. also died in infancy; Annie assists her father in the post-office; Amanda died at the age of eight; and Rebecca. Mr. and Mrs. Chilson have given their children good educations, and all are useful men and women. In politics Mr. C. is Republican, has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and has filled various township offices with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

As a farmer our subject ranks high, and as a stock-raiser he is very successful, having for some years past given his attention to the breeding of fine horses. Mr. Chilson is a self-made man, having gained all that he possesses by his honesty, energy, enterprise and good management, and as a citizen none ranks higher in the respect and esteem of the people.

ARCHIBALD MEGREW, a resident of the village of Letts, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., in 1809, and was the second in a family of four children, born to John and Mary (Smith) Megrew, who were also natives of the same State. His father died in early manhood, and his mother afterward moved to Eastern Pennsylvania, where she married Martin McKee, and four children were born of their union. They moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in its pioneer days.

Our subject grew to manhood in the State of Pennsylvania, receiving his education in the district schools, and in 1831, in Cumberland County, was united in marriage with Hester Pifer, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of John

and Elizabeth (Shoaf) Pifer. After their marriage the young couple resided in Pennsylvania for about five years, Mr. Megrew working at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned several years previous. At the expiration of that time they removed to Richland (now Ashland) County, Ohio, where he followed his trade for several years, when, receiving a call, he engaged in preaching for the Church of God, traveling over a circuit which included parts of Wayne, Stark, Summit and Tuscarawas Counties. For about four years he remained in that circuit, and was also employed as the pastor at Dalton and Jeromeville, and thence he removed to Wooster, Ohio. In the spring of 1851 he came to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in the village of Grand View, where the cholera was then raging. In this State he also engaged in ministerial work, having been employed by the Board of Missions of Eastern Pennsylvania to do missionary work throughout Iowa. Two years he spent in traveling over the State in this work, and was also employed as a local preacher in Louisa County. In 1857 he went to Johnson County, being stationed at North Liberty, where he remained two years, returning to Louisa County in the spring of 1859, where he has since resided. Purchasing a farm of eighty acres of improved land in Grand View Township, he continued its cultivation for some time, but later sold it and became the owner of a farm of 160 acres in Port Louisa Township, which since 1875 he has rented. In that year he removed to Letts, where at one time he owned quite a number of the town lots. Mr. Megrew has been an active worker for the best interests of the town, and has done much for its improvement, being yet the owner of considerable property. Years past he farmed on the site of some of its best residences. He still retains his membership with the Iowa Eldership of the Church of God, in which he has been an active worker for many years. His main aim in life has been the advancement of the church, and in this direction he has accomplished much good.

While residing in Wooster, Ohio, the death of Mrs. Megrew occurred on the 26th of May, 1849, at the age of thirty-six years and eleven days. Nine children had been born of their union, seven of whom are yet living: Willis enlisted at Indian-

apolis, Ind., for three years' service during the late war, became a member of the 11th Indiana Zouaves, under Col. Wallace, served his time, then re-enlisted in the standing army, was taken sick at Richmond, Va., and died of the cholera in that city in 1865; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Jacobs, is a resident of Walla Walla, W. T.; Mary A., now Mrs. Stines, is also living in Walla Walla; John P., who served during the entire war as a member of the 11th Indiana Zouaves, is married, and resides in Dakota; Sidney died in infancy; Matthew S. is married, and resides in Port Louisa Township; Hester A., wife of John H. Crow, is living in Port Louisa Township; Archibald is married, and resides in McPherson, Kan.; and Harriet, who is also married, lives in Troy, Miami Co., Ohio.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Megrew was again married, at Wooster, Ohio, in 1850, Miss Martha E. Huff, who was born in the Buckeye State, in Wayne County, becoming his wife. Her parents, Charles and Mary (Coble) Huff, were natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was a wagon-maker in his native State, and in 1851 came to Louisa County, Iowa, with his family, settling in Grand View Township, where he purchased eighty acres of partly improved land and forty acres of timber land. From this tract he developed a splendid farm, which he made his home during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Church of God at Grand View, was an active worker for its welfare, and his death occurred in May, 1888, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. His excellent wife was called to her final home in 1870, when sixty-six years of age. She, too, was an active worker for the church, and her death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

A fine portrait of Mr. Megrew will be found upon a preceding page.



LEWIS SCHNEIDER, a prominent farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 20, Port Louisa Township, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1824, and was the eldest in a family of five children born to Lewis and Barbara (Stephen)

Schneider, who were also natives of Baden. His mother died in her native land, and in 1845 the father bade good-by to the old country, and set sail from Antwerp. After a fair voyage of forty-two days the vessel reached the harbor of New York. Settling on a farm with his children near the city of Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Schneider made that his home for ten years and then removed to Iowa County, Iowa, locating in the German colony, where he remained until his death, which occurred a number of years ago.

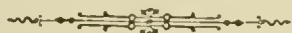
Our subject received his education in his native land and was there reared to farm life. He came with the family to this country, and while residing in the State of New York was united in marriage, in 1846, with Elizabeth Schneider, a native of Baden, and a daughter of Philip and Catherine (Seeger) Schneider, who were also born in that country. In 1845 she emigrated to America in the same vessel with the one who afterward became her husband.

After his marriage Mr. Schneider settled in New York, and bought an improved farm, upon which he resided for about ten years. In 1855 he sold his land and emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Grand View Township, where he bought a partially improved farm. After residing upon that farm for about ten or twelve years, in 1869 he bought eighty-two acres of improved land, where he has made his home continuously since. His farm consists of fine, arable land, and is in a good state of cultivation. He has had a fine residence erected, which is pleasantly situated about four miles from Wapello.

On the 4th of March, 1877, after lingering with consumption for about seven years, Mrs. Schneider was called to her final rest. Both she and her husband were members of the German Congregational Church, at Grand View, and to them were born nine children: Louisa, now the wife of Jacob Schneider, resides in Grand View; Henry is also married, and living in Port Louisa Township; Lewis died June 28, 1862, at the age of thirteen years, three months and ten days; Adam Lewis died in New York in 1847, while yet an infant; Barbara died Dec. 21, 1861, aged four years, seven months and twenty-one days; George, the

third child, still resides at home; Daniel, the fourth child, was married, Sept. 30, 1886, to Mary Elizabeth Michael, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Solomon and Matilda (Dunkle) Michael, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Steuben County, Ind., at an early day, where the father died in 1864, and the mother is still living. After his marriage Daniel settled on the home farm, where one child was born to them, Jesse Verne. Elizabeth died Feb. 27, 1861, at the age of one year, four months and twenty days; Sarah resides in Grand View Township.

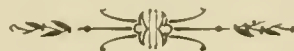
Mr. Schneider casts his vote with the Democratic party, but is not very active in politics. He has witnessed much of the growth of Louisa County, has aided in its cultivation and development, and is one of its prominent citizens.



JAMES WILSON, deceased, one of the honored pioneers of Louisa County, was born in Iredell County, N. C., on the 15th of July, 1811, and when a young lad went with his parents to Nashville, Tenn., where he grew to manhood. Subsequently he removed to Illinois, where he remained until 1836, when he became a resident of Louisa County, which then formed a part of the Territory of Wisconsin. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Cynthia L. Bede, and their union was celebrated Feb. 18, 1858. The lady is a daughter of William and Mary (Price) Bede, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother of Kentucky. Her parents were married in Ohio, and in 1844 removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, where they resided for a time, and later came to Louisa County. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are yet living: C. L., now Mrs. Thomas Huffman, of Louisa County, Iowa; Robert, who is living in Johnson County, Neb.; Elizabeth, wife of Israel Hill, of Louisa County; Minerva, who wedded John Price, a resident of Stark County, Ill.; Jackson, whose home is in the State of Kansas, enlisted in the 8th Iowa Cavalry, and was taken prisoner, but soon made his escape; Richard enlisted in the 8th Iowa Cavalry, and died from disease contracted in the service

while at Vicksburg. The death of Mr. Bede occurred in 1857, in Louisa County, and his wife died in 1871. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a sincere Christian lady, and a kind and affectionate wife and mother. In politics he was a Republican.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wilson began their domestic life upon the farm on section 2, Wapello Township, where Mrs. Huffman yet resides. They were the parents of eight children, and five are yet living: John R., who became the husband of Willie Houtz, is living in Louisa County; James, who married Estella Bennett, also resides in Louisa County; George W., Dora and Nellie are all at home. In 1880 the death of Mr. Wilson occurred. He was one of the pioneers of the county, and ranked high in both the social and business world. Over a half-century ago, in 1836, he became a resident of Louisa County, and during that time made many warm friends. He witnessed the growth and development, and aided in the work of transformation which changed the once wild and uncultivated prairie, over which the deer roamed, into well-cultivated farms and beautiful homes. He took great interest in the promotion of any enterprise which tended to benefit the public, and his influence was always exerted for the cause of right. Mrs. Wilson was again married in 1881, becoming the wife of Thomas Huffman, of this county, and one child has been born to them, Edna. Mrs. Huffman is still living on the old homestead, where she owns 300 acres of land. She is a woman highly esteemed in the community where she resides, and is respected by all for her many excellencies of character.



JAMES McCRAY, one of the early settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa, was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1806, and when a young lad went with his parents to Fayette County, Ind., settling near Connersville, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in a log school-house. He was there married, becoming the husband of Miss Mary Harlan, who was born in Union County,

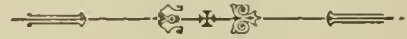
Ind., in 1809, and is a distant relative of Senator Harlan. The young couple began their domestic life in the Hoosier State, where they resided until the fall of 1852, and then removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling in Yellow Springs Township, where Mr. McCray purchased land and commenced farming.

To our subject and his wife were born thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity: Columbus, who is living in Louisa County; Robinson, who is located at Monmouth, Ill.; Philander, whose home is in Osceola, Polk Co., Neb., was a soldier in the late war, and served in the 2d Iowa Cavalry; Olive, of Des Moines County, is the widow of John Tall; Samarimus, the deceased wife of Leander Lee; James B. and Byron were twins; the former served in the 20th Iowa Infantry, and is now living on the old homestead, while Byron died in 1853. Miriam, who is single, is living in Fairfield, Iowa; Elzada was the wife of Capt. Roberts, who served as Captain of Company K of the 30th Iowa Regiment, but was later promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, died in 1866; Addison, who served in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, is now living in Montgomery, this State; Lenora is the wife of Thomas Bell, a soldier of Company K, 14th Iowa Infantry, now engaged in merchandising in Fairfield, Iowa; Francilia wedded Daniel Shepherd, now residing in Montgomery County; and Marinda, wife of John H. Mickey, died in Polk County, Neb. Politically, Mr. McCray was a staunch Democrat, and he and his wife were ranked among the highly respected people of Des Moines County.

Columbus McCray, a farmer of Louisa County, residing in Wapello Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., in 1829, and is a son of James and Mary (Harlan) McCray. In 1852 he came with his parents to Iowa, locating in Des Moines County, and in 1857 was united in marriage with May E. Vaughn, daughter of Dr. J. B. Vaughn, one of the early settlers of this county. Mr. McCray, after his marriage, settled on various farms in the county, but has resided at his present place of residence for twelve years. By this union five children have been born: Ferdinand D., who is now living in Dakota; John B., a resident of Junction City, Kan., married Miss Calista A. Barton; Vir-

ginia I. is the wife of David L. Morris, of Des Moines County, Iowa; James E. and Franklin II. are at home.

Mr. McCray has witnessed almost the entire growth of both Des Moines and Louisa Counties. On his arrival in the State Morning Sun consisted of a few cabins, and the beautiful farms were then wild, uncultivated prairie lands; neither were there any railroads at that time, and wagons were the only means of transportation. Since 1852 he has been identified with the growth and progress of this region, and has done all in his power to aid in its advancement. In his political views Mr. McCray is a Democrat.



WILLIAM S. MILLER, one of the leading farmers of Elliott Township, residing on section 35, was born in St. Louis County, Mo., Feb. 11, 1847, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Smith) Miller, both natives of Germany, the mother of Darmstadt. In 1834, when only fourteen years of age, Adam Miller emigrated to this country, and two years later, the lady who afterward became his wife also sailed for America. He settled in St. Louis County, Mo., where he engaged in farming until his removal to Franklin, Lee Co., Iowa, afterward, in 1853, to Des Moines County. He purchased a farm in Union Township, the latter county, and there continues to reside. He is a well-educated man, was a teacher for several years, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. Politically, he is a stalwart Republican, and an earnest supporter of the principles of that party.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed upon his father's farm, and his education was received in the common schools. On the 1st of August, 1871, Mr. Miller led to the marriage altar Miss Harriet A. Creighton, a daughter of W. H. Creighton, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm near the city of Burlington, comprising eighty acres, forty of which Mr. Miller had purchased, the remainder having been given him by his father. They made that their home for two

years, and then in the fall of 1873 they removed to Louisa County, locating upon a part of the W. H. Creighton estate, situated on section 35, Elliott Township. Mr. Miller now owns 158 acres of land, which is finely improved, and everything about the place denotes the thrift and enterprise of the owner.

To our subject and his estimable wife have been born seven children: William A., Abner Hedges; Martha Elizabeth, who died at the age of five years; Anna Sarah; Arthur Jonas, who died in infancy; Robert Joseph and Iona Levia. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which they are active workers. In the Sunday-school work he takes special interest. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held various township offices, having also been a member of the School Board. He is held in high esteem by all who know him.



HN. MATTHEWS, Esq., a farmer residing in Jefferson Township, was born in Louisa County, Aug. 17, 1842, and is a son of Solomon B. and Emily (Brass) Matthews, who were natives of Ohio. The father was a carpenter and millwright by trade, and followed that occupation through life. The paternal grandfather was Daniel Matthews, who was of German descent, and a pioneer of Geauga County, Ohio, where Solomon helped to develop a farm. In 1836, when a young man, he emigrated to Louisa County, settling in Port Louisa Township, where he purchased land, and then bought a sawmill at Harrison, which he operated for a number of years. He later moved to Toolsboro, where he built a saw and grist mill, continuing its operation until 1849. At that time, equipped with an ox-team, he made an overland journey across the plains to California, where he remained until 1852, engaged in mining, and was reasonably successful. In that year he returned to Iowa by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and again operated the mill at Toolsboro until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1852, at the age of thirty-three years. His widow survived him many

years, her death occurring in 1884, when sixty years of age. Mr. Matthews was an honorable, upright citizen, resolute in his undertakings and strong in his convictions. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were the parents of two children, both of whom are living: Hiram N., the subject of this sketch; and Homer A., who is now residing in the village of Toolsboro.

Our subject was reared upon his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools. He remained at home with his mother until he was about twenty years of age, but in November, 1862, enlisted in the late war as a member of Company C, 1st Missouri Engineers, and was attached to the 17th Army Corps, serving two years. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, where he assisted in constructing canals and dams, and also at the siege of Atlanta. He received his discharge in the fall of 1864, after which he returned home and again engaged in farming.

In February, 1870, Mr. Matthews was united in marriage with Mary E. Brown, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John Brown, who was also born in that State. By this marriage four children have been born: Emily died in infancy; the living are Solomon B., Charles F. and Fannie E. Mr. Matthews has held various township offices, and is at present serving his second term as Justice of the Peace. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and casts his vote with the Republican party. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and believes in the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law. He is the owner of forty acres of land, and a member of A. M. Taylor Post, G. A. R. He is well known throughout the county, where his entire life has been spent.



JOHN RICHARDS, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 5, Columbus City Township, was born in Wales, Sept. 18, 1830, and is a son of Richard and Jane (Lewis) Richards. The parents were born, lived and died in Wales, the death of the father occurring in 1873, of the mother in 1849. The father was a farmer by

occupation, and reared a family of children, though only two emigrated to America, John and Evan; the latter is now residing in California.

Our subject grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and in 1856 he emigrated to Rock Island, Ill., and there worked at the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned in his native land, for about nine months. Removing to Coal Valley, in Rock Island County, he there also followed the same occupation until 1861, when he responded to the first call for volunteers, and enlisted in the 12th Illinois Infantry as a mechanic. Receiving his discharge at the expiration of his term, he returned to Coal Valley, making it his home for a year, when he removed to Louisa County, in 1863, and renting land, engaged in farming. His first purchase of land was made in 1874, consisting of 160 acres on section 5, Columbus City Township, where he still makes his home. To his original purchase he has added as time passed, until his farm now comprises 233 acres, which are well cultivated.

In 1861, John Richards wedded Mrs. Ann Williams, widow of Richard Williams, her maiden name having been Arthur. She is a native of Wales, and by her former marriage became the mother of two children: Rachel, wife of David O. Jones, of Clay County, Iowa; and Mary, wife of Humphrey Richards, a resident farmer of Louisa County. By the latter union four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richards: William, now living in Colorado; Jane, wife of John Paugh, of Colorado; Lewis, who is engaged in teaching; and Kate, yet at home. Politically, Mr. Richards is a Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church, while his wife is a member of the Calvinistic Church. To all enterprises for the public welfare he lends his earnest support, and is one of the representative farmers of Columbus City Township.



DR. SOLOMON DILL, deceased, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, on the 14th of May, 1825, and died at his home in Fredonia, Iowa, March 1, 1883, aged fifty-seven years, nine months and seventeen days. On the 10th of August, 1854, he was united in mar-

riage with Miss Jane Fowler, their union being celebrated at Oxford, Ohio. The following year he removed with his young bride to Iowa, locating at Toddtown, in Louisa County, where he at once began the practice of his profession, and soon secured an extensive patronage. For about three years he made that town his home, and then removed to Fredonia.

On the 17th of June, 1869, Dr. Dill was called upon to mourn the death of his beloved wife, who died leaving two children, little girls. The elder is now the wife of John Coulon, a resident of Oneida, Kan.; and the younger is the wife of A. M. Garrett. Dr. Dill was again married, Mrs. Mary Koontz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Mickey, becoming his wife, the ceremony being performed on the 29th of June, 1871. Their union was blessed with one child, Bessie, who is now seven years old.

After establishing himself at Fredonia, Dr. Dill's practice was greatly increased, extending for miles over the country in every direction. Being a strong man, possessed of the best impulses, having the welfare of suffering humanity at heart, he responded to every call, whether coming from rich or poor, in storm or sunshine, at night or day. He was an uncompromising foe to everything false and dishonest. He was a devoted husband, an indulgent father; to his friends, true, warm and constant, and to the poor, especially, he extended his fullest indulgence. In all his practice he never distressed any one to collect that which was justly his due. Tireless in industry, undergoing the ravages which this climate inflicts by constant exposure, he was stricken with paralysis. He then had to give up his night practice almost entirely, but continued faithful to those patients whom he could visit in the daytime, until November, 1882, when his steadily failing health compelled him to give that up also. Day by day he grew weaker, life slowly ebbing away, and for the last six weeks of his life was confined to his room. All that human agency could devise was done to alleviate his great suffering, and with the hope of his restoration to health, but all without avail, and on the 1st of March, 1873, his eyes were closed in the last long sleep. The funeral sermon was preached at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Saturday following his death, by the Rev. King, of

Lettsville, in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fredonia, the text being taken from the 24th chapter of Matthew: "Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." A large concourse of sympathizing friends followed the remains to the Fredonia Cemetery, where they were laid to rest.



JONATHAN HUNT, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, residing on section 22, Morning Sun Township, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in December, 1822, and is a son of Charles and Hannah (Boone) Hunt. Her father was a native of North Carolina. His mother, who was a cousin of Daniel Boone, the noted explorer, was born in Pennsylvania, but went with her parents to Kentucky in an early day, and there the years of her girlhood were passed. She then moved to Wayne County, Ind., where Mr. Hunt made her acquaintance and their marriage was celebrated. He followed farming and milling in that county, his grandfather having built the first mill there. In those early days when the savage red man was a frequent visitor, Mr. Charles Hunt, the grandfather of our subject, was forced to build a block house for defense. Four children were born to Mr. Hunt (the father of our subject) and his wife in Wayne County, namely: Sophronia, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Mary, who became the wife of Milton Gilmore, now a retired farmer of Morning Sun Township, died in 1863; our subject was the third child; and Stephen G., whose sketch appears on another page of this work.

The family remained in Indiana until the month of September, 1841, when, loading their household effects into one of the old moving wagons, so common in those days, which was drawn by three yoke of oxen, they started for Iowa, and after twenty-one days of travel crossed the river at Burlington. They located in Franklin Township, Des Moines County, where Mr. Hunt bought 120 acres of land, eighty tillable and forty acres of timber land. They resided upon that farm until March, 1844, when Mr. Hunt gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Gilmore,

and in that year came to Louisa County. A farm of 300 acres in Morning Sun Township was purchased, but the father being in delicate health, the care of the land devolved upon our subject and his brother Stephen. Hard work immediately began, the brush had to be cleared away and rail fences built. A little cabin built of logs, with a clapboard roof and a puncheon floor, had previously been built, and into this the family moved. Before his death the father was permitted to see the farm highly improved, and the orchard bearing fine fruit. His death occurred in July, 1866. He was always one of the leading men of the township, and politically was a supporter of the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, after which time he cast his vote with that body. His wife was called to her final rest in May, 1871. In the death of this worthy and respected couple the county lost two of her best citizens and useful members of society.

Jonathan Hunt, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jarvis, a native of Rowan County, N. C., and a daughter of James and Ruth Jarvis, who came to Iowa in 1847.



DR. JOHN BELL, JR., now deceased, was born in Montgomery, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1820, and was a son of Dr. John Bell. He was educated in his profession at the District Medical College of Ohio, and later attended a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, from which institution he was graduated. He first engaged in the practice of his profession at Palmyra, Warren Co., Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1837, settling in Mt. Pleasant. Later he removed to Columbus City, Louisa County, and in 1844 went to Wapello, where he was one of the leading physicians and surgeons. He performed the operation of the exesion of a bar of lead from the stomach of L. W. Bates, at Wapello, Jan. 3, 1854. The lead had been swallowed on Christmas Day, 1853, and was removed in the presence of Drs. I. M. Robinson, T. G. Taylor, John Cleaves, J. H. Graham, Crawford and Thomas S. Bell; of that number only two are yet living, Dr. Graham

and Dr. Bell. At that day the operation was considered an extraordinary feat in surgery, and is largely quoted in medical reports.

On the 27th of November, 1847, Dr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Key, and five children were born of their union: George Key, who was born March 9, 1850, and for four years served as an army surgeon, wedded Mary Taylor, and lives in Davenport; Ida Rebecca, born Jan. 2, 1851, died Aug. 29, 1853; John H., born Sept. 26, 1852, died Sept. 3, 1853; Lucius, born Dec. 23, 1854, died on the 29th of the same month. Mrs. Bell died Dec. 28, 1854. The Doctor was again married, Miss Sarah Choser becoming his wife. In 1874 he left Wapello and removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he resided until 1878, at which time he went to Texas, locating in Dallas, where he practiced his profession until his death, which occurred Feb. 4, 1888.

During the late war Dr. Bell enlisted in the service of his country, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 9th Iowa Cavalry. On account of the faithful discharge of his duties he was appointed Surgeon, Feb. 18, 1865, but was mustered out of the service on the 2d of March following. For many years the Doctor was one of the prominent residents of Wapello, Iowa. He was a skillful surgeon, ranked high in his profession, and as a citizen none were more highly respected.



JOSIAH J. ORR, an honored resident and one of the old settlers of Louisa County, now living on section 33, Union Township, was born Aug. 26, 1812, in Blount County, Tenn., and his parents, William and Mary (Walker) Orr, were also natives of that State, though of Irish descent. Our subject was reared upon a farm, and in the common schools of his native State received his education. At the age of eighteen years he went to Athens, in East Tennessee, and was apprenticed to the saddler's trade, where he served a term of three years. Having mastered his trade, he then went to Madisonville, Monroe Co., Tenn., where he embarked in the saddlery business, con-

tinuing in that line for fifteen years, when, in 1839, he was elected County Recorder of Monroe County, and served in that position for four years, proving an efficient and faithful officer. At the expiration of his term of service, in 1844, he visited Louisa County, Iowa, where he remained for a few months, and in the meantime purchased eighty acres of arable and twenty acres of timber land. Returning to his native State during the following fall, he made it his home for two years, when, in the autumn of 1848, he again visited Louisa County, remaining for a few months, and in 1851 made it his permanent place of residence. Settling on section 3, Union Township, he entered a claim of 160 acres of land, which he improved and made his home until 1882, at which time he sold his farm and moved to the town of Clifton, where he lived a retired life, and after three years removed to the home of his son-in-law, T. A. Raymond, in Union Township, where he is still living.

In 1851 Mr. Orr was united in marriage with Mrs. Margaret A. Johnston, a native of Blount County, Tenn., widow of Samuel Johnston, and a daughter of Francis Shaw, who was born in the North of Ireland. They were the parents of three children: Mary Aletha, wife of Thomas Patton, a farmer of Monroe County, Iowa; Hester Ann, who died at the age of two years; and Emma Ellen, wife of T. A. Raymond, of Union Township. In 1859 Mr. Orr was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, who died on the 31st of August, at the age of thirty-five years. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Orr belongs to the Associate Presbyterian Church. For a number of years he has held the office of Clerk in Union Township, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its supporters. Before the Civil War he strongly advocated the abolition of slavery, and is now prominent in the promotion of temperance principles, believing in the strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws of the State. After many years of labor both for himself and in the interests of the community in which he resides, he is now living a retired life.

Timothy A. Raymond, one of the enterprising, progressive farmers of Union Township, residing on section 33, is a native of New York, and a son



John Overholt-M.D.

of Henry and Lydia (Kent) Raymond. He grew to manhood on a farm, and has followed the occupation of farming through life. He now owns 150 acres of well-improved land, which pays a tribute to his care and cultivation, and everything about the place denotes industry and thrift. In the month of March, 1880, Mr. Raymond and Miss Emma Ellen Orr were united in marriage, and to them has been born a family of five children—Cora Ann, Aletha and Laura A. (twins), William A. and Emma E.



JOHAN OVERHOLT, M. D., deceased, a resident for many years of Columbus City, Iowa, was born near Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pa., Aug. 8, 1808, and was a son of William and Gertrude (Kulp) Overholt, who were also natives of that State. The paternal great-grandfather was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America in the days of the early settlement of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandmother was of English birth. On the mother's side the family was of Holland descent.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, passing his boyhood days in his native county, and receiving his primary education in the subscription schools of the neighborhood. In 1822 he removed with his parents to Medina County, Ohio, where he was educated by private instructors, and entered upon the study of medicine under a preceptor. On the 19th of January, 1836, he was united in marriage with Miss Esther Kreider, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Myers) Kreider, and a native of Millin County, Pa., born near Juniata. Eight children were born unto them, five sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters died in early childhood—Elizabeth and Emma. The living are: Mary A. is now the wife of Robert Foster, of Odebolt, Sac Co., Iowa; Daniel W., who married Miss Isabella Latta, is a prominent physician of Columbus Junction; Jennie is the wife of Dr. I. M. Smith, of Columbus City Township; Elinor resides at home; Edward became the husband of Miss Lucy Colville, and resides at Columbus City, and

Charles, who wedded Ella Eisenhart, is living at Sheldon, Iowa.

About 1842 Dr. Overholt moved to Wooster, Ohio, where he began the practice of medicine. In 1847-18 he attended the Botanical Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, being graduated from that institution, his diploma bearing date July 8, 1848. He continued in the practice of his profession at Wooster, when, prompted by an enterprising spirit, and wishing to better his condition and widen his field of usefulness, he removed with his family to Iowa, stopping for the winter in Des Moines County. In the following spring they moved to Louisa County, and settled upon a farm which he purchased about five miles west of Columbus City. On this farm he remained until the spring of 1865, giving his time alternately to the improvement of his farm and the practice of his profession. He then removed to Columbus City, where he devoted his entire time to the practice of medicine, until his death, which occurred Oct. 9, 1888. For this calling he was qualified as many in the profession are not. Strictly temperate in all things, a man of sound judgment, a good nurse, kind, gentle and patient; pre-eminently a reformer, his whole nature tempered by a Christian spirit, he grew in favor with the people, who soon gave him an extensive practice. By hard study and patient application he won a reputation that did not pass unnoticed. He was often referred to as authority by the leading practitioners of his school of medicine, the physio-medical. In Prof. Kost's work on "Materia Medica," and Dr. W. H. Cook's "Dispensatory," he is often quoted as authority.

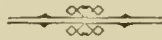
Mrs. Overholt, who for many years was a consistent member of the Christian Church, and a devoted wife and mother, was called from this earth on the 21st of October, 1884. The Doctor was also a member of that church, as are also his two daughters. Dr. Overholt was a Christian gentleman of the highest order, and was a pillar in the Church of Christ. He took his Christianity with him into every walk of life where he was called to go. In business, in the sick room, in the chamber of death, and in all matters of religion, the Word of God was his judge. With an unswerving faith he looked forward, with a hope that served as an

anchor to his spirit, to the sweet "by-and-by," to the final consummation of all things.

In political sentiment during his early life Dr. Overholt was a Whig, and cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1836, and again in 1840. On the formation of the Republican party he identified himself with that organization, and was ever afterward a faithful adherent to its principles. As a neighbor and citizen, he was always liberal, public-spirited, and just to everyone. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-one years, and though for some months previous to his decease in feeble health, he possessed his mental faculties in full vigor, and was cheerful and hopeful to the last.

Dr. Overholt lived through an eventful epoch in the world's history, and witnessed more wonderful strides made in science and invention than were dreamed of in his youth by the most visionary philosopher. Being a close observer of men and events, he acquired a varied fund of information. The causes of education and religion found in him a true friend, and in his death the church lost one of its strongest supporters, and a brother whose counsel will be sorely missed; society lost one of its time-tried members, and the children were bereft of a devoted Christian father, whose example falls upon them as a choice legacy more precious than the richest earthly treasures.

The readers of this ALBUM will be pleased with the fine portrait of the Doctor given on an accompanying page.



WILLIAM J. CUBIT, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 36, Morning Sun Township, was born in Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., Jan. 4, 1840, and is a son of William and Rosanna (Huston) Cubit, both of whom were natives of County Antrim, Ireland. In 1833 they bade good-by to their native land, and emigrated to America, settling in Rush County, Ind., where the father purchased a tract of land, and made his home for about five years, when he removed to Monroe County, Ind., where all their children were born. Mrs. J. T. Hensleigh, of Morn-

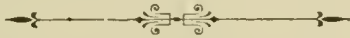
ing Sun Township, and our subject, are the only children of the family now living. While in Monroe County, Ind., the mother and four children were stricken down, the death of all five occurring within six weeks of one another.

In the year 1854 William Cubit with his children, W. J. and Barbara J., left Monroe County, becoming residents of Des Moines County, Iowa, settling upon a farm which adjoins the land of our subject, the two farms being divided by the county line. The farm which Mr. Cubit purchased consisted of 120 acres. After coming to Iowa he was again united in marriage, with Mrs. Sarah Robins, who had one child by her former marriage. After becoming a resident of Des Moines County Mr. Cubit bought and improved a number of farms. A thorough business man, he was very successful, and received the highest respect of both acquaintances and friends. He was a consistent member of the Covenanter Church, and his death took place about the year 1884.

Our subject began his school days in his native county in Indiana, but came with his father at the age of fourteen to Iowa, where he finished his education in the High School at Morning Sun. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-six years of age, when, on the 21st of December, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Hensleigh, a native of Indiana County, Pa. Six children graced this union, four of whom are yet living—William A., May A., Rosanna E. and Emma V. In 1883 Mr. Cubit was called upon to mourn the death of his wife. He was again united in marriage, Mrs. H. C. Welling, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, becoming his wife.

Mr. Cubit is the owner of one of the best farms in Louisa County, consisting of 240 acres, twenty of which is timber land, and the remainder being under the highest cultivation. In connection with his farming interests Mr. Cubit has for the past twenty years been buying and shipping cattle. He has a fine herd of Short-horn cattle, and probably no one in the county has shipped more than he. Plain, honest and unassuming in manner, he wins the confidence of all with whom he has either business or social relations. He pays the highest price for cattle, and his business is constantly on the

increase. Mr. Cubit is one of the leading and representative men of the county. In all social, educational or moral interests, he is an earnest advocate, and in the support of the church none are more liberal than our subject. Since the organization of the Covenanter Church at Morning Sun, to which he and his wife belong, he has held the office of Deacon, and his aid and influence are ever given for the advancement of the cause. Though many times solicited to accept public office, he has steadily refused, much preferring the quiet of home life. Mr. Cubit is a temperance man to the fullest extent of the word, having never even used tobacco in any form, and for the suppression of the liquor traffic he gives freely of his time and means. In politics he is a Republican.



STEPHEN G. HUNT, a prominent farmer residing on section 22, Morning Sun Township, became a resident of Louisa County in 1844. As with others, he was forced to endure the trials and privations incident to pioneer life, but has lived to see the time when Louisa County furnishes every convenience to her inhabitants. He was born in Wayne County, Ind., Aug. 27, 1824, and is a son of Charles and Hannah (Boone) Hunt, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of Pennsylvania. She was a cousin of Daniel Boone, the explorer of "the dark and bloody ground," and her family moved to Kentucky in a very early day. Charles Hunt and his wife were also pioneers of Indiana, settling in Wayne County, where Stephen was born and received his education. In 1841 they removed to Iowa, settling in Franklin Township, Des Moines County, where they remained until 1844, when Mr. Hunt purchased 300 acres of land in Morning Sun Township, upon which our subject now resides. The life of Stephen Hunt has always been that of a farmer. His father being in delicate health, the care of the farm and of the family early devolved upon him, but although quite young he discharged his duties faithfully and well. On the 5th of July, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine N. Curran, who was born in Carroll County,

Md., Jan. 18, 1833, and who is a daughter of Francis and Mary M. (Dell) Curran, who were also pioneers of Louisa County, of 1837.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hunt took possession of the old home farm, where they have since resided. Nine children came to grace their home, six of whom are still living: Milton G., who wedded Miss Margaret E. Hamilton, a native of this county, is engaged in farming in Canaan Township, Henry Co., Iowa; Sarah is the wife of D. D. Hamilton, a resident farmer of Morning Sun Township; John C., whose home is in Osborne City, Kan.; William P., who now has charge of the home farm; Mary F., wife of John T. Kenyon, a farmer of Canaan Township, Henry Co., Iowa; Sophronia A., yet residing with her parents; and three children who died in infancy complete the number.

Mr. Hunt has ever been one of the leading citizens of Louisa County, has always taken an active interest in her public affairs, and is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party. He has given his children all good common-school educations, such as will fit them for the practical duties of this life. To each one of his daughters he has given a 30-acre tract of land, and to his son in Henry County he gave a farm of 160 acres in Kansas, and still has 130 acres of land in his home farm. His liberality to his children is but an example of his entire life; and his honesty and integrity, his willingness to help those in need, and his kindness and sympathy to those in distress, have won for him the confidence of the community and the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.



JOHN MORGAN, deceased, a pioneer of Louisa County, was born in 1796, in North Wales, where he was united in marriage with Catherine Evans, also a native of that country. They reared a family of four children: Elizabeth, deceased wife of John Rees, of Columbus City Township; Ann, wife of E. J. Davis, of Clifton, Iowa; John M., a resident farmer of Columbus City Township; and Evan, who is also engaged in farming in Columbus City Township. For eight years previous to his emigration to Amer-

ica Mr. Morgan was the proprietor of a store in Pennal, North Wales, his stock being general merchandise. In 1844, accompanied by his wife and children, he set sail for America, landing at New York, where for six months he resided near the city of Utica. At the expiration of that time he removed to Licking County, Ohio, remaining there about a year, and then came to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1845, settling upon a farm in Columbus City Township, where he lived until his death. He purchased forty acres of raw, uncultivated land, upon which he built a small log cabin, and there lived in true pioneer style. This farm was situated on section 5, and at the time of his death comprised 120 acres of well-cultivated land.

In August, 1883, Mr. Morgan departed this life. His wife had died many years previously, in 1864. They were both members of the Congregational Church, and active workers in their Master's vineyard. In political affairs Mr. Morgan took great interest, and cast his vote with the Republican party, of which he was a staunch supporter. Though conservative, when once his mind was made up that he was in the wrong he was always ready to change his opinions and acknowledge his error, and his honesty and kindness of heart won for him an enviable place in the hearts of the people among whom his lot was cast.



HENRY A. JOHNSTON, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 34, Morning Sun Township, Louisa County, was born in Beaver County, Pa., Jan. 20, 1827, and is a son of James and Mary (Aleorn) Johnston, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ireland. To them were born six children, four of whom are yet living: James, Jr., is a farmer in Beaver County, Pa.; O. P. resides in Dexter, Iowa; J. M. makes his home in Des Moines, Iowa, and our subject.

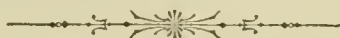
Henry A. Johnston received his early education in his native county and there remained until 1839, when the family removed to near Indianapolis, Ind., settling upon a farm. The father was a dry-goods merchant in the then village of Indianapolis, but

his residence there was only of short duration. They removed to that county in April, 1839, and the following August the father was laid to his rest. His wife then made her home with her son J. M. until her death, which occurred in 1883.

On the 26th of December, 1850, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage, in Beaver County, Pa., with Eliza J. Potts, a native of Allegheny City, and a daughter of David and Mary (Patterson) Potts, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Emigrating to America they settled in Allegheny City, Pa., which was then but a very small village, containing only twelve small cabins. There the parents, who were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, departed this life. Mr. Potts was a High Constable of the village, and one of its prominent citizens. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Johnston remained in Beaver County until 1853, when they removed to Scioto County, Ohio, purchasing a farm of 200 acres, but four years later they sold the land in that county and came to Morning Sun, Iowa, where they rented a farm adjoining the town and there remained until he bought the farm on section 34. It had no improvements except a small cabin, but the work of cultivation immediately began, and by the united efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston they have eighty acres finely cultivated.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston has been blessed with seven children, four sons and three daughters: Robert O., who was a practical druggist and a most promising young man, was the eldest of the family, but death visited that happy home and took him from its midst. For many years he was a teacher in the schools of the county, and for his services the very highest prices were paid. He was a most excellent young man, and his death, which occurred Oct. 6, 1881, at the age of twenty-nine years, six months and three days, was sincerely mourned by many friends. Albert and Almira (twins) were next in order of birth, and the former wedded Alice Harris, and is now engaged in farming in Otoe County, Neb.; the latter is the wife of Frederick Sefton, a resident of Chicago, Ill. Harry resides at home; Edwin S., now a resident of Burlington, is a graduate of the Agricultural College of Ames, Iowa, and is a veterinary surgeon; Alice is engaged in

teaching, and Hattie May is a teacher of music, residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have given their children all good educations, thereby fitting them for useful and honorable positions in life. The parents are both members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Johnston has held various offices. He has also held various official positions of the township, and has been a member of the School Board for about twenty-seven years. He is now President of the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Johnston has a fine farm and makes a specialty of raising Holstein cattle. He has been one of the leading men of the township, has always taken an active part in its public enterprises, and as a citizen none stand higher. In politics he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.



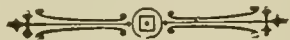
DANIEL McCAUGHAN, M. D., a leading physician of Louisa County, Iowa, living in Morning Sun, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, Jan. 29, 1829, and is a son of Daniel and Jennie (Craig) McCaughan, who were natives of Scotland. His father engaged in merchandising in Ireland, but in 1834 left that country, and emigrated to America, locating in Preble County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming for two years, and then removed to Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind. Mr. and Mrs. McCaughan were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are yet living: Samuel, the eldest one of the family, died in Philadelphia, in 1885; Mary was the wife of Daniel Kilpatrick, and both died in Des Moines County, Iowa; Nancy, widow of James Huston, is living in Olathe, Kan.; Charles resides in Monroe County, Ind.; Susan, whose home is in Monroe County, Ind., is the widow of Robert McMillen; Alexander died in Indiana in 1845, just as he was entering the senior year of his collegiate course; Hannah is the wife of W. J. Moore, of Monroe County, Ind.; William J., who enlisted and served during the late Rebellion, is now living in Kansas; Dr. Daniel is the next in order of birth, and James, the youngest of the family, lives in Superior, Neb. Two died in infancy. The mother of these children died in Monroe County, Ind., Jan. 5, 1856, and

after the death of his wife Mr. McCaughan removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying Feb. 5, 1857. He and his wife were both members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church many years, and were honest, industrious people, who were highly respected.

The Doctor grew to manhood in Monroe County, Ind., and received his literary education in the common schools and the University of that State. Entering the office of Dr. David Maxwell, a prominent physician of Monroe County, he there began the study of his chosen profession, remaining in that office for two years. In the meantime he taught school in order to procure the means to finish his education. He attended the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, being graduated in the class of '56. Hearing of the openings for young men in the West, he decided to cast his lot with the early settlers of Iowa, and emigrated to this State, but as his capital was very limited, being only \$5, he could not decide whether to locate in the city of Burlington or in Morning Sun, but thinking it cheaper to live in a smaller place, his decision was made for the latter, where he has since continued to reside. In the month of May he reached his future home, and paid \$2.50 to get a sign painted. He now had but \$2.50 remaining, which he expended for a pair of shoes, bought of J. C. Brown, and his capital was exhausted. The energy which characterized his efforts to secure an education did not fail him now, and his capability as a physician was soon acknowledged by a liberal and well-merited patronage. For the past thirty-two years he has been a resident of Morning Sun, and one of the leading physicians of Louisa County. He is a member of the county, the district and the State Medical Societies, and is ranked among the leading men of his profession.

On the 5th of May, 1857, in Morning Sun, the marriage of Dr. McCaughan and Miss M. E. Montgomery was celebrated. The lady is a daughter of James and Susan (Black) Montgomery, who removed from Adams County, Ohio, to Louisa County in the fall of 1856. By their union there are five living children: Alma, the eldest child, is the widow of R. O. Johnston, and is engaged in teaching at Amboy, Ind.; Susie I. and J. Zwingle were

graduated at the Indiana University in 1885; Susie I. is now Mrs. Henry Pursell, and resides at Bloomington, Ind.; J. Zwingle is a professor in the Amboy Academy, of Amboy, Ind.; Lena A. and Anna I. are at home with their parents. The Doctor and all his family are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

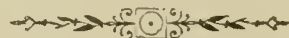


GEORGE BOULTON, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 19, Columbus City Township, was born in England, May 9, 1830, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Mucket) Boulton. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are yet living: Edmund, the eldest, born Feb. 6, 1813, is deceased; William, born March 26, 1816, is now residing in Allen County, Ind.; Thomas, born Sept. 1, 1817, died in 1864; Elizabeth, born Feb. 12, 1819, is now the wife of George Dorsy, of Allen County, Ind.; Henry, born Jan. 14, 1821, is located in Allen County, Ind.; John, born Jan. 16, 1824, is a resident of Kansas; Joseph, born June 5, 1825, is living in Allen County, Ind.; and George, of our sketch, completes the number. In the month of May, 1837, the family left their native land and emigrated to America, locating in Erie County, Ohio, where the father purchased a small farm. He there remained until 1850, when, selling out, he removed to Allen County, Ind., where he again engaged in farming. He there resided until his death, which occurred March 20, 1863. He was born Dec. 8, 1788. His wife, who was born Aug. 26, 1784, died Oct. 25, 1864. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were true and devoted Christians.

The education of our subject was received in the common schools of Erie County, Ohio, where he remained until 1852. He engaged in farming in that State until 1854, when he decided to cast his lot with the settlers of Iowa, and on the 4th of March reached Wapello. The first year after his arrival in the State he was employed in a warehouse, and for two or three years was employed by the month as a farm hand. On the 21st of October, 1856, Mr. Boulton led to the marriage altar Miss

Elizabeth Blanchard, who was born Sept. 27, 1836, in New York, and is a daughter of Timothy Blanchard, whose history is given in the sketch of James Blanchard on another page of this work. In the meantime Mr. Boulton had purchased eighty acres of land on section 18, Columbus City Township, and in 1860 built upon it a small log cabin into which the family moved. He immediately began the improvement of the land, and now owns ninety-five acres under a high state of cultivation, which has been obtained by his own industry and enterprise. A comfortable residence has been erected, and all the buildings necessary to a well-regulated farm constructed. Mr. Boulton began life without financial aid, but with a determination to succeed he labored long and well, until he now has a comfortable property. Politically, he is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He has lived in the county for almost forty-five years, during which time he has gained the respect and esteem of the entire community.

To Mr. and Mrs. Boulton have been born eight children: Mary E., born Aug. 4, 1857, is now the wife of William Cassabaum, a farmer of Columbus City Township; William T., born Aug. 20, 1859, is at home; Abigail C., born April 9, 1862, is the wife of George Hanft, of Columbus Junction; John E., born May 27, 1864; George L., Aug. 4, 1866; Weston, Sept. 30, 1869; Edith M., April 13, 1876; and Carrie, July 21, 1879.



ROBERT H. ORR, a retired farmer now residing in Columbus City, is an honored pioneer of Louisa County, of 1843. He was born in Blount County, Tenn., April 8, 1817, and is a son of William and Mary (Walker) Orr. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and both parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. Robert was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in 1843, as before stated, came to the Territory of Iowa, settling in Louisa County, though the following year he returned to his native State, where, on the 13th of July, 1848, he wedded Miss Nancy A. Johnston, a daughter of Francis H. and Jane (Ferguson)

Johnston, who were natives of Tennessee, but of Scotch-Irish origin. Mr. and Mrs. Orr have five children now living: William, who married Euphemia Baird, resides in Union Township, Louisa County; Alice is at home; Francis N. became the husband of Fannie Gillin, and lives in Union Township; Elizabeth and Charles H. yet reside with their parents. One daughter, Mary, who was the wife of T. L. Baird, died at the age of twenty-one; a son, Robert H., died when sixteen years of age; and five other children died in infancy.

In 1851 Mr. Orr returned to Washington County, Iowa, settling in Crawford Township, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1864, at which time he took up his residence in Union Township, Louisa County, there making his home until 1885, when he removed to Columbus City. He still owns 160 acres of farming land in Union Township, besides four lots in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Orr and their daughters are members of the Associate Presbyterian Church. He has been prominently identified with that organization, in Columbus City, and is one of the few who have stood by the original church after the union. He has always been a consistent Christian, earnest in the discharge of every duty, both public and private, and enjoys the highest respect of the community in which he lives. He is a Republican in politics, and has voted with that party since its organization.



ARON KEMP, a farmer of Port Louisa Township, and a son of William and Hester (Goodwin) Kemp, was born April 24, 1843, in Fayette County, Ohio. In 1855 he came with his parents to Louisa County, Iowa, where he has since resided. His marriage with Martha J. House was celebrated Dec. 7, 1865. Mrs. Kemp is a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob House, who was born in Hamilton County, that State. Seven children have graced the union of this worthy couple, and with the exception of one all are living: Clarence, Marilla H., Olive M., Elizabeth J., Harley O. and Edwin O. Ella Myr-

tle is now deceased. Mr. Kemp is a member of the Church of God. He is the owner of eighty acres of land in Port Louisa Township, is a systematic and progressive farmer, and is highly esteemed throughout the community.

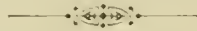


GW. HALL, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, Iowa, now residing on section 12, Union Township, was born in North Carolina on the 27th of September, 1828. The family is originally of English descent, the paternal grandfather being a native of England. The grandfather, Abraham Hall, was born in Pennsylvania, and served with credit during the Revolutionary War. The parents of our subject, Alva and Mary (Moore) Hall, were both natives of North Carolina, and with their family emigrated to Indiana about 1834, settling in Union County. The same year the death of the father occurred. Mrs. Hall afterward became the wife of David Flack, and in 1839 removed to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Columbus City Township, where her death occurred July 25, 1886, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

Our subject came to this county with his mother and step-father in 1839. He remained at home until 1856, and his education was received in the common schools. On leaving home he was united in marriage with Caroline Flack, who was born in Union County, Ind., and is a daughter of John Flack, who was also a native of that State. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm on section 12, Union Township. Mr. Hall purchasing eighty-four acres of land, then in a wild and unimproved state, but he immediately began its cultivation, and has since added to his original purchase until his farm now comprises 425 broad acres, which pay a golden tribute to his care and improvement. He also owns some town property in Morning Sun. In connection with his farming interests he engages quite extensively in stock-raising. In the month of February, 1887, he purchased of Barnett Brothers the Norman Percheron stallion "Josephus," which was imported in 1884. This fine stallion he keeps at his barn in Columbus

Junction during the springtime, and at Cairo during the fall months. He also owns a half-breed Clydesdale stallion, which he keeps at his home on Short Creek.

Politically, Mr. Hall is a Republican, and one of the stalwart supporters of the principles of that party. He has held various township offices of trust, is now a Trustee of Union Township, and for the past twenty-seven years has served either as Assessor or Trustee, which is a splendid testimonial of the confidence in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. For almost half a century he has been a resident of Louisa County, has witnessed its transformation from a wild, uncultivated prairie to a land of fertility, has aided in its development, and has taken an active part in its upbuilding. Since the earliest times he has been identified with its history, and is well known and respected throughout the county.

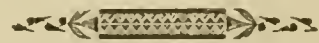


HARRIS HOWEY, M. D., a pioneer physician, of Louisa County, was born in Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 3, 1817, received a liberal education, and was graduated from Geneva Medical College in the class of '37. He went to Illinois in 1839 and began the practice of medicine at New Boston, Mercer County, but finding that his business lay principally west of the Mississippi River, he moved to Wapello in the spring of 1841, and soon built up an extensive practice. On the 17th of August, 1863, he was commissioned surgeon of the 20th Iowa Infantry, and was in active service with his regiment until March, 1865, when he was forced to resign on account of physical disabilities. On his return from the war he was incapacitated for pursuing the practice of his profession by continued poor health. In 1870 he engaged in farming in Marshall Township and continued to reside there until 1879, when he returned to Wapello and engaged in the drug business, which he has carried on continuously since. He was appointed examining surgeon for pension applicants in 1865, and held that position for several years. In 1873 he was appointed United States Gauger, and served in that capacity until 1874.

Dr. Howey was united in marriage, March 20,

1844, with Miss Sarah J. Marshall, daughter of Joshua Marshall, one of the early and prominent pioneers of Louisa County. Mrs. Howey was born in Wellsburg, Va., and came to this county with her parents in 1840. She died in November, 1881, leaving four children, three sons and a daughter: Virginia is the wife of Edward D. Ingersoll, of Yellow Springs Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa; Thomas M. married Miss Virginia Cody, and is engaged in music merchandise at Wapello; Frank married Miss Rosa Crawford, and is associated with the wholesale drug house of R. W. Crawford & Co., of Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Charles, the youngest member of the family, is an engineer on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad.

Dr. Howey was a Whig in political sentiment in early life, and joined the Republican party at its organization. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of Wapello Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., was one of the first members of Louisa Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., and is a member of A. M. Taylor Post No. 153, G. A. R., of Wapello. Dr. Howey has passed nearly a half-century as a resident of Louisa County, and is widely and favorably known to a large circle of acquaintances. In the pioneer days of this region he had a most extensive practice, his professional rides carrying him far and near, when during the earlier years of his residence here roads and bridges were almost an unknown quantity. He has never resumed practice since his army experience, but has fully recovered his health, and devotes his attention to the management of his drug-store.



GEORGE W. HILL, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 19, Elm Grove Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, was born in Perry County, Ohio, on the 3d of April, 1851. His parents, Adam and Martha M. (Green) Hill, were also natives of the Buckeye State, and their sketch appears on another page of this work. George received his education in the common schools of Louisa County, and also attended the Grand View Academy for one term. He was reared to farm life, remaining under the parental roof until



SAMUEL CRAIGER.

the 10th of October, 1876, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Fannie M. Bemis, a daughter of A. F. and Rachel (Smith) Bemis, who are now residents of the city of Des Moines. Two children graced their union—Ethel and Fannie. On the 9th of April, 1879, Mr. Hill was called upon to mourn the death of his wife. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady beloved by all for her many excellencies of character. On the 2d of February, 1882, Mr. Hill was again married, becoming the husband of Mrs. Bemis, the widow of Albert E. Bemis, whose maiden name was Alice M. Wells. Her parents were Lemuel and Ursula (Denham) Wells. By the second union three children have been born—Edith, Sophia M. and Walter Howard.

In 1877 Mr. Hill removed to his present farm, situated on section 19, Elm Grove Township, where he now owns 195 acres of fine land under a high state of cultivation. It is watered with a never-failing spring, and all improvements necessary to a model farm have been made. Energetic, systematic and progressive, Mr. Hill is one of the leading young farmers of the county, and in the management of his business displays much ability. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which organization he is an active and indefatigable worker. He has served as Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has also held the office of Church Steward. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens with various township offices of trust, and in political sentiments is a Democrat. He is held in high esteem throughout the community in which he resides, and with his family holds a high position in the social world.

SAMUEL CRAIGER, a retired farmer now residing on section 12, Oakland Township, was born in New Jersey in 1826, and was the fourth in a family of seven children, who were born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Acor) Craiger, the father a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Pennsylvania. Jacob Craiger was a shoemaker by trade, and in 1848 left his native State, removing to Peoria County, Ill., settling in

Elmwood Township, where he engaged in farming. He there bought a partly improved farm, and immediately began its cultivation, making it his home until his death, which occurred in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in 1862, when seventy-two years of age.

Our subject grew to manhood on a farm, and under the instructions of his father learned the shoemaker's trade. In the spring of 1853 he came to Louisa County, Iowa, and the following fall entered 240 acres of land. Many improvements have since been made, the farm is now highly cultivated, and comprises 450 acres. This land he now rents, as he has retired from active life. It is pleasantly situated about three-fourths of a mile from Conesville, and eight miles from Columbus Junction. Mr. Craiger takes great interest in political affairs, and votes with the Democratic party. He has never been an office-seeker, but twice was elected and served as Road Commissioner. He has witnessed many changes since his arrival in this county, has seen the wild prairies transformed into beautiful homes and farms, and the iron track of the locomotive take the place of the Indian trail. Mr. Craiger has always remained single, and his permanent home is on section 12, Oakland Township. It affords us pleasure to present a portrait of Mr. Craiger in connection with this brief sketch of his life.

JOHIN R. GARDNER, proprietor of a restaurant, bakery, ice-cream parlors and railway depot lunch counter at Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born at Columbus City, Louisa County, April 19, 1817, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Richardson) Gardner. His father was a native of County Derry, Ireland, born in 1811, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, landing in Canada. At an early day in the settlement of Iowa he came to this State and located at Burlington, where he resided until 1815, when he came to Louisa County and settled in Columbus City. Mr. Gardner was a carpenter by trade, and was employed in that occupation until 1855, when he engaged in hotel-keeping, as proprietor of the Cot-

tage House of Columbus City. He continued in that business until his death, which occurred Feb. 21, 1863. Mrs. Gardner survives her husband, and still resides at Columbus City. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and enjoys the highest respect of all who know her. Mr. Gardner was also a consistent member of the same church, and was an earnest Republican in politics. During the late war he was an enthusiastic patriot, and although past fifty years of age, was very anxious to enter the army, but was prevented from leaving home by the poor health of his wife.

John R., Jr., was educated in the public schools and made his home in Columbus City until 1871, when he came to Columbus Junction, and after serving some time as an employe at the depot restaurant, bought out the business in January, 1873, since which time he has kept the lunch counter at the depot, covering a period of sixteen years. In March, 1885, he purchased the bakery and restaurant of Mrs. Young, on North Front street, and had the misfortune to be burned out April 18, 1887, but the following fall he built a brick building, and is now doing a fine business. (See chapter on Columbus Junction under business heading.)



MYERS JARVIS, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 35, Morning Sun Township, was born in Union County, Ind., Oct. 22, 1825, and is a son of James and Ruth (Stallions) Jarvis. The father was born in Maryland, though reared in North Carolina, and came to this county in 1817, where the death of both parents occurred.

The educational advantages of our subject were very limited, he only being permitted to attend the common schools of his native county. At the age of nine years he commenced working upon a farm, which occupation he has followed throughout his entire life. In 1847 he became a resident of Louisa County, and is still living in the house which he built upon his arrival. He purchased 160 acres of prairie and forty acres of timber land in Morning Sun Township, and then went to the timber and cut the trees for the cabin. He hired a man with

a horse sawmill to saw the logs, and erected a house 16x26 feet, which still serves as his home, though it has been greatly enlarged. The land which he purchased was a wild and unbroken prairie, and he ran the first furrow, breaking every bit of the whole farm, with the exception of twenty acres which he hired done. He also cut the rails for the fences, having at the end of the first winter split 3,000 rails.

On the 27th of November, 1851, Mr. Jarvis was united in marriage with Miss Jane Blair, daughter of W. P. Blair, one of the oldest settlers of Louisa County. She is a native of Tennessee, and was born about the year 1829. This worthy couple are the parents of eight children: Ruth, who became the wife of Samuel Stephens, a farmer of Clark County, Mo.; Miranda, who wedded Levi Wolfe, a resident farmer of Morning Sun Township; James A. became the husband of Flora E. Kirk, and is also engaged in farming in Morning Sun Township; William J., a farmer of the same township; Zadok H., Myers, John W. and Samuel, all of whom are at home. With one exception all of Mr. Jarvis' children have settled near him, and as one by one they have left the parental roof he has provided them with good homes. To his first purchase of land he has added, until with what he has given to his children he had a total of about 1,000 acres, all of which was finely cultivated land. Upon his home farm he has one of the finest barns in the State, being 66x100 feet, with a basement nine feet high under the entire building. The barn from the floor to the cone inside is forty-eight feet, and has a capacity for 300 tons of hay, granaries for 1,500 bushels of oats, 1,600 bushels of corn, and with stabling for 100 head of cattle and forty-five head of horses. The cost of the building was about \$5,500, and in its erection were used 200 perch of stone, 2,600 pounds of nails, and about 100,000 shingles. In the barn he also has all the necessary machinery for unloading hay. His horses are of the best Clyde and Norman stock, his cattle are Short-horn, and his hogs Poland-China.

When about to commence farming for himself Mr. Jarvis had to borrow money to purchase a second horse with which to begin work. Thus starting in life with nothing but a determination

to make his way, he has, by his energy, enterprise and good management, which are among his chief characteristics, made his life a success and become one of the wealthy farmers of the county. To Mrs. Jarvis, too, is due much credit, for while her husband was clearing away the brush she was either attending to the stock, milking the cows or running the old spinning-wheel, by which she wove the cloth for the family. The first tax paid by Mr. Jarvis was about \$3, but he now pays about \$400. Mr. Jarvis has always given liberally of his means to the upbuilding of the county. In his political views he is a strong advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. For over forty years he has been a resident of Louisa County, Iowa. Great changes have taken place since then. Where once stood the wigwam of the Indians now is the home of civilized and Christian people, or perchance a church or school-house. Where the hazel brush once grew so thick that a person could hardly force a passage through it, are now waving fields of grain or beautiful orchards. In the work which transformed the country almost as if by magic, Mr. Jarvis was an earnest and willing helper, and as a pioneer and a citizen he deserves and receives the esteem of the people of Louisa County.

JOHNS CRAWFORD, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 18, Morning Sun Township. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1816, and is a son of William and Sarah (Foraker) Crawford, the father a native of Ireland, and the mother of Pennsylvania, though born of German parentage. William Crawford was born in 1777, and in 1798, when twenty-one years of age, emigrated to America, locating in Harrison County, Ohio, where he entered 160 acres of land. He there became acquainted with and wedded Sarah Foraker, and in that county their children were all born. In connection with his farming interests Mr. Crawford engaged in school-teaching, in which he was quite successful. A fine scholar, and a man of prominence and influence, he was held in high esteem in the community where he resided, and his death occurred about 1849.

His wife had been called to her final rest several years previously. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church, and active workers in the interests of that organization. To them were born nine children, three of whom died in infancy, while the others grew to manhood and womanhood: Rosanna, who is now eighty years of age, makes her home with her brother William, in Morning Sun Township; James, who was a successful physician, both in his native county and in Louisa County, died Feb. 10, 1888; Jane is the widow of John Wilson, of Noble County, Ohio; John is the third in order of birth; William is a resident farmer of Morning Sun Township. After the death of his first wife William Crawford married Miss Duncan. To them were born two children: Robert, now a farmer in Morning Sun Township; and Mary Elizabeth, who wedded Mr. Strahl, of Ohio.

Our subject attended the common schools of his native State, and was reared to farm life. He remained at home until the age of thirty-six, having charge of the home farm, as his other brothers had left the parental roof. After the death of his father he had exclusive management until the settling up of the estate, when he came to Louisa County, in 1852, and entered 160 acres of land in Morning Sun Township. Remaining upon that farm for only a short time, he then sold, and purchased eighty acres on section 18, Morning Sun Township. This was raw prairie land with no improvements, not even being fenced.

Thinking it not good for man to live alone, Mr. Crawford wedded Miss Mary J. Blue, who was born in Lycoming County, Pa., Dec. 20, 1827, and is a daughter of Aaron and Anna (Brugler) Blue. Mr. and Mrs. Blue were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, only two of that number now living: Mrs. Crawford, and David, a resident of Sylvania, Ohio. The parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania, found at the home of our subject and his wife a happy home for themselves during their old age. The mother died July 2, 1871, from a cancer, and the father on the 1st of December, 1884.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Crawford made their home for two years upon the farm

where William C. now resides, but during that time erected the residence which has since been their home. To them have been born three children: Sarah M., who has qualified herself for a teacher, and is also a natural artist, for though never having taken lessons in the art of painting, her work compares favorably with those who have made it a study; William B. is at home; and Anna M. died Nov. 5, 1870, at the age of fourteen months and eleven days. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have given their children good educations, and with them are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which the husband holds the office of Elder. He has always taken an active part in the promotion of the church interests, and politically, advocates the principles of the Republican party. In 1840 he cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison, under whom his father served in the War of 1812, and in 1888 cast his vote for the grandson, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the candidate for the country's highest office on the Republican ticket.

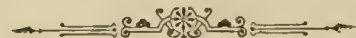


DP. VAN HORN, a leading farmer of Columbus City Township, residing on section 19, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1842, and is a son of John and Jane (Mathers) Van Horn. His father was born in Bucks County, Pa., of German descent, while his mother was a native of Ohio, born of Scotch-Irish parentage. Until fifteen years of age John Van Horn remained in his native State, but at that age removed with his parents to Miami County, Ohio, where he was subsequently united in marriage with Jane Mathers. They continued to reside in Miami County until 1858, when they removed to Mason County, Ill. Although a stonemason by trade Mr. Van Horn engaged in farming, and in Mason County owned a farm of 1,100 acres, of which he had the entire control. He possessed good business ability, and farming was to him a successful occupation. A man of influence, he was held in high esteem in the community where he lived. For a number of years previous to his death, which occurred June 27, 1886, at the age of sixty-nine years, he was President of the First National Bank of

Mason County. The mother is still living, and resides in Mason City, Ill.

Our subject was reared upon a farm and received his education in the common schools. Remaining under the parental roof until the age of twenty, he then enlisted, July 18, 1862, in the War for the Union, becoming a member of Company K, 85th Illinois Infantry. For three years he served in defense of the stars and stripes, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River, the entire Atlanta campaign, the celebrated march to the sea and the battle of Bentonville.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Van Horn returned to his home in Mason County, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Louisa County, Iowa, locating on section 19, Columbus City Township, where he owns a farm of 350 acres, comprising part of the finest farming land in the district. He has it under a fine state of cultivation, and also owns 100 acres in Illinois. On the 23d of January, 1869, he was united in marriage with Sadie Bailey, who was born in Vermont, and is a daughter of Col. J. P. and Mary A. (Hall) Bailey, of Ainsworth, Iowa, both of whom are natives of the Green Mountain State. By their union two children have been born, a daughter and son—Effie and Frank. Mrs. Van Horn is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a most estimable lady. In his political views he is a Republican, and one of the stalwart supporters of the principles of that party. In connection with his farming interests Mr. Van Horn also engages quite extensively in stock-raising. He ranks among the best citizens in Louisa County, and as a neighbor and friend has won the confidence and good-will of the people of the community.



EVAN E. DAVIS, a farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 8, Columbus City Township, is a native of Wales, and is a son of Evan Davis, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. Our subject was reared upon a farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1850 he crossed the Atlantic, and landed in the country which was henceforth to be

his home. Remaining for a short time in the State of New York, he then went to Ohio, and in 1852 came to Louisa County, where he engaged in breaking prairie and threshing until 1860. He then made his first purchase of land, consisting of eighty acres on section 8, Columbus City Township, which was then in a wild, unimproved state. Upon that farm he still lives, though he has added to his original purchase until he is now the owner of 640 acres of arable land and thirty acres of timber land.

In 1861 Mr. Davis was married, becoming the husband of Mary Davis, who was born in Wales, and is a daughter of Henry Davis, of Henry County, Iowa. They are the parents of seven living children: Elizabeth Frances, wife of Thomas Hughes, of Elm Grove Township; Robert Edward, Henry, Joseph, Sarah, Sem and Ida May, at home. Mr. Davis and his wife are members of the Calvinistic Church, of which he is an Elder. He takes an active part in both the church and Sunday-school work, and is an ardent supporter of temperance principles. In his political views he is a Republican, and has held various township offices. Commencing life a poor boy, he has by hard labor and close attention to business gained a comfortable competency, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. On all matters of general interest he is well informed, and toward the local enterprises he is ever ready to lend a helping hand. With the exception of three months spent in visiting his native land, and a visit to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, his life has been spent in Louisa County since 1852.



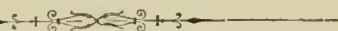
G W. REICHLEY, a dealer in grain and stock, of Letts, was born in 1828, in Perry County, Ohio, and is the third in a family of twelve children born to Conrad and Mary (Hoy) Reichley, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father, accompanied by his family, removed to Ohio at an early day, and during his residence in that State always resided upon one farm. He served as a soldier of the War of 1812 under Gen. Harrison,

and his death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The mother had departed this life some years before.

Our subject grew to manhood upon a farm in his native State, and there received his education in the district schools. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Catherine Brookhart, who was born in Ohio, and is a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Tate) Brookhart, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was a mechanic by trade, and in 1854 emigrated to Muscatine County, Iowa, settling upon a farm, where he passed the remainder of his days. After their marriage the young couple came directly to Iowa, locating in Muscatine County on a farm, but on the 15th of August, 1862, Mr. Reichley left his home to enlist in the service of his country, becoming a member of Company F, 35th Iowa Infantry. He was mustered in at Muscatine, and engaged in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, the Red River campaign, and the battle of Nashville. While aiding in the construction of a bridge at Springfield, Mo., he had his leg shattered by a piece of iron that fell on him. He received his discharge April 6, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., and after the close of the war returned to Muscatine County, where he engaged in farming until 1876, and then removed to Letts, since which time he has been dealing in grain and stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Reichley are the parents of eight children: Joseph is married, and resides at Estherville, Iowa, where he is in the employ of the Burlington & Cedar Rapids Railroad; George is a machinist of Horton, Kan.; Elmer is working on a farm; Maggie is the wife of Rev. Charles Blanchard, pastor of the Christian Church; Millie is living at home, and has been one of the teachers in the public schools of Letts; Laura, now Mrs. Runyon, resides in Letts; Lizzie, deceased wife of Joseph Meeker, of Muscatine County; and Sarah, who died in 1881, at the age of nineteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Reichley are members of the United Brethren Church, while he belongs to the G. A. R., in which he holds the position of Adjutant, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W., serving as Recorder of his lodge. He has always taken an active part in political affairs, is a supporter of the

Republican party, has served as Constable for about eight years, held the office of Marshal, was a member of the Town Council, and is now Justice of the Peace. He does all in his power to secure good educational advantages to the community, and is one of the respected citizens of Letts.



LOUIS M. SAMSON, a leading farmer and stock-raiser, and one of the well-to-do citizens of Louisa County, residing on section 20, Elm Grove Township, was born on the 26th of October, 1843, in Caledonia County, Vt. His parents were Francis and Louisa (Cummings) Samson, the former a native of Canada, and the latter of Connecticut. When about sixteen years of age the father removed to Caledonia County, where he became acquainted with and wedded Louisa Cummings. To them were born six children: Martha A., wife of Wilson Dougherty, of Washington County, Iowa; Henry F., also a resident of that county; Owen L., who is engaged in farming in Louisa County, and Louis M. Two died in infancy. In 1856, accompanied by his family, Mr. Samson removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1881, and his wife died in 1876. They were both members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Our subject attended school in his native State until the age of twelve years, when he came to this county. He next attended Howe's Academy at Mt. Pleasant, after which he went to Chicago, being graduated from the Easton Commercial College of that city in 1866. On the 27th of April, 1871, he was united in marriage with Rebecca J. Dill, who was born in Armstrong County, Pa., and is a daughter of Richard Dill, who is now residing in Eskridge, Kan. Her mother died in 1886, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Samson three children have been born: Arthur A., Etta L. and Tirzah E., all yet at home.

Mr. Sampson made his first purchase of land on section 20, Elm Grove Township, where he still continues to reside. The land was then but partially cultivated, and upon it was only a small house 16x20 feet. The little cabin has since been

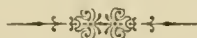
replaced by a nice home, good barns have been built, and waving fields of grain now take the place of the wild prairie. To the original purchase Mr. Samson has added from time to time until he now owns 280 acres of fine land, all highly cultivated. He and his wife and eldest child, Arthur A., are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Wyman, Iowa, of which he is one of the Elders, and they spare neither time nor money in the advancement of its interests and the cause of Christianity. Their influence is ever given toward the right, and their religious zeal is only equaled by their efforts to advance the temperance reform. Mr. Samson is a member of the State, the District and the County Temperance Alliance, in which organization he holds the office of Treasurer, while Mrs. Samson belongs to the W. C. T. U. of Wyman, and is also one of the officers of the County Union. She is also a member of the Missionary Society. Ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need, they have by their upright and Christian lives won the confidence and love of the entire community, and hold an enviable place in the hearts of their many friends. Honored and respected citizens, their sketch deserves a prominent place in the history of the county which has been their home for many long years.



JOSEPH DAVIS, a representative farmer of Columbus City Township, residing on section 6, was born in North Wales in 1844, and his parents, Evan H. and Elizabeth (Evans) Davis, were also born in the same country. In 1852 the father, who was a farmer, emigrated to America in company with his family, and took up his residence in Louisa County, Iowa, where he bought a partially improved farm of 200 acres on section 6, Columbus City Township. He immediately began the cultivation of this land, and made it his home until his death, Jan. 9, 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife died several years previously, in 1864. They reared a family of eight children: H. E., who died in November, 1880; Evan E., who lives in Columbus City Township; John S., who died in May, 1886; Ed E., who was

a soldier of the 25th Iowa Infantry, is now engaged in farming in Elm Grove Township; Robert, who enlisted in Company F, 25th Iowa Infantry, died while in the service at Black River, near Vicksburg, in 1863; Elizabeth is the wife of William V. Davis; Joseph is the next in order of birth; Catherine is the wife of Edward D. Williams, of Columbus City Township. The parents of this family were both members of the Welsh Calvinistic Church. Mr. Davis was a self-made man financially, having gained all he had by his own efforts, and his life may well be taken as an example by those who receive no pecuniary aid when starting out in life.

In 1852, when a lad, our subject came to Louisa County with his parents, and here grew to manhood. He was married in 1874, becoming the husband of Elizabeth J. Jones, a native of New York, and a daughter of Lewis and Mary (Davis) Jones, who were born in Wales. They have a family of eight children—Edith J., Evan L., Thomas C., Whitfield, Edward M., Mary Elizabeth, Clara and Maggie May. The family circle is yet unbroken, and the children are with their parents. Mr. Davis and his wife are members of the Calvinistic Church, while in his political views he is an advocate of the Republican party, and is now serving on the School Board. His business is general farming, and he is the owner of 240 acres, comprising a part of the best farming district in the county. He has a handsome residence, and all other buildings necessary to the model farm of the nineteenth century, and his work is done systematically and in the best possible manner. Mr. Davis is numbered among the early settlers of Louisa County, and we are pleased to record his sketch in the volume of its history.



BARTON M. JONES, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 23, Elm Grove Township, is one of the settlers of Louisa County of 1853. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1829, and is a son of Abraham and Mary (Hayes) Jones, who were also natives of the Buckeye State. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom grew to

man and womanhood, though only four are yet living: Daniel; Nancy, wife of Lewis Skeel, a farmer of Putnam County, Ill.; Maria, who became the wife of William Wilson, a farmer, banker, and leading citizen of Bureau County, Ill.; and lastly, Barton M.

In 1831 the family removed from Ohio to Bureau County, Ill., where the father engaged in farming, which was his occupation through life. He was one of the honored pioneers of that county, and he and his wife, who were active workers in the vineyard of their Master, were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The death of Mr. Jones occurred in 1858, Mrs. Jones surviving until 1883, when she too departed this life, both dying in Bureau County.

Our subject received a limited education in the common schools of Bureau County, but was only allowed to attend during the winter months, as his services were needed at home during the summer. At the age of twenty-one he left the parental roof and began threshing, which occupation he followed a year, and in 1851 rented a farm, beginning life for himself in the vocation which he has since followed. He was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Enyart, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 10, 1831, and is a daughter of John L. and Margaret (Hughes) Enyart, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They are yet living and reside in Princeton, Ill., the father now being eighty-one years of age, the mother seventy-nine. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Jones was blessed with eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Mary E., who was born in Bureau County; Marian E., who became the wife of F. C. Buffington, a farmer of Elm Grove Township; Lewis A., a minister of the Evangelical Church; Daniel W., a farmer of Elm Grove Township, who married Almeda Bew; James H., who wedded Miss Sophrona Mickey, is a farmer of Elm Grove Township; and Marshall E., yet at home.

In 1853, accompanied by their eldest child, Mr. and Mrs. Jones came to Louisa County, reaching their destination in the month of November. He purchased a farm of 180 acres, but not liking the location he sold most of the land and bought a tract of 120 acres on section 23, Elm Grove Town-

ship, upon which was a small frame building, 14x18 feet, into which the family moved. In that little cabin all of the children were born with the exception of Mary. The land was then in a wild, uncultivated state, but under the management of Mr. Jones it has been developed into a beautiful farm. The many trees which now throw their welcoming shade about the happy home, and the long line of hedge fences, were planted by him. The original farm has been increased until he now owns 315 acres, on sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, Elm Grove Township.

Mr. Jones endured all the hardships and trials which come to those who make homes in a new country in both Illinois and Iowa, and his labors have now received their reward, he being one of the well-to-do farmers of the vicinity. He is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought or desired public office, much preferring to give his entire attention to his farming interests. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church, in which they are active workers, and their honest Christian lives have won them the highest esteem of all. Mr. Jones was living in Illinois during the trying times of the Black Hawk War, and often during the early years of his residence in that State he was compelled to flee to a fort to avoid the attacks of the savage red men. It was necessary that two should work together in the fields in order to better defend themselves, and the settlers had to be constantly on the alert for fear of the treachery of the Indians.



JOHAN T. MARTIN, a representative farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 5, Marshall Township, was born Dec. 20, 1810, in Somerset County, Md., and is a son of Jehu and Letitia (Irvin) Martin. He was of English and Scotch descent on his father's side. When but three years of age, his father removed to Kentucky, and in 1816 became a resident of Pickaway County, Ohio, where our subject received his education in the common schools and lived for fifteen years. In 1831 John Martin was united in marriage with Mary A. Colbert, a native of Somerset County,

Md. He engaged in farming in Pickaway County, and there two of the children were born: Evaline, who is now a resident of Illinois, and Eliza, wife of Joseph Graham, a farmer in Cowley County, Kan. In 1839 Mr. Martin removed to Fountain County, Ind., where two other children were born, John and Rachel, who are now deceased. The family remained in Indiana until 1850, when they became residents of Louisa County, Iowa. Mr. M. first rented a farm from the late Henry Churchman, a gentleman of his acquaintance in Indiana. In the month of June after their arrival the excellent wife of our subject was called to her last rest. She was a member of the Covenantor Church, a most loving wife and tender mother, and her death was mourned by a large circle of friends. On the 27th of January, 1851, Mr. Martin was again married, Miss Catherine Cummings being the lady of his choice. She was born in County Donegal, Ireland, Feb. 28, 1823, and is a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (McElheney) Cummings, who were also natives of the same county, and emigrated to America in 1837, locating in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., where they resided until 1840, and then came to Louisa County, settling on section 6, Marshall Township. Here they lived until the death of the mother, which occurred Aug. 14, 1851, after which Mr. Cummings made his home with our subject and his wife until his death, in 1873.

By this union five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin: Margaret J., wife of Scott Hewitt, a resident farmer of Morning Sun Township; Thomas H., who wedded Susan Higbee; Letitia, wife of H. C. Hamilton, a resident of Taylor County, Iowa; John L., who is living in Marshall Township, where he is engaged in farming, and Sarah Mary, wife of William Hewitt, also a farmer of Taylor County, Iowa. In 1853 Mr. Martin purchased 160 acres of land. At that time he was quite sick, and so his neighbors gathered in and erected a log cabin, into which the family moved, and at once began the labor and hardships which come to all who make homes in the new country. During the fall of that year Mr. Martin broke twenty acres of land, and the following spring put in his first crop of corn. His purchase consisted



yours Truly
John H. Nichols

of a soldier's claim, which he supposed comprised 160 acres, but it was found that there was only 150 acres. Since that time he has added other lands until he now has 200 acres, all under a fine state of cultivation, and fifty-four acres of timber land. When Mr. Martin came to this county his capital consisted of an old wagon, a team and \$15 in money, but with a determination to succeed and make for himself a home in the then new country, he at once set to work, and now has a comfortable competence. In his political views Mr. Martin is very liberal, but casts his ballot with the Democratic party. He and his wife have given their children good common-school educations, such as would fit them for the practical duties of this life, and as they left the parental roof furnished to each a good home. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Covenantor Church, and are ranked among the highly respected people of Louisa County.



JOHIN H. NICHOLS, residing on section 31, Marshall Township, is one of the prominent farmers of Louisa County. The family name was formerly spelled by some of his ancestors, Nicolls, but has long since been changed to the present mode of spelling. John was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., Aug. 1, 1821, and is a son of Robert and Rebecca (Baldrige) Nichols, the former born Oct. 13, 1791, and the latter Nov. 22, 1797. They were also natives of Pennsylvania, and in Westmoreland County reared a family of eight children: Joseph B., born Aug. 4, 1818, is a real-estate agent of Ft. Scott, Kan.; Anna M., born Dec. 28, 1816, died at the home of our subject, Aug. 5, 1888; John H.; Margaret E., born Nov. 1, 1823, is the wife of Joseph S. Benton, a farmer of Labette County, Mo.; George S., born April 3, 1826, died July 22, 1881; William T. B., born Nov. 4, 1828, died Feb. 23, 1885; Rebecca J., born May 31, 1837, is now making her home with our subject.

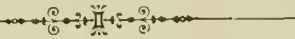
John attended the schools of his native county and there received a good knowledge of the common branches. In his youth he learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which he followed for

about a year, and afterward engaged in farming. In 1841 Joseph B. Nichols made a trip to Louisa County to look up a location, and being pleased with the country sent back a favorable reply, so the following year the father, accompanied by his family, started for Iowa. Reaching his destination in 1842, he purchased eighty acres of land on section 31, Marshall Township, where the family has since continued to reside. It continued to be his home until his death, which occurred Aug. 1, 1868. The mother, too, died on the old homestead, March 4, 1879, and both were for many years members of the Presbyterian Church. They were ever active workers in the cause of their Master, and were honored and respected citizens of the county. They early trained their children in the teaching of the Bible, and with the exception of one, all were members of the church to which the parents belonged. William united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On account of the failing health of his father, John was placed in charge of the home farm, having full control, and well did he manage and care for its interests. He proved himself to be a practical and systematic farmer, possessing good business ability. His youngest sister still resides with him. On coming to Iowa when it was yet a Territory, he entered a claim of forty acres, which was the foundation of his present valuable farm. From time to time he has added to his original possessions, buying the old homestead of forty acres, and also purchasing other lands, until he now owns 477 acres in Marshall Township. He has improved and cultivated his farm until it is considered one of the best in Louisa County, and from his home residence, which is situated on a rise of ground, one can look for miles over the broad and beautiful acres of waving grain. At the time of Mr. Nichols' arrival in the county, the broad fields, which yield a bounteous tribute to the care and cultivation of the owner, were wild and unbroken prairie, the country was but sparsely settled, there being but three or four small cabins on what is now known as the Iowa City Road, through the county, and bands of Indians were frequently seen passing and repassing the cabins. Mr. Nichols has not only witnessed, but been a participant in the changes which have

transformed the county into a land of abundance and prosperity. Every enterprise for the social, educational and religious advancement, has received his earnest support. He has held several offices of trust in Marshall Township, and has served as Trustee of the Oakland Presbyterian Church. During the forty-six years of his residence in the county, he has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact, and as a citizen and honored pioneer, he receives universal respect.

We present in connection with this sketch a portrait of this highly esteemed gentleman.



JOHN R. MICKEY, deceased. Among the honored pioneers of Louisa County, who deserve especial mention in this volume, is John R. Mickey. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1812, and went when a small lad to Richland County, Ohio, with his parents, and there received his education in the common schools. In that county he formed the acquaintance of Miss Sarah Wasson, and when he was but nineteen years of age they were united in marriage. She was a native of Richland County, and there one child was born to them, Mary, Oct. 23, 1832, who is now the wife of Robert C. Dryden, a prominent citizen of Louisa County, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. She was about six months old when the parents left Ohio and settled in Peoria County, Ill., where they remained for two years. Another child was there born to them, John M., April 20, 1834, and is now a farmer of Henry County, Iowa. About the spring of 1835 the family removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, locating in Pleasant Grove Township, where Mr. Mickey entered a small farm, upon which they resided until 1837. One child graced their union in Des Moines County, Isaac, who was born Oct. 11, 1835. In 1837 Mr. Mickey settled permanently in Louisa County, entering a farm on what is now section 26, Morning Sun Township, though after two years he traded it for 212 acres on the same section, known as the James Gothrop farm.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mickey

in Louisa County: Joshua, born March 17, 1838, died May 1, 1876; Robert, born May 31, 1840, is now engaged in farming in Marion County, Kan.; Peter C., born Jan. 20, 1842, died in Oregon, April 11, 1887; Thomas C., born Jan. 22, 1844, is a blacksmith in Shelby, Shelby Co., Iowa; Joseph W., born March 24, 1846, is now engaged in farming in Marion County, Kan. James D., born March 20, 1848, is also a resident farmer of Marion County, Kan.

On the 3d of October, 1849, John R. Mickey, the pioneer, was called to his final home. He was a man who always identified himself with any enterprise for the advancement of the community where he resided. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and took great interest in its growth and advancement. He aided largely in its support and was an earnest worker for the cause. The death of Mr. Mickey was felt throughout the county, for his honesty, his kindness to those in need, and his plain, unassuming life had won for him many friends.

Mrs. Mickey was again united in marriage, with David T. Blake, and to them were born two children: David C., May 29, 1852, and Hiram D., May 13, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Blake are now living in Marion County, Kan. He is a member of the Baptist Church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist. While they were residents of Louisa County they received the highest respect of the community.



JOHN D. GUINN, a retired farmer, residing at Columbus Junction, was born in Washington County, in Eastern Tennessee, March 18, 1821, and is a son of Thomas and Jennie (Duncan) Guinn. His father was born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent, though reared in Tennessee, of which State his mother was a native, though she, too, was of Scotch-Irish origin. John received his education in the common schools, and was reared to farm life. On the 1st of April, 1847, in his native county, his union with Eliza Duncan was celebrated. She is a native of Washington County, born June 9, 1823, and is a daughter of James and Sarah (Hunt) Duncan. Of their union

eight children have been born, five sons and three daughters, and six are now living: Sarah Jane, who was the wife of James W. Brooks, died Aug. 16, 1887, leaving two children, namely: Mollie, wife of H. Carter, of Avoca, Neb., and Hattie, who lives in Appanoose County, Iowa. Robert E. became the husband of Alice Surbaugh, and lives in Wayne County, Iowa; Thomas J. wedded Emma McDaniels, and is also residing in Wayne County, Iowa; Mary A. is the wife of W. M. Gibbs, of Hebron, Ind.; J. Carter is single, and lives in Woodbury County, Iowa; Rachel T. died at the age of two years and nine months; Joseph D. and John M., both unmarried, live with their brother Carter in Mobile, Woodbury Co., Iowa.

Mr. Guinn is one of the early settlers of Louisa County, having settled in Columbus City Township, near Columbus City, in October, 1851. After a year's residence there he removed to a farm five miles north, now in Union Township, and engaged in the cultivation of his land for thirteen years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Oregon Township, Washington County, where he engaged in farming until March 1, 1887, and then returned to Columbus Junction, where he had previously resided for a year. He still owns his improved farm in Washington County of 240 acres, and while living there he served as President of the School Board in Oregon Township for several terms. Politically, Mr. Guinn is an old-line Democrat, and socially, is a Free Mason. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church, and rank high in the social world.

NATHAN METZGER, a prominent and influential farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 34, Elm Grove Township, was born in Monroe County, Pa., May 20, 1840, and is a son of Joseph and Susanna (France) Metzger, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. To them was born a family of nine children, six of whom are yet living: Casper, a resident farmer of Monroe County, Pa.; Rudolph, who is engaged in farming in Elm Grove Township; Israel, a farmer of Sedgwick County, Kan.; Isbon, whose sketch ap-

pears elsewhere in this volume; Mary, wife of Emanuel Marsh, who is engaged in farming upon the old homestead in Monroe County, Pa. The father passed his entire life in his native State, dying in Monroe County, in 1874. His wife survived him until 1885, when she too was called to her final rest. Both parents were devoted members of the Lutheran Church, and were earnest workers for the advancement of its interest. Mr. Metzger was a staunch supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party, and although of a rather reserved nature, had many warm friends in Monroe County, where he was one of the well-to-do farmers and ranked among the highly respected citizens.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of his native State, and his whole life has been spent in farming. He remained under the parental roof until Sept. 3, 1863, when his marriage with Miss Sally A. Fellenser was celebrated. She was also a native of Monroe County, born Dec. 9, 1840, and is a daughter of John P. and Hannah (Clinker) Fellenser, both of whom were also natives of the Keystone State. In 1868 the young couple bade good-by to their many friends and removed to Louisa County, Iowa. Mr. Metzger here purchasing 320 acres of raw land on section 33, Elm Grove Township. He at once began its cultivation and improvement, which, having been carried steadily forward, has developed the wild prairie into one of the finest farms in Louisa County. His home indeed is a thing of beauty. He has had erected an excellent residence, and his barns and out-buildings are all models of convenience. A fine hedge fence of 1,150 rods, nicely trimmed, divides the farm into 20, 30 and 40 acre fields. The stock is all of the best grades, and a never-failing spring supplies the farm with water. On coming to Louisa County Mr. Metzger was in limited circumstances, his cash capital consisting only of about \$500, which he invested in wild, uncultivated land. From this small beginning his property has increased until he is now the owner of 480 broad acres of prairie land and seventeen acres of timber land, which have been secured through his own efforts of industry and economy.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Metzger nine chil-

dren have been born: Salona, who wedded Edward Gipple, a farmer of Audubon County, Iowa; Matilda, wife of Ura Beauchan, a farmer of Washington County, Iowa; Lydia Ellen, who married Frank Chamberlain; Jacob, who is at home; Sarah who died at the age of two and a half years; Simon, David, Levi and Edward, who are yet residing with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger are members of the Evangelical Church. He takes an active part in promoting all church and educational interests, and has held various township offices of trust. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and is numbered among the highly honored citizens of the county.



ALEXANDER M. M. DORNON, proprietor of the *Morning Sun Herald*, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1858. His parents, Samuel and Ann (Steele) Dornon, were born in Europe, of Scotch and Irish parentage, and came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia. Mr. Dornon was a shoemaker by trade, which occupation he followed for a livelihood. In 1859, with his family, he removed to New Alexandria, Westmoreland County. He was the parent of three sons and three daughters, five of whom are living: Rachel, widow of David Reynolds, of Philadelphia; Joseph, who was a soldier in the late Rebellion, enlisting in the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and serving with honor throughout the war, is now a resident of San Francisco, Cal.; Jane is now deceased; Robert is a resident of New Alexandria, Pa.; Mary, wife of Robert Pollock, also of that State; and our subject. Mrs. Dornon died in Westmoreland County, in the year 1860, but her husband is still living.

Our subject remained at home until fifteen years of age, when he started out to fight life's battle. His early education being limited, he made up his mind that it was the thing necessary for success, and being in limited circumstances, he was obliged to work to pay his way through the New Alexandria and Blairsville Academies. Having now gained sufficient education to teach, he secured a school, and engaged in that profession during the winter

until he had money enough to enter Geneva College, of Ohio, where he remained until his senior year. After leaving college he made teaching his profession. In 1881 he came to Iowa, teaching school near Newton, Jasper County, and the following year came to Louisa County, having charge of the Morning Sun Academy two years. He then went to Mediapolis, Des Moines County, where he was employed as Principal of the High School for four years, and then purchased the *Morning Sun Herald*, which under his management has become a bright and spiey sheet. Politically, Mr. Dornon is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, and is well fitted for the avocation he has chosen.

On the 10th of June, 1885, Mr. Dornon was united in marriage with a schoolmate of his of Geneva College, Miss Maggie A. Gunn, a daughter of Walter and Mary Gunn, and a native of Kenton, Ohio. One child has graced this union, Joe W. Mr. and Mrs. Dornon are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Morning Sun, and during their short residence have made many warm friends.

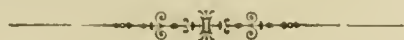


KIRK LATTA, the senior member of the firm of Latta & McElhinney, proprietors and publishers of the *Morning Sun News*, is a native of Bourbon County, Kan., where he was born Aug. 19, 1866. He is the eldest son of J. P. and Sophia (Passmore) Latta, who are both natives of Perry County, Ohio. They emigrated to Kansas in 1865, and after a residence of ten years there removed to Morning Sun, Iowa, where they have since continued to reside.

Our subject received a liberal education in the High School of Morning Sun, after which he learned the printer's trade, at which he worked in various towns in Iowa and Illinois, until he assisted in establishing the *News* of this city.

On the 4th of October, 1888, Mr. Latta was united in marriage with Miss Eva Upson, a daughter of Horace Upson, of Morning Sun, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. In politics Mr.

Latta has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is energetic and enterprising, and one of Morning Sun's rising young business men.



LIEUT. ELIAS G. JACKSON, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 32, Elm Grove Township, was born May 25, 1828, in Randolph County, Ind., and is a son of Joseph and Phœbe (Cox) Jackson, the former a native of Stokes County, N. C., born Aug. 23, 1804, and the latter of Montgomery County, Ohio, born April 19, 1807. They were united in marriage in 1827, in Randolph County, Ind., where Joseph Jackson followed the occupation of farming. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Samuel Jackson, served during the Revolutionary War, while James Jackson, an uncle, fought in the War of 1812, and was under the command of Gen. Hull when he surrendered to the British at Detroit. In every war of our country the Jackson family has been represented, in all of which, as soldiers, they proved efficient and faithful.

In 1856 Joseph Jackson, accompanied by his family, came to Louisa County, Iowa, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 25, 1858. His wife is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-two, and makes her home with our subject. They were the parents of nine children, the four eldest being born in Randolph County, Ind., two in Wayne, one in Delaware, and the two youngest in Tippecanoe County. Elias, our subject, is the eldest; John H. is a farmer in Franklin County, Kan.; Reuben C., who served in the 11th Iowa Infantry, is now a railroad builder and contractor of Kansas; Jesse S., who was a member of the 11th Iowa Infantry, is now living in Kansas City; Elizabeth A. is the wife of Henry Martain, a farmer of Keokuk County, Iowa; Sarah Jane wedded Evan Crawford, of Coffee County, Kan.; Henrietta is the wife of Henry W. Snider, a soldier of the 5th Iowa Infantry, now engaged in farming in Jasper County, Ind.; Joseph J., who was also a member of the 11th Infantry, resides in Nevada; Abner J., a blacksmith by trade, is now

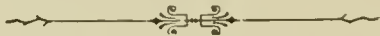
living in Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject received his education in a subscription school in his native county, which was taught in a log house, and there resided until 1852, since which time he has made his home in Louisa County. He was compelled to leave his native State on account of ill-health, but his family resided there until 1856, when, having determined to make this his future home, he returned and brought them to Louisa County. He was united in marriage, Nov. 13, 1853, with Miss Margaret Beauchamp, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, May 20, 1827, and is a daughter of John and Nancy (Wilson) Beauchamp, who were of French descent. By their union six children have been born: Magdalene, who became the wife of William Hewitt, is now deceased; Margaret F. is the wife of William I. Huston, a farmer of Elm Grove Township; Albert is at home; Oletha wedded John Sickafoose, who is engaged in farming; Martha is the wife of George Spangler, of Henry County, Iowa, and Fred, who is at home.

In 1854 Mr. Jackson purchased 120 acres of land on section 32, Elm Grove Township, and upon that farm all his children were born and grew to maturity. Beginning life in Louisa County in very limited circumstances, he, by hard labor, with good management and economy, gained a comfortable competency, gave each of his children good educations, and as they left the parental roof aided them in establishing in business for themselves. When the Rebellion broke out Mr. J. responded to his country's call for volunteers, enlisting in the 11th Iowa Infantry for three years' service, as a member of Company F. Upon the organization of the company he was elected Sergeant, filling the office creditably and well. In 1863 he was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant, holding that office at the time of his discharge. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, including those of Shiloh, Corinth and Iuka, and was with Grant when he started to meet Gen. Sherman at Vicksburg. On the way the regiment was under fire for several days, and finally had to retreat, but at length reached Vicksburg, where it participated in the siege. Mr. Jackson then engaged in the siege

of Jackson, Miss., and was with the gallant regiment from 1861 until August, 1863, when, on account of failing eyesight, he was obliged to resign and return to his home. Brave and faithful, he fought earnestly to preserve the Union, suffering the trials and hardships of war uncomplainingly, and was honorably discharged after two years' service.

Returning to his home, Lieut. Jackson there remained until 1864, when he made a trip to the West, reaching home again in 1865, after which he once more turned his attention to farming. He makes a specialty of raising fine horses, and to him is due much credit for the fine grade of stock to be found in this part of the State. For the past few years he has retired from active life, and is now living upon the fruits of his former labors. In his political sentiments he is a Republican, and is deeply interested in the success and welfare of that party, being an earnest advocate of its principles. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the G. A. R., belonging to the post at Winfield, while religiously, he is a member of the Christian Church. He is numbered among Louisa County's most honored citizens, who have aided in her growth and prosperity, and his sketch deserves a prominent place in her history.



GEORGE W. HOOK, one of the leading farmers of Louisa County, residing on section 15, Jefferson Township, and apioneer of 1837, is a native of Augusta County, Va., born in 1825. His parents, Elisha and Jane (Forsythe) Hook, were also natives of Virginia, the father being of Irish and Scotch ancestry. He was engaged in farming in his native State, and in 1835 emigrated to Dayton, Ind., where he remained for two years. In the spring of 1837 the family came to Louisa County, settling in Toolsboro, where Mr. Hook entered into partnership with W. L. Toole, and also entered a claim of eighty acres of land. He lived in Jefferson Township until his death, which occurred in 1851, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife, who was born in 1792, and was a most estimable lady, was called to her final home in

1850. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and had a family of seven children, three of whom are now living—our subject, Mrs. Jane Maleroy, and William B., who now resides in Mitchell County, Kan. Elisha Hook was one of the influential and progressive citizens of Louisa County, and was highly respected by all.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, and came to this county in 1837 with his parents. He received his education in the district schools, and remained under the parental roof until the age of twenty-two, when he left home and engaged as a salesman in a general merchandising store at Yellow Springs, Iowa, for a year. At the expiration of that time he went to Iowa City and clerked until the spring of 1850, when, equipped with an ox-team, he started across the plains to California, in company with Lorenzo Harman and Willard Maleroy. He remained in California until the fall of 1853, engaging in mining and in mercantile business, in which he was quite successful. In that year he returned to Louisa County, purchasing 306 acres of land on sections 14 and 15, Jefferson Township, which comprises part of his present home. From time to time he has added to his original purchase until he is now the owner of 1,000 acres of fine land, and has deeded considerable to his sons.

On the 8th of February, 1854, Mr. Hook wedded Emily B. Trask, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Israel Trask, one of the pioneers of Louisa County. Mr. and Mrs. Hook are the parents of nine children: Alonzo B., at home; Elisha L., a practicing physician; Sophia J., wife of Dr. Tustison, of Wapello, Iowa; Jessie L., wife of D. D. Parsons, a resident of Jefferson Township; Grant, residing at home; George, an apprentice to the printer's trade; Emma, who is engaged in teaching; Lola and Bird M., yet inmates of the paternal home.

Mrs. Hook is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Hook is connected with the I. O. O. F. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held various township offices. He is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of the county, and upon his land may be found a high grade of Short-horn cattle. During the half-century of his residence in Louisa County he has aided materially in its growth and prosperity, has taken an

active interest in all enterprises for the public good, and is one of the representative citizens. Not only as an honored pioneer, but as a gentleman who is highly esteemed throughout the county, are we pleased to record the sketch of George W. Hook.



JOSIAH VERTREES, deceased, one of the honored pioneers of this county, was born in Hardin County, Ky., Nov. 13, 1813. He was the sixth son of Joseph and Margaret (Hodgen) Vertrees, who were both members of very old and respectable families who settled in that county prior to the Revolutionary days. Joseph Vertrees was born Jan. 4, 1770. His occupation was that of a farmer. Margaret Hodgen was born May 14, 1776, and was of Scotch ancestry. The Vertrees family settled in Kentucky in a very early day, and when that country was inhabited chiefly by wild Indians. When but nine years of age Joseph Vertrees, the father of our subject, was stolen by the Indians and held in captivity by them several months, but he finally made his escape in the night, and succeeded in finding his way back to his parents. We learn from a letter written by Josiah Vertrees to a friend in 1878 that Robert Hodgen, who was the father of Margaret Hodgen and the grandfather of Josiah Vertrees, settled in Hardin County, Ky., about 1790, and the town in the southeastern part of the county called Hodgenville was named after him, and perpetuates this honored name. In 1814 Hardin County was divided, and a new county formed, which was named Larne, in honor of the wife of Robert Hodgen, whose maiden name was Larne. Isaac Hodgen, a son of Robert, was a Baptist minister of prominence in his day, and preached until the time of the reformation in Kentucky, about which time he lost his life by being poisoned by one of his own slaves. John Hodgen, a brother of Isaac, was also a Baptist preacher, but about 1820 he left that denomination and became a member of the Church of Christ, and taught many the power of God unto salvation. He was an earnest and powerful expounder of the truths of Holy Writ, and among the many who were brought to a

knowledge of the saving grace of Christ through his preaching, and baptized by him and admitted into the membership of the church in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1833, was Josiah Vertrees.

In the year 1800 the marriage of Joseph Vertrees and Margaret Hodgen was celebrated, and to this worthy couple was born a family of seven sons, all of whom grew to manhood and became useful and respected members of society. John was born Oct. 26, 1801, and died in Kentucky, Dec. 19, 1824; Robert, born Oct. 29, 1803, and died March 25, 1871; William, born April 26, 1805, was a mechanic and musician, and died in Missouri, Nov. 8, 1868; Lewis, born Jan. 18, 1808, was a farmer, and died in Warren County, Ill., in June, 1883; Isaac, who was born Oct. 31, 1810, was a farmer, and died in Lincoln County, Mo., March 26, 1865; Josiah was next in order of birth; Joseph, the youngest, born May 20, 1815, was a highly respected and prominent farmer of Warren County, Ill., where he died Aug. 30, 1838. Joseph Vertrees, Sr., departed this life May 10, 1823. Margaret, his good wife, survived him many years, and was called to her final rest Oct. 16, 1852.

Our subject grew to manhood in his native county in Kentucky, where educational advantages were so poor that he received but a very limited education. He was a self-educated man, who, by an almost constant course of private reading, reflection and observation, stored his mind with a fund of useful and practical information. We learn from his letter previously referred to that he left Kentucky in 1835, and went to Warren County, Ill., in company with three of his brothers, his uncle, James Hodgen, and several other "corn-crackers," and resided in that county a few years. In 1838, at a public land sale, he bought land in Louisa County, Iowa, at \$1.25 per acre, and in 1839 settled upon it. He stated that at that early time he traveled over prairie land for many miles with no improvement in sight. The pleasant and thriving town of Morning Sun is partly built upon a portion of the land he bought at that time, and which he sold in 1874 at \$112.50 per acre.

On the 13th of April, 1841, Mr. Vertrees was married to Miss Susan Jamison, a daughter of Merit and Elizabeth (Nichols) Jamison, a sketch of

whom may be found on another page of this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Vertrees was born a family of eleven children, only seven of whom grew to maturity, viz: Margaret E., who is now the wife of William Owens, and resides in Washington County, Kan.; Tirzah, who married Francis Shaw, and died March 4, 1888, in Dakota; William T., a resident of Morning Sun; Permelia is at home; Zerilla, the widow of William Hoffman, resides in Morning Sun; Mattie is the wife of H. A. Lemmon, of Leon, Iowa, and John L., who resides on the old homestead adjoining Morning Sun.

Mr. Vertrees united with the Christian Church in 1829, and was a steadfast member of the church for fifty-three years, and many years ago, by the unanimous call of the church, he resolved to devote his life to the preaching of the Gospel, and labored hard to plant and maintain the cause among his neighbors, but death, the removal of members from the vicinity, and other unfavorable circumstances, prevented his work and the aid he frequently received from talented men of that denomination from being successful. Though meeting with many discouragements, his faith was unyielding, and no sacrifice was too great to be made for the cause. He looked in utter abhorrence on that which threatened the foundation of the Christian's hope, and was an uncompromising defender of his belief. He did much toward elevating the morals of the community in which he lived, and his upright life deservedly won for him an enviable place in the esteem and affection of all who knew him. As a citizen, he was true and loyal; as a neighbor, friendly and accommodating; as a husband and father, kind and affectionate; as a Christian, devoted and faithful. His death occurred July 13, 1882, at the age of sixty-nine years.

DAVID MORGAN, proprietor of a meat-market at Columbus City, Iowa, was born in Madison Township, Butler Co., Ohio, on the 26th of May, 1816, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Bollom) Morgan. In August, 1832, when sixteen years of age, he left his native State, going to Indiana, where he remained until 1834. He then removed to Mercer

County, Ill., where he made his home until the following spring, at which time he came to Louisa County, Iowa. It was then almost entirely unsettled except by the Indians, and on the site of many of its towns and villages there was not a single house. After two years had passed he returned to Mercer County, Ill.

On the 15th of October, 1840, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Malay, a daughter of Thomas Malay, and a native of Greene County, Ohio. They began their domestic life in Mercer County, where they resided for one year, then removed to Warren County, Ill., and subsequently became residents of Henderson County. They there remained until the 8th of April, 1862, when they came to Louisa County, Iowa, and settled in Columbus City. Mr. Morgan has here engaged in various kinds of business; for some time he was in the grocery business, after which he was proprietor of a dry-goods store, but for the past nine years has been a butcher. He receives, as he well deserves, a liberal share of the patronage of that city. Politically, he is a Democrat. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born seven children, who are yet living.

JAMES A. GRAY, of Grand View Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1828. He is a son of Martin and Mary (Armstrong) Gray, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Ohio. With their family of seven children the parents removed to Louisa County, in 1839, locating in Grand View Township, where Mr. Gray purchased a farm, and there made his home until his death, which occurred in 1876. His excellent wife had died several years before.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and in 1858 he was united in marriage with Harriet E. Pigman, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John H. and Mary (McVey) Pigman, who were numbered among the early settlers of Muscatine County. Her father was a man of prominence and influence in the community where he resided, serving as County Surveyor, and was elected to a seat in the State Legis-

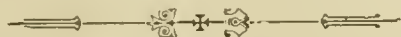


Wesley D. Larned

lature. Both parents died in Muscatine County some years ago.

After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon the farm in Grand View Township where Mr. Gray yet resides, and six children came to gladden the home by their presence: Mary Celia became the wife of W. H. Gray, but died in 1882, leaving one child; Beatrice died in 1871, at the age of sixteen years; Lenora Irene is the wife of E. B. Tucker, County Attorney of Louisa County; Hattie, Velma and Henry P. are at home. In 1881 the death of Mrs. Gray occurred. She was a lady who, by her many excellencies of character, gained the love and respect of all who knew her, and her death was mourned not only by her family but by the whole community. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gray is the owner of a fine farm comprising 153 acres of land, situated about a mile and a fourth from Grand View. In his political sentiments he is a Republican, and takes an active part in the advancement of the party's interests. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens with various offices of trust, has served as President of the Township Board of Trustees, has held the office of Township Clerk for the past eight years, has been Treasurer of the school district, and is serving in that capacity at the present time.



COL. WESLEY W. GARNER, of Columbus City, is numbered among the pioneers of 1840. Coming here at an early day, when the smoke of the wigwam had scarcely cleared away, from that time to the present the record of his life forms no inconsiderable part in the history of Louisa County. With others of that noble band of men and women who left the comforts and pleasures of Eastern homes, he has experienced the toils and privations of pioneer life, lived to see the wonderful transformation that has taken place, and in the grand work has acted well his part. As it is the true province of history to preserve for future generations that which will enable them to form some accurate idea of the condition of things in the past, and the causes which led to them, that useful

lessons may be drawn from them, we in this volume record the life work of many of Louisa County's best citizens, and among others that of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Wesley W. Garner is a native of Shrewsbury, York Co., Pa., born Nov. 25, 1815. He is the eldest son of Jarrett and Susanna Garner, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom died before arriving at maturity. Those who grew to man and womanhood were: Wesley W., our subject; Dr. J. W., one of the early settlers of Burlington, Iowa, who died at Mt. Pleasant, this State, in 1862; Mrs. D. B. Abrams, of Ottumwa, Iowa; and Mrs. Dr. J. L. Taylor, also of the latter city.

Jarrett Garner's occupation for the greater part of his life was that of a merchant, at which he was engaged in Shrewsbury, Pa., and Manchester, Md., for a number of years. In May, 1846, he emigrated with his family to Iowa, and settled in Burlington, where he was active in real estate and improvement of the city until 1859, when he moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he resided until his death in 1862, at Mt. Pleasant. His good wife survived him some five years, dying in Ottumwa in 1867. For many years they were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were held in high esteem for their piety and earnest zeal in the cause of Christianity.

Our subject grew to manhood in his native town, and there received a good English education, which later in life was largely supplemented by reading, reflection and observation, making him a thoroughly posted man on all subjects of general interest. In his youth, when not attending school, his time was spent in his father's store, where he received a thorough business training, to which is doubtless largely due much of the success he has attained in his various business pursuits. Arriving at maturity, he was taken as a partner in his father's business, the partnership continuing for about four years, or until his removal to Iowa. At this time he was a resident of Winchester, Preble Co., Ohio, to which place he had removed in 1839.

On the 24th of January, 1839, Col. Garner was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Murray, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of John and

Sarah (Beasman) Murray, who were descendants of the earliest and most prominent families of Baltimore County, Md. This union has been blessed with nine children, only four of whom are now living: J. W. Garner, Mrs. Frank Colton, Miss Jennie Garner and Mrs. G. W. James, the latter now of San Jose, Cal.

Soon after closing out his business in Winchester, Ohio, Col. Garner, in company with his brother J. W., started with horse teams for the then Far West, bringing with them the remnant of his stock of goods, which they peddled among the settlers as they drove across the State of Illinois. Arriving at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, they sold the remnant of their stock to Pressley and Alvin Saunders, pioneer merchants of that city, the former still being a resident of that place, and the latter, who was the first Territorial Governor of Nebraska, and one of its first United States Senators, is now a resident of Omaha. Having disposed of his merchandise, Col. Garner came to Louisa County, in 1840, and exchanged his horses to Mr. Latty for 400 acres of land on section 4, township 74, range 4. The land was but partially improved at that time, but the Colonel at once made arrangements for its further improvement and cultivation. In 1845 he moved his family into the county, and made a permanent settlement at Columbus City. Besides managing his large farm, much of his time during the succeeding ten years was spent as a surveyor and civil engineer, quite a thorough knowledge of which he had acquired before coming West. Nearly if not quite all of the public roads, both State and county, in the northern part of Louisa County, were located and surveyed by him, in addition to which he located a number in other parts of the county. He was known as an active, industrious, enterprising man, and one always in the van in matters of improvement.

For seventeen years Mr. Garner carried on farming successfully on the land which he first purchased, and transformed the once vast unbroken prairie into a beautiful and highly cultivated farm. In 1850 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Columbus City, where he opened a large stove, iron and general hardware store, the first of its kind in the interior of the State, and here he did a large and profitable business for about six years. About

the time he commenced mercantile business at Columbus City the subject of building a railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri River was being agitated. In 1851 he was employed by the Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad Company to locate a line through Louisa County, and surveyed the first projected line of that road through the county. The road is now a part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system. From the time of the first survey to the present time the Colonel has been connected with the road in some capacity. At one time he was right of way agent, then he let contracts for the fencing, and for a number of years past has been Auditor of Taxes.

In 1856, tiring of the cares and anxieties incident to mercantile life, and preferring the more agreeable duties of farm life, Col. Garner sold out his store and again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been more or less largely interested ever since. As an agriculturist he has been energetic and enterprising, and always systematic, employing the most improved methods and machinery. By so doing he has attained a degree of success seldom enjoyed by the average farmer. In connection with his farming he has taken a lively interest in introducing and improving the various breeds of farm stock. In connection with his son, J.W., he was among the first to import pure-bred Short-horn Durham cattle and Southdown sheep from the State of Kentucky to this county. In this way he has rendered valuable service to the community, as the raising of good stock is a necessary adjunct to good and successful farming.

"Order is Heaven's first law" is a maxim that Col. Garner seems to have religiously observed, for in all his business relations its influence may be seen, as he has always been methodical, painstaking, precise and prompt. In his writings will scarcely be found a blot, and some of the largest land-owners in the county have frequently called upon him in preference to a lawyer to make out their deeds of conveyance. In the arrangement of his private papers that care is taken enabling him to find any paper desired at a moment's notice.

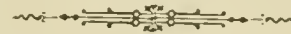
In political sentiment Col. Garner has always

been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. Its principles, as taught by such eminent leaders as Jackson and Douglas, are dear to his heart. His loyalty to the party has been due entirely to his honest belief in the justice of its principles, and not from any advantage derived from the sweets of office or the excellence of place. He has not been an office-seeker, though he has on different occasions consented to become the standard bearer of his party when it was difficult to find one willing to lead the forlorn hope, as his party has always been largely in the minority in this county. In 1854 he opposed Dr. Cleaver for the office of State Senator, and ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1869 he ran against Hon. James Hurley for the same office, and, though unsuccessful, polled considerably more than the party vote. In 1870 he received the nomination for Auditor of State on the Democratic ticket, but was again defeated, though he carried his own county, which was largely Republican—the result of his personal popularity. Though unsuccessful for the offices named, he has yet held various public offices, both local and State. He was the first Chief Clerk under Thomas H. Benton, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1850 and 1851 he was Clerk of the State Senate, and for a time was connected with the United States Land Office in a prominent position. He has served as Mayor of Columbus City a number of times, and has held various other offices, in all of which he has discharged his duties honestly and faithfully, without fear or favor. The agricultural interests of the county have engaged much of his attention, as he has served as President of the County Agricultural Society for a number of terms, and the good achieved by that institution has been due in a great measure to his influence and efforts. Col. Garner has received the appointment of Notary Public from every Governor of the State.

In matters of religion Col. Garner entertains broad and liberal views. A friend of education and human progress, he has been a liberal supporter of every enterprise having for its object the general good of the community. His life has been a busy one, marked by honesty of purpose, and being fair and upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen. In his domestic relations he has been especially

happy, honored and respected alike by wife, children and friends.

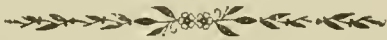
For nearly half a century the Colonel has been a resident of Louisa County, and, as stated in the beginning of this sketch, has formed no inconsiderable part of its history, and, while a man of strong convictions which he never fears to express, he is yet held in high esteem by political foes as well as friends. Personal enemies he has none. With his estimable wife he is now living a retired life in their comfortable home in Columbus City, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life and an honestly earned competence. We cheerfully give place in this work for the foregoing brief sketch of this worthy pioneer and his family, and are pleased at the same time to present to the readers of this ALBUM his portrait.



JOB ELLIS, deceased, was born in Greene County, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1791, and when a young man went with his parents to Highland County, Ohio. In 1814 he wedded Miss Hannah Job, who was born in the Shenandoah Valley, near Martinsburg, Nov. 9, 1795, and went to Ohio in 1812. She was a daughter of Thomas Job. Mr. Ellis aided in the development of two farms in Highland County. In 1846 he came to Louisa County, Iowa, then a Territory, making the journey with teams across the country. They crossed the Wabash River on a ferry boat, pushing it with a pole, and all the streams, with one exception, had to be forded, as there were no bridges. They crossed the Mississippi at Burlington, and located in Jefferson County, where they remained one year, and then became residents of Louisa County, settling in Marshall Township, where Mr. Ellis purchased school land, and immediately began the development of a farm from the raw prairie.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were the parents of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters: Thomas R. J., living in Nebraska; Elijah, residing in Osborne County, Kan.; Isaac W., whose home is in Oregon; Albert; Harvey S., who enlisted in the fall of 1861 in the 8th Iowa Infantry, Company K, died of disease in the army in 1862; Alfred died when only three years of age; Elisha departed this life in

Kansas, in 1859; Mordica died in Ohio in 1844; Samuel died in Kansas in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were reared in the church of the Society of Friends, and his mother was a descendant of DeFoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe." The death of the former occurred in 1868, and of the latter in 1884. They were honest, industrious people, highly respected in the community where they resided. In politics Mr. Ellis was a Whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay.



JOHN H. BREWER, a farmer residing on section 23, Elm Grove Township, and an early settler of Louisa County, was born in Northampton (now Monroe) County, Pa., April 24, 1820. He was the twelfth in a family of fifteen children born to James and Margaret (Felker) Brewer, the former born Aug. 5, 1783, the latter June 20, 1786. The maternal great-grandfather served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, while the father was in the War of 1812. Both parents died in Pennsylvania, Mr. Brewer departing this life July 17, 1869, and his wife Feb. 21, 1853. In early life both were members of the English Presbyterian Church, but in later years united with the German Reformed Church.

The early education of our subject was received in his native county, where he grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-one he began life for himself, working by the day as a laborer for two years. On the 1st of October, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine M. Mann, who was born in Northampton County, Pa., July 4, 1822, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hauck) Mann, who were natives of Mt. Bethel. Her parents were of German ancestry, and both died in Monroe County, Pa.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Brewer eleven children have been born: Elizabeth, born Jan. 14, 1844, died Jan. 28, 1875; James H., born Oct. 29, 1845, is now engaged in farming in Frontier County, Neb.; Peter, born Dec. 28, 1847, died Jan. 27, 1848; Caroline, born Nov. 29, 1848, died Oct. 27, 1862; Daniel K., born April 7, 1851, is a resident farmer and carpenter of Colorado; Matilda, born

May 20, 1853, is the wife of Joseph Kramer, a farmer of Elm Grove Township; Sophia A., born Nov. 17, 1855, wedded Elmer L. Bosman, who is engaged in farming in Adams County, Neb. The children above named were born in Pennsylvania, while those below were born in Iowa, namely: Emma J., born May 29, 1850, is the wife of John Hall, a resident farmer of Elm Grove Township; Samuel H., born Aug. 4, 1860, died April 30, 1869; Mary L., born July 26, 1863, wedded George Chamberlain, of Cairo, Iowa; and Anna E., born Oct. 18, 1865, is at home.

On the 21st of March, 1857, accompanied by his family, Mr. Brewer landed in Louisa County, Iowa, and rented the farm where he now lives on section 23, Elm Grove Township. After renting for six years, in 1863 he purchased seventy-four acres, to which he has since added until his farm now comprises 180 acres of land, all under a fine state of cultivation. By industry and economy he overcame all adversities, and is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of the community, and has filled various township offices. For some years he was Postmaster, having the office at his home, and also served as Justice of the Peace. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and a strong advocate of its principles. He is well informed on all the leading political issues of the day, and for thirty years has been one of the leading men of his township.



DEWITT C. MARSHALL, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 8, Marshall Township, and a pioneer of 1842, was born in Brooke County, Va., Dec. 24, 1830, and is a son of Joshua and Margaret (Maxwell) Marshall, whose sketch appears with that of W. H. Marshall. The subject of this sketch came with his father to Louisa County in 1842, when but a lad of twelve years. His school days began in his native county, he there receiving the greater part of his education, for the schools in his new home were few and far between, though by observation and studying at home he gained much useful knowledge.

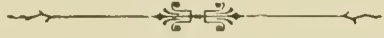
His brother William taught the first school in Marshall Township, which was named for the father of our subject, he being one of its earliest pioneers. Mr. Marshall remained under the parental roof until the age of twenty-six, when he was united in marriage with Catherine Willis, their union being celebrated April 23, 1857. Mrs. Marshall was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and is a daughter of James and Eliza (Skinner) Willis, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Virginia. In an early day they became residents of Louisa County, Iowa, where the mother died at the home of our subject, the father departing this life in Henry County, Iowa.

Mr. Marshall and his young bride began their domestic life upon a farm of 160 acres, situated in Morning Sun Township. There a fine farm was developed, they making it their home until 1861, when they took up their residence on section 8, Marshall Township, where they have now for over a quarter of a century resided. The farm now comprises 480 acres, situated in Morning Sun and Marshall Townships. He started out with but 160 acres of wild and uncultivated land which he had pre-empted, but from time to time added to it until he now has one of the best farms in the county. He has a beautiful frame residence, two-story, 38x40 feet, and upon the land may be found all the improvements necessary to a well-regulated farm. For the past three or four years Mr. Marshall has been turning his attention to the breeding of stock, horses, cattle and hogs, in which he is quite successful. Honest and square in all his dealings, he has won the entire confidence of the people of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been the parents of ten children, all of whom are yet living: Robert C., born Jan. 26, 1858; Margaret, born April 25, 1860, is the wife of John McMath, a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer living about three-quarters of a mile west of the old homestead; Lydia, born Aug. 6, 1861; Virginia, Dec. 4, 1863; James, July 10, 1866; Alma, Feb. 28, 1869; Catherine, March 20, 1871; Joshua, Oct. 4, 1873; Cora, July 31, 1876; and Cleo, May 27, 1879.

Mr. Marshall is one of the honored pioneers of Louisa County. At the time of his arrival the

wigwam of the red man was seen in the forest, deer and other wild game roamed over the prairie, and the settlements of civilized men were few and far between. He came to this county claiming the virgin soil as his heritage. To such pioneers all honor is due for the prosperity of those who may come after. Little can the children of these noble men, who are yet left to tell the story, know of the hardships and privations which their parents endured in order to make homes in this new country. In the work of progress and civilization which has been carried on Mr. Marshall has taken an active interest, has aided in the development of the land, and participated in all public, social, educational and religious enterprises. Politically, he has always identified himself with the Democratic party. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and as citizens none stand higher in the respect and esteem of the people of Louisa County, Iowa, than do Dewitt C. Marshall and his estimable wife.

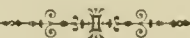


WILLIAM CARSON, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 18, Elm Grove Township, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 5, 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Martha (Orr) Carson. His father was born in Ireland, July 13, 1796, and was there united in marriage. By this union six children were born, four of whom are yet living: William, of this sketch; John, a stock-dealer of Winchester, Kan.; Robert O., a farmer of Pleasantville, Pa., where he is also engaged in the banking business; Joseph W. is a resident of Winchester, Kan. Determining to try his fortune in the New World, Joseph Carson, accompanied by his wife and our subject, emigrated to America, crossing the broad Atlantic, and landing in America in 1839. He took up his residence in Forest County, Pa., and is yet living in the house where he first unloaded his household goods on landing. He is now in his ninety-third year, and yet retains both his physical and mental powers in a marked degree. His wife died in July, 1883, at the age of seventy-two years. Both were members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Our subject received his education in the com-

mon schools of Pennsylvania, where for several years he engaged in farming, and in drilling oil wells. He was united in marriage, in the month of March, 1866, with Miss Maggie E. Dill, who was born in Armstrong County, Pa., and is a daughter of Richard and Esther (White) Dill, who were natives of Ireland. To them have been born five children, all of whom are yet at home—John R., Martha J., Samuel O., William E. and Daisy B.

In 1867 Mr. Carson left Pennsylvania and removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he purchased 160 acres of land on section 18, Elm Grove Township. This was then wild and uncultivated, but he immediately began its cultivation and improvement, and now has one of the many fine farms of the county. He has added to his original purchase until he now owns 240 acres of prairie land, upon which is about a mile and a half of hedge fence. Mr. Carson is one of the leading citizens of the township, and takes an active interest in temperance and educational work. As a citizen, he has the confidence of the entire community, and as a neighbor and friend, is held in the highest respect. He and his family are members of the Covenanting Church, and are earnest workers for its interests. Mr. Carson does all in his power to advance the cause of Christianity, gives liberally to its support, and in his own life endeavors earnestly to follow the teachings of his Master.



GEORGE W. DUNCAN, a progressive farmer residing on section 5, Union Township, and a prominent citizen of Louisa County, was born in Blount County, Tenn., Aug. 26, 1828. His parents, James and Mary (Mitchell) Duncan, were also natives of that State, and the father died when our subject was six years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, and was called to his final home when in his fifty-first year. Mrs. Duncan, the mother of our subject, died in 1860, at the age of seventy-two. They were both members of the Associate Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Duncan was an Elder, and one of the liberal contributors and earnest workers. His family of nine children all grew to manhood and womanhood:

Andrew, who died at the age of sixty years in Crawford County, Ill.; William, who died at the age of sixty-three, in Wayne County, Iowa; Jane, widow of George McKay, is living in Union Township, Louisa County; James K. died in Crawford County, Ill., at the age of sixty years; Samuel died in this county, where he was one of the early settlers, at the age of forty-five; Elizabeth, wife of John C. Ritchie, of Columbus City, died in 1849; Martha, wife of Mathew Edmondson, of Union Township, died aged forty-five years; John, who went to Texas in 1844, has not been heard of since the war with Mexico; George W. is the youngest of the family.

In 1851 our subject came to Columbus City, Iowa, here working at the painter's trade for one year, after which he broke prairie for three years, and subsequently entered 160 acres of land on section 5, Union Township, which has been his home for thirty-four years. Then the land was but a raw prairie, but now it constitutes one of the best farms of the township, having many valuable improvements, and now comprises 440 acres. Only by his labor, industry and good management, has Mr. Duncan been enabled to add to his original purchase, but fortune smiles upon those who are willing to help themselves, and his efforts have been crowned with success. In connection with his farming interests Mr. Duncan makes a specialty of raising fine stock, and has a thoroughbred registered Clydesdale stallion, which he keeps upon his farm. He is also a breeder of Polled-Angus cattle, and Poland-China hogs.

On the 2d of November, 1854, in Louisa County, Iowa, the marriage of our subject and Miss Keziah J. Duncan, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John C. Duncan, was celebrated. Their union has been blessed with a family of ten children: John C., born July 23, 1845, is now a resident farmer of Union Township; James J., born Oct. 6, 1857, also lives in Union Township; Rebecca A., born Feb. 2, 1860, died when three years of age; Mary L., born Dec. 11, 1862, died June 6, 1888; U. S. G., born April 26, 1865, died on the 6th of September of the same year; Laura M., born July 4, 1866, died at the age of sixteen; Anola J., born Dec. 25, 1868, died the following February; Mag-

gie L., born Dec. 26, 1870, is at home; William L., born July 10, 1873, is also at home; Minnie G., born Aug. 5, 1876, died July 10, 1879. The mother of these children died in 1880, and Mr. Duncan was again married in March, 1885, becoming the husband of Maggie Edmondson, daughter of William Edmondson, whose sketch will be found on another page of this work. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of Elder. In his political views he is a Republican, and is numbered among Louisa County's best citizens, one who is respected by all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.



BURROUGHS WESTLAKE, a leading and progressive farmer, residing on section 34, Concord Township, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1817, and was the second in a family of nine children born to Samuel and Hannah (Vandel) Westlake, both of whom were natives of Greenbrier County, Va., and early settlers of Ohio. The father followed farming in that State until 1853, when he removed to Scott County, Iowa, and after residing there for a few years took up his residence in Kansas, in 1866, his death occurring there the following year. The death of a son-in-law, a daughter and a grandson occurred within three weeks of Mr. Westlake. He had formerly been a soldier in the War of 1812, and was an honored citizen in the community where he resided. The mother, who was an estimable lady, died in Scott County, Iowa, in 1863.

Our subject grew to manhood upon a farm, and received only such education as the district schools of his native State afforded. In Ohio, in the year 1847, he was united in marriage, becoming the husband of Margaret Smeltzer, who was born in the Buckeye State, and was a daughter of John and Christina (Blazer) Smeltzer, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and who emigrated to Ohio at an early day, the father there engaging in farming. Both parents have long since departed this life. By this union a family of nine children was born:

Melvina, who is now Mrs. Compton, of Cloud County, Kan.; Lavina, now Mrs. Diller, and Mary Frances, now Mrs. Fuller, are also residents of Cloud County; Alonzo B. is married, and living in Denver, Col., where he follows the carpenter's trade; Christina, wife of Mr. Kuder, is living in Iowa; Cora Bell, now Mrs. Briggs, is living in Creston, Iowa; Emma is at home; Sadie, now Mrs. Shellabargar, is a resident of Concord Township; and James, who is married and resides on the home farm.

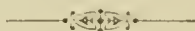
After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Westlake remained residents of Ohio until 1853, when they removed to the West, locating in Scott County, Iowa, where he followed farming until 1861, and then came to Louisa County. His home since that date has been on the farm where he yet resides. He purchased 160 acres of wild land, situated on four sections, and began its cultivation, built a comfortable house and made many other improvements. He has since bought ten more acres, and the land is stocked with good grades of Durham and Polled-Angus cattle, and horses of the Clyde and Percheron breeds. The farm is pleasantly situated about four miles from Columbus Junction, and is one of the best in the township. Mr. Westlake votes with the Democratic party, and has held the office of Township Trustee. For over a quarter of a century he has been one of the leading farmers of the county, where he has witnessed many changes, has seen the wild, uncultivated prairies developed into beautiful homes and farms, and has aided largely in all enterprises for the public good. Mrs. Westlake, who was a member of the Church of God, and an earnest worker in the promotion of its interests, was called to her final home in 1872.



JW. FRAZEE, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, was born in Newark, Ohio, on the 4th of December, 1836, and is a son of Peter D. and Jane (Campbell) Frazee. They were both natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of four children, of whom our subject is the second. The mother was born in 1808, and died in 1881, while the father, who was born in 1807, is still living. The boyhood days of our

subject were spent in his native State, but in 1851 he emigrated with his parents to Iowa, locating in Burlington, Des Moines County, where he remained for two years. In 1853 he came to Louisa County, and has made his home in Grand View almost continuously since. On the 13th of December, 1882, he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Sabin, who is a daughter of Isaiah and Mary Sabin.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Frazee was among the first to respond to his country's call for troops, enlisting Sept. 11, 1861, in the 8th Iowa Infantry, becoming a member of Company K, which was under the command of Capt. H. H. Benson. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he was taken prisoner, but paroled June 1, 1862; the battle of Jackson, Miss., the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the siege of Jackson, Miss., the battle of Brandon, which occurred July 19, 1863, and the siege and charge on Spanish Fort. He was wounded at Independence, Mo. After four years of hard fighting, during which time he was always found at his post of duty, Mr. Frazee was discharged at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. After receiving his discharge he returned to his home at Grand View, where he again engaged at his trade of bricklaying.



JC. BRIGGS, a farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 24, Concord Township, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1824, and was the eldest child in a family of twelve born to Edward and Maria (Baker) Briggs. His parents were also natives of Lincolnshire, and in company with their family set sail from Liverpool in 1844 for America, reaching the harbor of New York after a voyage of thirty-eight days. Going directly to St. Joseph County, Mich., the father there purchased an unimproved farm in Florence Township, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1853, when fifty-two years of age. The death of the mother occurred the same year.

As our subject was the eldest of the family he was obliged to assist in clearing the farm. In Constantine, St. Joseph County, he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for ten years, and in that

county was married, June 24, 1847, becoming the husband of Mary Hutchin, who was a native of England, and a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Shilcock) Hutchin, both of whom were born in Donnington, England, and came to America in 1842. Her father was a farmer and cooper, and followed the former occupation in St. Joseph County, Mich., until his death, which occurred in 1883. One year later his wife was called to her final home.

After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life in Constantine, where Mr. Briggs worked at his trade, but when three years had passed the death of his wife occurred on the 11th of November, 1850, after a short illness. One child had been born of their union, but died when only a year old. On the 12th of December, 1852, Mr. Briggs was again married, at Constantine, Sophia Bennett, widow of Isaac Church, becoming his wife. She is a daughter of George and Zilpha (Bennett) Church, who were natives of England, and came to America in 1842, locating in St. Joseph County, Mich., where the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred Sept. 12, 1875. His excellent wife died some years previously, about the year 1865.

After their marriage Mr. Briggs and his wife remained in Michigan until 1867, when they came west to Louisa County, Iowa, where he bought a farm of eighty acres of wild timber and prairie land on section 24, Concord Township. A cabin was immediately built, crops planted, fences made, trees set out, and all other improvements necessary to a well-regulated farm were commenced. The work of cultivation has been steadily carried forward, and the farm, now comprising 100 acres of the finest farming land of the State, is pleasantly situated about five miles from Columbus Junction. It is stocked with a good grade of Jersey and Durham cattle, and everything about the place denotes the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. Briggs is prominent in the local political affairs, votes with the Republican party, and has held a number of offices of public trust. He has served as Township Trustee, was a member of the School Board for a number of years, and was Secretary for five or six years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have been born eight

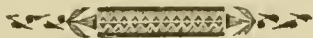


JOHN A. REES.



Rev. Thomas W. Evans

children, six of whom are now living: Charles Aaron, born June 24, 1849, died Sept 23, 1850; Edward Samuel, born Sept. 23, 1850, is married, and resides at Cairo, Louisa County, where he is engaged in farming; Henry Augustus, July 5, 1855, is married, and engaged in farming near Creston, Iowa; Zilpha Adell, Dec. 20, 1857, is now at home; Mary Levanchia, Feb. 10, 1862, is now Mrs. Shellabarger, and resides in Concord Township; John Wesley, Jan. 6, 1866, and Fred, Aug. 10, 1870, are both at home. The parents have given their children good educational advantages, and are highly respected throughout the community where they reside.



JOHAN A. REES, residing on section 8, Columbus City Township, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Louisa County, of which he became a resident in 1843. He was born in 1820 in the North of Wales, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Edwards) Rees, who were also natives of that country. As his mother died when he was two years of age, he was deprived of the love and care which generally are the lot of children. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, and in 1842 he crossed the broad Atlantic, and came to America, settling first in Highland County, Ohio, where he engaged as a farm hand, working for ex-Gov. Allen Tremble. Subsequently coming into Louisa County, Iowa, he located in Columbus City Township, where he was employed on a farm for three years, and then went to Virginia Grove, where he worked for George Kee for two years. Going to St. Louis, Mo., at the expiration of that time, he secured employment in a coal mine, and also worked on the river for a period of four years, after which he returned to Louisa County in 1848, and wedded Elizabeth Morgan, a daughter of John Morgan, a sketch of whose life can be found elsewhere in this work. After his marriage he took a claim of 160 acres of land on section 8, Columbus City Township, which he immediately began to improve, and still makes his home.

In the spring of 1850, when the gold fever broke out, Mr. Rees, equipped with ox-teams, made a

journey across the plains to California. He was five months in making the trip, and after reaching his destination engaged in mining for about two years, in which he was reasonably successful. He made the return trip by water in 1852, and after reaching home paid for the first quarter-section of land, which he had previously claimed. He is now the owner of a farm of 240 acres, of which his son Rollin has the management, though he lives with him.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rees were born nine children, four of whom are now living, viz: John M., who is a farmer of Elm Grove Township; Catharine is the wife of Richard Jenkins, of Columbus City Township; Mary wedded Hugh Davis, a farmer of Columbus City Township; and Rollin, who is also engaged in farming. In 1868 Mrs. Rees, who was a member of the Congregational Church, departed this life, but Mr. Rees now finds a pleasant home with his son Rollin, who married Margaret Humphrey, a native of Wales. They have two children, daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. Religiously, Mr. Rees is a member of the Congregational Church, while politically, he is a Republican. For over forty years he has been a resident of Louisa County, has witnessed almost its entire growth and development, and is ranked as one of its best citizens. The portrait of Mr. Rees is given in this connection.



REV. THOMAS W. EVANS, residing on section 5, Columbus City Township, was born in Cardigan, Wales, Dec. 21, 1816, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Hedley) Evans, who were also natives of that country. The paternal grandfather, William Evans, was in the war between England and France, and probably participated in the battle of Waterloo, where Napoleon was finally overthrown. He was a farmer by occupation, and his death occurred in Wales. The father of our subject was a groom, and died in his native land, in 1836. The mother died in Newark, Ohio, Sept. 31, 1865, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. They were both members of the Con-

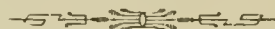
gregational Church, and eight children were born unto them: Evan, who died in Newark, Ohio, March 21, 1849, when thirty-six years of age, was a wagon-maker by trade; Maria is the wife of a Mr. Jones, of Pleasant Grove Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa; Thomas is the third in order of birth; Margaret died in Wales, at the age of twelve years; Lewis is now living at Danville, Des Moines County; Benjamin, a tanner by trade, is now living in Newark, Ohio; Elizabeth is the wife of Daniel Thomas, also of Newark; William is engaged in the lumber business in Newark.

In 1841 our subject left his native land and emigrated to America, landing in this country in July. Taking up his residence in Newark, Ohio, he there attended school for three years, and on the 2d of October, 1846, was ordained as a minister in the Welsh Congregational Church. He took charge of the church at Newark, and continued his pastoral duties at that place until March, 1856, when he emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa. He had received a call from the Zion Church, in Columbus City Township, also from the Flint Creek Church, in Des Moines County, and he took charge of both churches, remaining the pastor of both for five years, when he gave up the Zion Church and continued his duties as pastor of the Flint Creek Church for fourteen years. In 1863 he removed to Des Moines County, where he resided for seven years, and in 1870 returned to Louisa County, and took up his residence on section 5 of Columbus City Township, where he still makes his home. His farm comprises 252½ acres of well-cultivated land, upon which has been built a splendid residence.

On the 5th of May, 1858, Rev. Evans and Sarah E. Jones, a native of Wales, were united in marriage. To them was born a family of seven children, four of whom are now living: Evan A., who is engaged in farming; Jennie, Margaret E. and Stella R., all at home. Thomas, William S. and Robert E. died in infancy. On the 4th of March, 1886, Mrs. Evans was called to her last rest. She was a native of North Wales, and a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Owens) Jones, who were natives of Wales, and emigrated to America in 1845, settling in Yellow Springs Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, where the death of both oc-

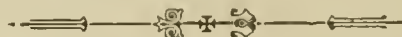
curred. Mrs. Evans was a member of the Congregational Church, and a consistent Christian until her death. Mr. Evans has labored earnestly and faithfully for the cause which he advocates, and his honest, upright life is well worthy of emulation.

A portrait of this worthy Christian gentleman accompanies this sketch.



HARVEY DELZELL, a member of the firm of Delzell & Swan, dealers in groceries and provisions, of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 17, 1835, and in 1848 came with his parents to this county, where he was educated in the log school-house so common in the early days of the new country. He was reared upon a farm, and remained under the parental roof until 1865, when he wedded Miss Mary A. Wright, who was born in Indiana, and is a daughter of Henry Wright, who settled in Louisa County in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Delzell are the parents of three children: Samuel W., who became the husband of Miss Rena Wilson; James M. and Cora J., who are yet with their parents.

At the time of Mr. Delzell's arrival in this county, Morning Sun had not yet sprung into existence, and the country was almost an unsettled wilderness. He commenced life without financial aid, but his own efforts, assisted by those of his estimable wife, have gained a comfortable property. Overcoming all obstacles and surmounting all difficulties, he labored on, and by fair dealing and industry is now one of the well-to-do business men of the county. In connection with his other business interests he owns a farm of ninety acres, seventy-three of which are under cultivation. In his political sentiments Mr. Delzell is a Democrat, earnest in advocating the principles of his party.



JAMES B. DODDS, a general merchant and prominent citizen of Wyman, this county, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., March 7, 1841, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Boal) Dodds, who were natives of Ireland. At

the age of eleven the father emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania, where he became acquainted with and wedded Mary Boal. Remaining in that State until 1855, he then removed with his family to Iowa and in 1857 located in Louisa County, where he purchased 200 acres of land on section 28, Elm Grove Township, which was then in a wild, uncultivated state. He immediately began its development, and made his home upon that farm until his death, which occurred in 1884. He was a man who took great interest in the religious growth and welfare of the community, was a consistent Christian gentleman, and a devoted member of the Covenanter Church. In his death the county lost one of its best and most worthy citizens, the family a kind and loving husband and father. Mr. and Mrs. Dodds were the parents of seven children: Archie, a resident farmer of Colorado; Eliza, wife of A. M. Hill, of Colorado; James, who died in infancy; James, our subject, being the second of the family of that name; George, who is employed as a teacher in the Elliott Business College of Burlington; and William, who is living upon the old homestead in Elm Grove Township. Mrs. Dodds, the mother of these children, died in 1886. She also was a devoted member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and a most estimable lady.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of Louisa County, after which he followed farming until the breaking out of the great Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company C, 11th Iowa Infantry, for three years' service. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, was with Sherman on the march to the sea, engaged in the battle of Corinth, and was with the gallant 11th Iowa through all of its long marches for three years, during which time he was ever found at his post ready for any duty devolving upon him as a soldier. He was honorably discharged from the service in the fall of 1861, after which he returned to his home, and again turned his attention to farming.

In the month of February, 1866, Mr. Dodds led to the marriage altar Miss Matilda Stewart, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Matthew Stewart, also a native of the Keystone State. To them have been born four children: Mary M.,

Calvin S., and two who died in infancy. After eight years of happy married life, in February, 1874, Mrs. Dodds passed away. She was a devoted member of the Covenanter Church, and a lady beloved by all who knew her. After the death of his wife Mr. Dodds sold his interest in the old home, and went to Columbus City, where he engaged in clerking for eight years in a general merchandise store. In 1883 he removed to Wyman, where he established himself in business, carrying a full stock of general merchandise valued at \$5,000. His fair, honest dealing, combined with an earnest desire to please his customers, has won the confidence of the community, and his trade is constantly increasing. Mr. Dodds is one of the leading citizers of Louisa County, Iowa, has done all in his power to advance its social and educational interests, and is an active worker in the church.



FRANCIS MARION DUNCAN is one of the early settlers of Louisa County of 1846, and now resides upon a farm on section 10, Union Township. He was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1838, and is a son of John and Rachel Duncan, who were natives of Blount County. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1846 emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, with his family, settling in Columbus City Township, where he purchased 290 acres of partly improved land, making his home upon that farm until his death, which occurred in May, 1876. His wife died in September, 1864. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living: Mary, wife of Matthew Edmonson, of Ainsworth, Iowa; Joseph Carter, who died in September, 1864; Jane C., deceased wife of David McLaughlin, of Washington County; Nancy A., widow of Reuben Hammil, of Washington County; Francis Marion, of this sketch; Elizabeth C., who is the wife of David C. Hammil, also of Washington County; John Calvin, who is engaged in farming in Columbus City Township; Robert Nelson, a farmer near Columbus City.

The parents were members of the Seceders' Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Duncan held the

office of an Elder. He was an earnest worker in the interests of that denomination, and also took an active part in political affairs. He cast his ballot with the Republican party, being a firm supporter of its principles, and was a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery. This reason led to his removal from Tennessee, as he did not wish to rear his family under the influence of that institution. He endeavored to teach his children habits of economy and industry, and to rear them in the teachings of the Bible. His efforts at length were crowned with success, for his children are now all respected Christian men and women, and do honor to his name.

At the age of twenty-two years our subject began working for himself, and assumed the management of the home farm, but being afflicted with sore eyes he went to Agency City, Wapello County, there remaining under medical treatment for three months, but had the misfortune to lose the sight of one of his eyes altogether. He subsequently purchased 320 acres of raw land in Washington County, in 1863, which he partially improved, but the following year sold out and removed to the farm upon which he yet resides, buying 160 acres of prairie and thirty-seven and one-half acres of timber land. As time has passed he has added to this until he now owns 340 acres of the finest farming land in the county, which is highly cultivated. This has been secured by his own efforts, good management and business ability, and many valuable improvements have been made. A fine residence was erected at a cost of \$1,450, and the barn was built at a cost of \$350. Systematic, energetic and progressive, he is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county.

In the month of October, 1864, Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth P. Sands, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Nathaniel Sands. Eight children graced their union: Joseph Carter; Melvin, who died at the age of three years; William N., Ida Luella, Reuben H., Francis M., Earl E. and Jesse W. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and untiring workers in their Master's vineyard. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and has held various township offices of trust. He

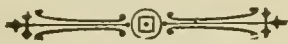
does all in his power to promote the interests of the community in which he resides, is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and numbered among Louisa County's most worthy citizens.



JOHAN D. RUTT, proprietor of the Louisa House, of Cairo, Iowa, was born in Northampton County, Pa., April 23, 1816, and is a son of David and Margaret (Eckark) Rutt, who were also natives of the Keystone State. He received his education in his native county, where he was reared to farm life, and at the age of twenty-one began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some time, but later embarked in the mercantile business. Selling out his stock, he again followed his chosen vocation for a year. He was united in marriage with Miss Susan Gruver, in 1840, and in 1856 came to Louisa County, where he purchased a farm of sixty-six acres in Elm Grove Township. Eight years later his wife died, leaving two children: Jeremiah, who now resides in Colorado, and Lydia E., wife of David Partington, of Brown County, Neb. Mr. Rutt was again married in 1865, becoming the husband of Mrs. Erb, who was formerly Fannie E. Leady. She is a native of Rockingham County, Va., and by this second union two children have been born—Orpha and John Franklin.

In 1865 Mr. Rutt sold the farm which he purchased, and again resumed his trade of blacksmithing, at what was then Spring Run, Iowa. Leaving that town, he went to Grand View, where he embarked in the hotel business, but at the end of the year sold out and purchased eighty acres of land in Marshall Township, where he made a good farm and continued to reside until 1879, when he rented his land and bought property in Cairo, retiring from active farm life in 1883. Purchasing the Louisa Hotel, he has since been its proprietor, and there any traveler may be sure of a hearty welcome and a most bountifully spread table. Besides some town property, Mr. Rutt still owns ninety-one acres of fine land. When he came to Iowa Louisa County was a vast prairie, and the most far-sighted

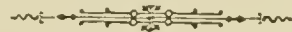
could not have imagined the rapid growth which was soon to place it on a par with any in the State. In its upbuilding Mr. Rutt has always taken an active interest, and has done all in his power in the advancement of its enterprises. He is a man well informed on all public matters, both State and National, and is highly respected by a large circle of friends. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church, while politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party.



EDWARD J. DAVIS, a farmer of Louisa County, now residing in Clifton, is a native of Wales. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Benjamin) Davis, were also born in that country, where the death of the father occurred in 1867, his wife having departed this life five years previously. Both parents were members of the Calvinistic Church, and they had reared a family of seven children, two of whom are citizens of this State: Vaughn, now residing in Red Oak, and Edward. Our subject was reared upon a farm, and in 1851, on attaining his majority, emigrated to America. After reaching this country he first settled at Utica, N. Y., where he resided for four years. Removing to Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa., he made that his home for a year, and then learned the trades of a stonemason and plasterer, after which he came to Iowa, locating in Lyons, where he remained four months. His next place of residence was LaCrosse, Wis., where he lived for three years, when, in 1859, he came to Louisa County, locating in Columbus City Township. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres, and a few months later he bought 120 acres on section 4 of the same township, which he improved and made his home until 1882, when he moved to Clifton. He is the owner of a handsome residence in the village, and at one time he owned 316 acres of land in Louisa County.

On the 11th of February, 1864, Mr. Davis led to the marriage altar Miss Ann Morgan, who was born in Wales, and is a daughter of John Morgan, who emigrated with his family to this country in May, 1844, settling near Utica, N. Y., where they remained six months and then removed to Newark,

Ohio, and resided there one year, and then came to Iowa in November, 1845. Mr. Davis and his wife are members of the Calvinistic Church, in which he holds the office of Deacon. He has served in various official positions of the township, and in political sentiment is a Republican. In 1860 he made a trip to Colorado, where he remained for over three years, engaged in mining, and was quite successful. As there was no railroad west of Washington, Iowa, he made the trip across the plains with an ox-team. He was three months on the way, and returned in the same manner. At several different times since then he has gone to Colorado, and five times he has crossed the ocean. The year following his marriage he visited his native land, and thus in traveling over the country has learned much more than could ever be gained from text-books. Mr. Davis has always taken an active part in the public affairs of the county, as well as in the church work, and is a respected citizen of the community where he resides. He is now living a retired life, having acquired a competency enabling himself and good wife to spend the evening of their lives in ease. He can now look back upon a well-spent life of usefulness.



WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, a farmer residing on section 15, Morning Sun Township, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Louisa County. He was born in Brooke County, W. Va., June 20, 1823, and is a son of Joshua S. and Margaret (Maxwell) Marshall, the father a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and the mother of Baltimore, Md. They were the parents of five children: William H., the eldest of the family; Sarah J., the deceased wife of Dr. Harris Howey, a physician and druggist of Wapello, Iowa; Robert, now living upon the old homestead, which was located in 1836 by his father; Dewitt C., a resident of Marshall Township; and John L., also a farmer of Marshall Township.

In 1836 Joshua Marshall, the father of these children, came to the Territory of Iowa with Peter Curran, and after his arrival located the land where his son Robert now resides. He then sold his horse and returned home, but the following year, accom-

panied by his son William, he again came to Iowa and put in twenty acres of corn, going once more that same fall to his home in West Virginia after his crop had been gathered. In the spring of 1838, this time accompanied by his wife and his sons William and John, he again made the trip, putting in another crop. The family were all well pleased with the country, but he thought it too new for them to remain during the winter, and so they returned to West Virginia, after which he and his son William were engaged in floating boats down the Mississippi River from Wellsburg, W. Va., to New Orleans, making two trips a year until 1842, when Mr. Marshall decided to thereafter make his home upon his new purchase in the then Far West. In April of that year the family landed in Burlington, and came directly to the claim which he had made in 1836. He was a man who was highly respected by the pioneers of Louisa County, and for him Marshall Township was probably named, his home having always been on section 9. He bought the tract of land from a man by the name of Spence, but at that time there was only a very small cabin on it, into which the family moved until a log cabin, sixteen feet square, could be completed. This continued to be their home for many years, they there living in true pioneer style, bravely enduring all the trials and hardships incident to a settlement in a new country. Mr. Marshall's first purchase of land consisted of 320 acres, but from time to time he added to his original tract until at one time he was the owner of 2,100 acres in the county. About the year 1860 he built a two-story brick residence, 36x44 feet, with a cellar under the entire building, and there resided during the remainder of his days, his death occurring July 3, 1880. His wife was called to her last rest May 16, 1870, at the age of sixty-seven years, six months and twenty days. Mr. Marshall was a man who always took an active interest in public affairs, and did much for the advancement of the county. Liberality was one of his chief characteristics, he having aided many men over troubles which perhaps otherwise would have sunk them, and many has he helped to secure homes. Not a few sought his counsel, and his advice was freely given, and often accompanied by more substantial aid. Socially, he was a member

of the Masonic fraternity. Though often solicited to accept public offices he steadily refused, much preferring the quiet of home life.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of his native State, and came with his father in 1836 to Louisa County, where he has lived almost continuously since, though in the earlier days he made several trips to West Virginia before settling permanently. He had charge of his father's landed estates in this county until 1848, when he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Smith, and made a home for himself. Mrs. Marshall is a native of Nottingham, England, and with her parents, James and Sarah (Hill) Smith, emigrated to America in 1844. The death of her father occurred about the year 1875, her mother surviving him until 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been the parents of ten children, all of whom are yet living except the first-born: Margaret E. became the wife of John T. Peck, and four children were born to them—Alice, Olive L., Fannie F. and C. W.; Mary E. wedded Robert Marshall, a native of Kentucky, though now a resident of Union County, Mo., and six children graced their union—Eva E., Robert, Lee, Maggie, Berry and Nellie; Sarah M. became the wife of Benjamin Tindall, a farmer of Marshall Township, and four children have been born to them—Laura E., Josie, Jennie and an infant; Mira A. was united in marriage with Thomas Hamilton, a resident farmer of Henry County, Iowa, and to them have been born five children—Leah Estella, Gertrude F., Leonard, Luella and Marion; Ida S. is the wife of C. A. Whitaker, a resident of Omaha, Neb., and they have one child, Curtis W.; Henry, who is a farmer in Wapello Township; J. L., who has charge of the home farm; Francis E., still residing at home; Clara E., wife of George Hungate, a farmer of Morning Sun Township; and Laura, also residing at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have given all their children good educations, thereby fitting them for useful positions in life. In 1849 he moved to his present farm, which then consisted of 260 acres, but about 1859 he sold eighty, retaining 185 acres, 120 of which he has under a fine state of cultivation. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has

been elected to various township offices. Since becoming a citizen of Louisa County he has participated and aided in its many great changes, transforming the wild and uninhabited prairie into beautiful homes and farms. For the past five years he has been in failing health, but the past winter he spent amid the orange groves of Louisiana, and since his return his health has been much better than it was for a number of years previously.



DARIUS KEY, a general farmer and stock-raiser, who is residing on section 3, Marshall Township, is an honored pioneer of Louisa County, of 1838. He was born in Montgomery County, Ind., July 16, 1833, and is a son of George and Rebecca (Minton) Key, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. In early life George Key settled in the eastern part of Ohio, where his marriage was celebrated, but later removed to the western part of the same State, and afterward emigrated to Montgomery County, Ind., making his home in LaFayette. He was a blacksmith by trade, which he carried on in connection with farming.

Leaving his family in Indiana, Mr. Key, in 1836, came to Iowa, and made a claim of 240 acres of land on section 9, Marshall Township, where W. C. Hunt now lives. He remained during the summer, planting and harvesting a crop, after which he returned to his family, working at his trade in Indiana during the following winter. In the spring of 1837 he again came to Louisa County, raised another crop, and returned in the autumn. Having prepared a home for his family he brought them to this county in the spring of 1838. He was a pioneer of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. He loved frontier life, and greatly enjoyed the hunting and other sports of pioneers. Wild game of all kinds was plentiful, and oftentimes he would start out with his gun in the early morning and return before breakfast with a fine deer. Though enjoying those sports he never let his pleasures interfere with his business, but gave his whole attention to his duties until they were completed. At one time he owned

in Louisa County over 2,000 acres of land, which he secured by his own efforts.

Mr. Key was a man strong in his likes and dislikes, and if he pretended to be the friend of any one his friendship was indeed sincere. Never idle himself, he could not endure to see that failing in anyone else, but if a man showed himself to be industrious and willing to work, Mr. Key was ready to divide with him his last cent. This honored pioneer made his home in Louisa County until about the year 1861, when he went to Galveston, Tex., to visit his son Ambrose, and while there his death occurred. He and his wife were both devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, always taking an active part in the church work. They were the parents of sixteen children, and fifteen of that number grew to man and womanhood. Those now living are: Hannah, widow of Peter Ritter, and a resident of Michigan; Jane, widow of Edward Mincher, who now makes her home in Wapello, Iowa; Ambrose, a farmer residing near Kansas City; Hattie, wife of James Jones, a resident farmer of Southern Kansas; Alvin and Joseph. The mother died in 1860.

Darius Key, the subject of this sketch, came to Iowa with his parents in 1838, when about four years of age. He received his education in the log school-house so common in that day, with its punch-eon floor, slab seats and huge fireplace. He has always been a close observer, and has gained much practical knowledge in later years. The life of Mr. Key has always been that of a farmer. He worked upon his father's land until twenty-two years of age and in 1857 purchased of his father a 160-acre tract, for which he paid \$800. This land was in an entirely uncultivated state, and covered with a thick growth of underbrush, but he immediately began to clear it, grubbing and plowing, often working until midnight. He has continued to make that farm his home.

On the 17th of April, 1860, Mr. Key was united in marriage with Maria Lyman, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Charles and Evaline (Edgecomb) Lyman. She came to Iowa with her sister, and was a teacher in the public schools. Her father died in the spring of 1888, and her mother is yet a resident of Wapello. Mr. and Mrs. Key are

the parents of seven children, though three died in infancy—Edward, Mary, and one unnamed. Those living are Nora, Bessie, Rebecca and Marion.

Mr. Key has ever been an active, energetic and progressive farmer, and by his industry and economy has added to his original purchase, until he now owns, in Marshall and Wapello Townships, 1,200 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. In connection with his farming interests he gives considerable attention to the raising of Polled-Angus cattle, and now owns sixty-three head; he also has a good grade of horses and hogs. His land is divided into three farms, which are among the best in the county. That upon which he resides comprises 360 acres, and contains all the improvements necessary to a well-regulated farm. He has always taken great interest in the promotion of any enterprise for the welfare of the community, has held various township offices, and is at present Treasurer of the School Board. He believes that the best educational advantages which can be provided should be obtained, and has given his children all good educations. He has ever identified himself with the Democratic party, but is not bitterly partisan, believing that each person has a right to his views. An ardent temperance man, he advocates the entire abolition of the liquor traffic. Candid in his opinions, plain and outspoken in his manner, honorable and upright in his dealings, during the fifty years of his residence in this county Mr. Key has won the entire confidence and respect of the community. We are pleased to record his sketch among those of the honored pioneers of Louisa County.



JAMES MADISON VANDEVORT, who is residing in the village of Grand View, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1816, and is the fourth in a family of twelve children born to James and Rachel (Peters) Vandevort, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Pennsylvania. James Vandevort was a pioneer settler of Ross County, Ohio, becoming a resident when the country was yet a Territory, and there

engaged in farming. In that county our subject was born, and in 1839 the parents removed to Morgan County, Ill., where they resided until 1841, and then became residents of Louisa County, Iowa, settling upon an unimproved farm. The husband immediately began the cultivation of the land, but subsequently sold it, though immediately purchasing another farm, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in January, 1851, at the age of sixty years. His excellent wife survived him until 1867, her death occurring in Morgan County, Ill., when eighty-four years of age.

Our subject was reared to farm life and received his education in the district schools of his native State. On the 15th of February, 1838, in Pike County, Ohio, his union with Sarah Jane Duneboo, a native of Virginia, was celebrated. This lady is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Duneboo, who were also born in that State, where the father followed the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred in 1825. His wife survived him many years, coming to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1851, where she was again married, and here resided until called to her final home, in 1860, at the age of sixty-five.

After his marriage Mr. Vandevort engaged in farming in Ohio for two years, then came West, making his home in Morgan County, Ill., until his migration to Louisa County, in 1844. He purchased a small and partially improved farm of forty acres, upon which the family located, though they afterward lived upon several different farms in Grand View Township, and also resided in the village of that name on several occasions. He kept a hotel in Grand View for eight years, and also resided in Wapello for three years, one year of which time he engaged in the hotel business. In 1881 he became a permanent resident of Grand View, here purchasing property. During the past he has been an active worker in political affairs, and is a supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. and Mrs. Vandevort are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to them has been born a family of nine children, seven of whom are living: Charles, who is married, and is the car inspector for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa;

Elizabeth, now Mrs. Riley, resides in Columbus Junction; Rachel died Jan. 1, 1866, aged twenty-two years; John is married, and makes his home in Nemaha County, Neb.; Marietta, who is living at Grand View, is now Mrs. Guthrie; Clay died in 1853, at the age of three years and six months; Evaline, now Mrs. Gipple, whose home is near Grand View; Christina is the wife of H. L. Smith, of Wapello, and Ella, now Mrs. Thompson, is a resident of Wapello Township.



CAPT. WILLIAM P. BROWN, deceased, was born in Kentucky, Oct. 25, 1793, and when a young man went to Jefferson County, Ind., where he made the acquaintance of Miss Alice C. Crawford, a relative of the Todds, of Kentucky, and a native of Rockbridge, Va., born April 20, 1797. The acquaintance there formed ripened into love, and they were united in marriage. The young couple began their domestic life in Jefferson County, where Mr. Brown developed a fine farm from heavy timber land, and in that section accumulated considerable property. In 1837 he emigrated to what is now Louisa County, crossing Illinois on horseback, and here entered a claim. In 1838 he again came to the county and built a log cabin, and in 1839 purchased his land at the land sales of Burlington. The following spring he moved his family to the county. After coming here Capt. Brown was always active in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, and started the project of building a plank road to Burlington, and erected a bridge across Honey Creek at his own expense. He built the first school-house, in which church services were also held, and donated it to the public. He was elected and served as Justice of the Peace for many years, being known as Esquire Brown until his death, and was the first man to build on the east side of Virginia Grove. In the early days of the county there was a road laid out from Iowa City to Burlington, which Mr. Brown tried hard to get on the east side of the grove, but the Commissioners thought it best to be on the west side, as there was quite a settle-

ment over there. Mr. Brown then took the matter in his hands, and secured the laying out of a road on the east side, which afterward became the main avenue of travel. Physically, Mr. Brown was a tall, powerful man, being over six feet high and weighing over 200 pounds, and his stature was only equaled by his generosity and liberality. Being very decided in his views, when once determining to carry out a thing he always accomplished it.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of eight children, three of whom are living: James, whose home is in Morning Sun, Iowa; Maria, widow of Hamilton Brown, is a resident of Morning Sun Township; and Martha lives on the old homestead. Mr. Brown was a member of the Methodist Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian. His death occurred Jan. 28, 1865; Mrs. Brown survived until 1885. She lived through all the administrations from Washington to Cleveland.

The following is the record of the children of Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Brown; Thompson, born June 29, 1821, died Nov. 5, 1842; Thomas P., born May 26, 1823, died Feb. 20, 1856; James C., born April 14, 1825; Elizabeth A., born Oct. 25, 1830, died June 30, 1847; John, born Feb. 17, 1833, died April 7, 1842; Mary E., born Jan. 8, 1835, died Dec. 31, 1861; Martha, born Oct. 9, 1838.



R. H. TODD is a son of Robert and Mary (Sturgeon) Todd. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 15, 1829, and received a very fair education in the select schools of his native city. Outside of school life he was engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits until 1854, when with his father's family he came to Iowa and located at Muscatine, where he remained for one year, and then removed to Louisa County. With the exception of two years spent in the grocery business at Newton, Iowa, he has here since continued to reside. Elizabeth J. Bliven, daughter of Nathan and Lucinda (Wheelock) Bliven, was born in Ohio, in Meigs County, Sept. 12, 1836, and is of English descent. In 1837, when an infant, she came with her parents to Louisa County, Iowa, and her early life was spent in the immediate vicinity of Columbus

Junction. Her education was acquired in the schools of her adopted county. R. H. Todd and Elizabeth J. Bliven were united in marriage Jan. 1, 1856.

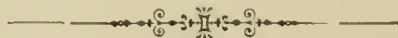
Oliver Sherman Todd, the fourth child of R. H. and Elizabeth J. Todd, was born in Louisa County, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1864, and pursued the ordinary life of a farmer boy, doing farm work in summer and attending school in winter, until 1882, when he entered the Eastern Iowa Normal School, which he attended at intervals until June, 1887, when he completed the commercial course. He began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Columbus Gazette* the following autumn, where he was employed until about April 1, 1888, when he took a position in the office of the *Muscatine Journal*, which he soon relinquished to purchase an interest in the *Columbus Safeguard*, and has since been one of its editors and proprietors. He is a young man of fine ability, an easy and fluent writer, and is making a success of his chosen profession.



JOHAN C. STEWART, now a resident of Morning Sun, is a respected pioneer of Louisa County. He is a native of Maryland, and was born at Williamsport, Washington County, on the 19th of September, 1814. His father was William Stewart, whose parents were from Ireland, and his mother was Rebecca Crumly, who was of German descent. Our subject, though born in Maryland, spent most of his boyhood days in Virginia, and his occupation was that of a farmer, as it has been most of the time through life. His educational advantages were very limited, his school days being confined to a few weeks' attendance at the district school in the winter. After attaining his majority he went to Harrison County, Ohio, where he remained a few years, and then went to Licking County. In the month of April, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Patterson, a native of Ohio, and five years later they came to Louisa County, Iowa, where Mr. Stewart entered 160 acres of land on section 7, Wapello Township. He immediately began improving his farm, and in connection with that labor,

in company with John Myers, he made brick with which to build a small house.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been born nine children, eight of whom are yet living. The three oldest were born in Ohio, and the remaining six in this county. Emma A. is now the wife of F. G. Anderson, and resides in Wapello; Mary F. wedded William Vertrees, of Morning Sun; Omer F. is a commercial traveler, and resides in Morning Sun; Margaret R., now Mrs. Young, is living in Leon, Iowa; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Huffman, is living in Morning Sun; Lillie is the wife of H. W. Spaulding, of Omaha, Neb.; Ora wedded George D. Miller, also of Omaha; Jessie is the wife of W. B. Moffett, of Morning Sun; and William died at the age of fourteen. Mrs. Stewart departed this life in February, 1888, since which time Mr. Stewart has made his home with Mrs. Moffett. She was for many years a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stewart has been a life-long Republican in politics, and his first Presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison. He has not aspired to political distinction himself, though he has served his township as a Trustee, and has ever been ready and willing to assist in the management of any worthy public enterprise. He has for many years been a member and liberal supporter of the United Presbyterian Church. An honest Christian gentleman, he enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.



JAMES H. WILSON, one of the pioneers of Louisa County of 1839, now residing in Morning Sun, was born in Preble County, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1831, and is a son of John Wilson, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. In 1838, when seven years old, he went with his parents to Illinois, locating in Washington County, where the family resided until the following year, and then removed to Louisa County. Here James attended a subscription school, which was taught by his father, during the winter, and in the summer time assisted in breaking prairie, or was otherwise employed on the farm. He grew to manhood in this new country, living the life of a pio-

neer, and in March, 1869, was united in marriage with Miss Adeline McClurken, a daughter of Thomas McClurken, one of the early settlers of this county.

In 1862, previous to his marriage, Mr. Wilson made a trip to Oregon, Washington Territory and California, where he remained for three years engaged in freighting. There he endured all the hardships incident to frontier life, and for six months never saw a lady. While on the way to Oregon he met an old acquaintance, William Moats, and they decided to engage in freighting together, becoming much attached to the trade, as the variety and excitement of the new country made it very fascinating. At length the two friends separated, and shortly after Mr. Wilson heard the report of guns. It proved to be trouble with the Indians, and in the affair Mr. Moats was killed. In 1865 Mr. Wilson returned to Louisa County, where he has since continued to reside, and for the past four years he has been engaged in the tile works. In his political views he is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.



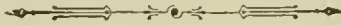
SYLVANUS DUNHAM, residing on section 24, Wapello Township, is a pioneer of this county, of which he has been a resident since 1837, at which time Iowa formed a part of the Territory of Wisconsin. He was born in Fayette County, Ind., Aug. 29, 1822, and is a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Williams) Dunham, both of whom were natives of New York. Of their union but two children were born, Sylvanus, and a daughter who died at the age of ten. In August, 1819, the father removed to Indiana, locating in Fayette County, where he followed farming during the remainder of his life. Firm in his opinions, when once he had made his decisions, honest and upright, he was a man of prominence in that community. His death occurred about the year 1825, and the mother died at the home of her son, in 1856.

Sylvanus received his education in the common schools of Fayette County, where he made his home

until thirteen years of age. In 1836 he started with his widowed mother for Iowa, her father's family having located in Louisa County, but did not reach his destination until February, 1837. The night after his arrival he spent in a small cabin owned by a man of the name of Stoddard, and the following day went on to Long Creek, where he took a claim in what is now Elm Grove Township. With his mother he moved into a small shanty, and there resided until the spring of 1839, when the land sales occurred. Having no money with which to pay for his claim, he sold it for \$200, and with that money bought 160 acres of land in Columbus City Township. The work of improvement was immediately begun, a log cabin was built, the farm was fenced, eighty acres were plowed and planted, and the work of cultivation carried on until 1845, when he sold out, receiving \$1,000 for the farm, and removed to Wapello Township. He purchased 200 acres of land on sections 13 and 14, for which he paid \$1,400, residing on that farm until 1857, when he moved into a brick house on section 24 of the same township, where he has made his home continuously since. During the fifty-one years of his residence in this county his labors have been almost unceasing, and he has done much in the work of transforming the wild land into the beautiful farms for which Louisa County is noted far and wide. His honesty, combined with that energy which characterizes all his actions, has enabled him to add to his possessions from year to year, until he is now the owner of 2,200 acres of fine land; 1,000 acres of this are situated in Elliott Township, while the home farm comprises the remainder, 1,200 acres, of which, with the assistance of his sons, Mr. Dunham has the management. He has dealt quite extensively in stock, and now raises annually about 300 head of cattle, 100 head of hogs, and twenty head of horses for the market. When landing in Louisa County his stock consisted only of a horse, a cow and a colt. As fortune smiles upon those who help themselves, Mr. Dunham's efforts have been crowned with success, and received abundant reward. His life of usefulness and toil might well furnish an example for the rising generation.

On the 23d of April, 1861, in Louisa County, Mr. Dunham was united in marriage with Mattie

Jamison, daughter of William D. and Elizabeth Jamison. She was born in Ohio, and they are the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Ira E., William W., Harry A., Sidney S., Nellie S., Elmer R. and Frederick E. Mrs. Dunham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while politically, Mr. D. is a Republican. We take pleasure in recording the sketch of this honored pioneer, who for fifty-one years has been a resident of Louisa County.



ROBERT MARSHALL, a farmer residing on section 9, Marshall Township, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., in 1828. He came with his parents, Joshua and Margaret (Maxwell) Marshall, to this county in 1842, and here he received his early education. Remaining upon the farm until 1850, he then decided he would make a trip to California. With a company of others, and driving five yoke of oxen, he followed the tide of human emigration to the gold fields of the Far West. Starting from Wapello, Iowa, on the 17th of March, 1850, they traveled until the 10th of May, when they crossed the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, and there halted for two weeks. Once more resuming their journey, they traveled across the plains, reaching Hangtown, now known as Placerville, El Dorado Co., Cal., about the middle of August. The company had eighteen teams, and there was but one lady among that party of emigrants, she being the wife of George Peck. For some time after their arrival in California it was a very rare thing to see a lady, and many of the "boys" would go to the hotel for dinner just for the privilege of being waited on by a lady. At that time the wages of a lady waiter were often \$100 per month.

After his arrival in Hangtown Mr. Marshall immediately began mining, in which business he continued from 1850 until 1880, and was quite successful in that occupation. During his residence in California he made several overland trips from Placerville to Sacramento. He was one of the liberal, whole-souled men who were always ready to lend a helping hand to the weary traveler. Mr.

Marshall remained in California until the 1st of November, 1880, when he returned home after an absence of thirty years. When he left his home there was no settlement between his farm and Brighton, Washington Co., Iowa, but during his absence the wild prairies had been developed into fine farms, and the boys of his youth had grown to manhood; some had gone to that land from which no traveler returns, while others had gone to the Far West. In fact there were but few of his childhood acquaintances left. His father and mother were also numbered among the dead. Often during his absence his mother would call and long for her boy, though she was never again permitted to see him. In 1880 he came back to the old home, which is still standing, and which is surrounded by the pleasant memories of his childhood days. A handsome two-story brick dwelling, 36x38 feet, has since been erected. Mr. Marshall is now the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres, which is well stocked. In his political views he has been a lifelong Democrat.

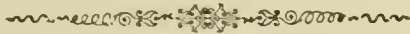


CHARLES GETTS, who is a manufacturer and dealer in heavy and light harness, saddlery and horse furnishing goods, first established business at Columbus City in the fall of 1884, and in November, 1887, removed to Columbus Junction. He has built up a fine trade, won a reputation for doing good work and keeping excellent goods, and well deserves a liberal patronage.

Mr. Getts was born in Louisa County, Iowa, June 15, 1855, and is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Philman) Getts, who were early settlers of this county, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Charles received a common-school education, and when eighteen years of age began his apprenticeship to the harness-maker's trade at Allerton, Iowa. In the fall of 1884 he opened a shop in Columbus City, as before stated, and removed to Columbus Junction Nov. 27, 1887.

At Columbus City, on the 24th of April, 1880, Mr. Getts and Miss Harriet Spencer were united in marriage. The lady was born in Dresden, Muskingum Co., Ohio, is a daughter of Wiseman Spen-

cer, and came to Louisa County in 1874. Two children have been born of their union, a son and a daughter: Bertie, aged six years, and Elsie, aged four. Mrs. Getts is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and in political sentiment Mr. Getts is a Republican.



WILLIAM C. HUNT, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 9, Marshall Township, and one of the prominent pioneers of the county, was born Oct. 29, 1840, in Licking County, Ohio. His parents, Hiram and Harriet (Reid) Hunt, were probably natives of New York, and by their union six children were born: John E., a carriage and wagon maker, now of San Francisco, Cal.; Charles R., a miller residing in Girard, Crawford Co., Kan.; Eunice, deceased wife of William Riley; William C.; Louie A., whose whereabouts is unknown; Henry, now a resident of Wapello, Iowa, who was a member of Company G, 19th Iowa Infantry, but taken sick and discharged on account of disability after serving several months. The family came to Louisa County about the year 1844 or 1845, locating in Wapello, where the death of the mother occurred in 1852. The father enlisted in the Iowa "Graybeard" regiment, and while in service was taken with smallpox, and died in St. Louis, Mo.

The education of our subject was mostly received in attendance at the Wapello school which was held in the old court-house. He can remember many amusing and interesting incidents of court held in those days, and says he has often seen the jury, when sent out to agree upon the verdict, go down to the bank of the Iowa River, taking with them the ever convincing witness, the "little brown jug." When only thirteen years of age Mr. Hunt began the battle of life for himself, securing employment by the month with Joshua Marshall, for whom he worked five years for his clothing, and a very small wardrobe would hold all he obtained. At the expiration of that time he returned to Wapello, remaining there one year, and then again went to work for Mr. Marshall, receiving for his services \$9 per month. Saving up his wages, he, in company

with another young man, purchased an ox-team, and during the summers of 1861 and 1862 was engaged in breaking prairie. In August of the latter year Mr. Hunt enlisted in Company F, 19th Iowa Infantry, for three years, and was sent to Keokuk, where he was mustered into the United States service. He was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., from there to Rolla, and participated in his first engagement at Prairie Grove, Ark. He was under fire for twenty-one days at the siege of Vicksburg, participated in a two-days skirmish and then went to Ft. Hudson. At Vicksburg a full set of band instruments was captured, and from the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, sixteen men were detailed and formed a brigade band. Some time after its organization the band of which Mr. Hunt was a member was sent to Brownsville, Tex., and was mustered into service as the 2d Brigade band, after which they were sent to New Orleans. Seven times our subject crossed the Gulf, five of which were with the band. From New Orleans they were sent to Ft. Morgan, Ala., the regiment capturing that fort and Ft. Gaines, and then to Pensacola, Fla., after which they returned to Ft. Morgan. Later the band was sent up the Mississippi River, then to Little Rock, Ark., and subsequently back the same route to the command and to the post in Mississippi. There the instruments were taken from the band and its members were sent back to the regiment, where for about six months they rested, until the band was again organized at Ft. Morgan and marched to Mobile, Ala., where they participated in the engagement at Spanish Fort, where a number of the brave boys of the 19th Regiment laid down their lives in defense of the star and stripes, which now float so proudly over the united nation. The band was next sent to Galveston, Tex., having been previously mustered out at Mobile, Ala., and from there they took a steamer to Memphis, Tenn., proceeded to Davenport, and were there finally discharged from the service, after having engaged in three years of war and bloodshed.

On Mr. Hunt's return from the battle-field he engaging in farming and threshing in the neighborhood for about three years. On the 26th of September, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Theodosia Anderson, a native of Fulton County,

Ill. In 1879 he purchased eighty acres of land on section 9, Marshall Township, where he has since continued to make his home. To this worthy couple have been born five children: Laura W.; John E., who died in infancy; Mary L., Alice G. and Walter R. Mr. Hunt and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of Post No. 153, G. A. R., of Wapello, Iowa. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has held various township offices. Like many others of the well-to-do farmers of the present day, Mr. Hunt started out in life with no financial aid, but by his honesty and industry he has won for himself and family a fair competence, and has gained the confidence of the community in which he has so long been a resident. Always taking an active part in all public matters, he has done much toward the advancement of the township and county.



JOHAN STAFFORD, residing on section 33, Morning Sun Township, is among the prominent and leading farmers and stock-raisers of Louisa County. He was born Oct. 20, 1828, in Kent County, Del., and is a son of Balaam and Mary (Caproon) Stafford, who were natives of Delaware. To them five children were born: Ann Eliza, who wedded Asher P. Bevans, a resident of Osceola, Iowa; Mary J. first wedded John Brownfield, and after H. S. F. Bevans; they are now residing at Morning Sun, Iowa. Matilda became the wife of Hiram Fickill, who is a resident of Osceola, Iowa; Rebecca is the wife of Moses Chilson. The family moved from Delaware to Franklin County, Ohio, in 1838, residing there until 1841, when they emigrated to Peoria County, Ill., where the father purchased a small farm. In that county the children received their education and grew to manhood and womanhood.

Our subject was the first of the family to come to Iowa, he settling in Louisa County in 1852, entering eighty acres of wild prairie land upon which not a stick of timber could be seen, with the exception of the little log cabin, sixteen feet square. On the 13th of April, 1853, Mr. Stafford took up his residence on his claim, and began building fences

and breaking the wild land with four to six yoke of oxen. He has never had one cent given him since 1853, and his success in life has certainly been most praiseworthy. In 1856 the loved ones whom he had left in Peoria County, Ill., came to his new home, and in Louisa County his father purchased a farm of eighty acres, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in February, 1865, his wife surviving him many years, her death occurring in 1881. They were both active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were among the highly honored citizens of the county.

On the 29th of August, 1850, in Peoria County, Ill., the marriage of John Stafford and Miss Della Bevans was celebrated. The lady was born in Highland County, Ohio, July 19, 1832, and is a daughter of John and Margaret (Frost) Bevans, who were natives of Pennsylvania, though both are now deceased, the mother having died about the year 1848, the father being called to his final rest in 1865. They were also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which organization Mr. Bevans was a prominent worker.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have been the parents of five children: Henry T., born May 29, 1851, died October 20 of the same year; Viola P., who was born Aug. 1, 1852, and became the wife of Frank A. Okell, was called to her final home July 5, 1887, leaving one child, Viola, born June 1, 1887; Marietta, wife of D. S. Long, a farmer in Washington Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa; Elizabeth, born in 1862, died in June of the same year; James Grant, born Aug. 21, 1865, still resides at home.

As time passed Mr. Stafford added to his original purchase of eighty acres of land until he now owns 280 acres in one body on section 33, Morning Sun Township, and thirty acres of timber land. The little 16-foot cabin has long since given place to a splendid farm residence, 32x34 feet, and two stories in height. The out-buildings are all models of convenience, and the barn is one of the best in the neighborhood, being 40x70 feet, with a basement under the entire building.

For a number of years Mr. Stafford has given his attention to the raising of fine stock. To him is due the credit of introducing the fine grade of hogs now raised in the county, and upon his farm

may also be found twenty head of Clyde and Norman brood mares. Altogether he has forty head of horses, one of which is as fine as any to be found in the State. "Bijou," a Norman, imported by Singmaster & Sons, of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa. This horse is a fine dapple gray, four years old, weight 1,850, and sixteen and a half hands high. He is also the owner of a Clyde, "Young Stanley," a bright bay.

In 1853, when starting out in life, Mr. Stafford's capital consisted only of a willing heart, strong arms, and a determination to succeed, but by his indomitable energy and enterprise he has gained a comfortable competency, and is acknowledged as one of the most successful farmers, not only in the county, but in the State. He gives liberally of his money and influence to the advancement of all interests for the good of the county. In politics, as well as in all things, he is liberal, voting for the man and not for the party. Socially, Mr. Stafford is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in all educational matters he takes especial interest.



JOSEPH ENGLAND is a practical farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 7, Marshall Township. To him the honored name of pioneer is given, for he came to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1840, and here almost his entire life has been spent. He was born on the 25th of May, 1835, in Mackinac County, Mich., and is a son of Thomas and Werlinda (Harrison) England, both of whom were natives of Maryland, and to them were born three children: George, a resident farmer of Jefferson County, Iowa; Samuel, a farmer of Ringgold County, Iowa; and our subject, Joseph. The father followed the occupation of farming through life, and remained in Michigan until 1835, when he removed to Illinois, settling northeast of Knoxville, then the county seat of Knox County. He only remained there until autumn, when he removed to Louisa County, and entered 400 acres of land near the city of Wapello. He resided on that farm until his death, which occurred in 1844. His wife died when our subject was about three months old. He was a man of good business ability,

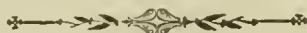
shrewd though honest, and stood high in the estimation of his friends and neighbors.

After the death of his father Joseph went to live with Judge Springer, of Columbus Junction, and under the teachings of the Judge began his education. He later attended the public schools of Wapello, and being of a studious nature soon acquired a good common-school education. He made his home with Judge Springer until about 1848, when on account of failing health he was compelled to discontinue his studies, and went to live with Joshua Marshall, one of Louisa County's noble and highly honored pioneers. He there began the life of a farmer, which pursuit he has since followed, and made his home with Mr. Marshall until 1857, receiving for his work his board and clothing, and the last eight months \$20 per month. In 1857 Mr. England bought eighty acres of land on section 7, Marshall Township, sixty of which had been broken, but there was no cabin upon it. He made a partial payment of \$22.50, and had it all paid for in 1862. In the meantime he had built a small frame house, 16x18 feet, and each year added improvements until he now has one of the best farms of Louisa County.

On the 28th of February, 1866, Mr. England and Miss Melinda Skinner were united in marriage. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and is a daughter of James M. and Sarah (Hull) Skinner, both of whom were natives of Guernsey County, that State. By this union six children have been born, four of whom are now living: Nancy J., wife of J. F. Ross, a farmer of Henry County, Iowa; Mary E., Samuel A. and Ida May. Sarah W. and Joseph are deceased.

Mr. England has ever been a steady, energetic and enterprising citizen. He commenced life without financial aid, but by his own efforts is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. From time to time he has added to his original purchase of eighty acres, until he now has in his home farm 160 acres, and altogether, in Louisa and Henry Counties, is the owner of 401½ acres, 370 of which are under a fine state of cultivation. The little frame cabin has long since given place to a fine two-story residence, 26x31 feet, and all the improvements necessary to a well-regulated farm have been made.

The best grades of horses, cattle and hogs are thereon found, and where once was one vast and unbroken prairie, the evergreen and other shade trees have been planted. During his thirty years' residence on the land Mr. England has transformed it into one of the best farms of the county, and everything about the place shows him to be a man of thrift, enterprise and progressive ideas. He has always taken an active part in forwarding any enterprise beneficial to the public, and has given freely of his time and means to the advancement of the interests of the community. For half a century he has been a resident of Louisa County, during which time he has gained the love, confidence and respect of the people. Many times he has been called upon to settle difficulties arising in the neighborhood, and he has held various township offices of trust with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Politically, he is a Democrat, but is broad in his views, always willing to accord to others their right to their own opinions. Mr. England has not only witnessed, but has been a participant, in the many changes which laid the foundation for the present prosperity of Louisa County, and placed it in its high rank in the State of Iowa.



DANIEL MCKAY, residing on section 26, Marshall Township, is one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of Louisa County. He was born in Columbus City Township, Dec. 20, 1843, and is a son of James and Rebecca (Hicklin) McKay, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. The mother is yet living, and resides in Wapello, Iowa. In the spring of 1842 the family emigrated to this State, locating in Columbus City Township, where James McKay was one of the leading men. In 1846 he was elected Circuit Clerk of Louisa County by the Whig party, which office he filled for some years with honor and credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was a man highly respected for his many excellent qualities. In 1850 he started to California on a visit, but was taken sick and died at Chimney Rock, that State. Mr. and Mrs. McKay were the parents of ten chil-

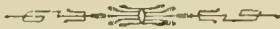
dren, though only three are now living: Norval W., now County Treasurer of Louisa; Servilla, wife of Judge J. M. Davis, of Chillicothe, Mo.; and Daniel.

The education of our subject was received in the common schools of the county, and he was reared to farm life, remaining under the parental roof until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the 19th Iowa Infantry for three years' service, and was assigned to Company F. He participated in all the engagements of the regiment, took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., where so many of the brave boys of the 19th Iowa Infantry laid down their lives on the altar of their country. At the battle of Sterling Farm, with the remainder of the regiment, Mr. McKay was taken prisoner and sent to Tyler, Tex., where he was confined for six months, and then removed to Shreveport, La., where he made his escape from the prison. His absence was soon found out, and when within twenty-two miles of the Union lines, after having traveled through swamps and bayous, and been pursued by bloodhounds, he was recaptured and taken to Columbia, La. He was cast into jail with three of his comrades, Eli Sheets, Benjamin F. Goodwin and Jacob Konski. During the second night of their confinement the four comrades again escaped, and this time were successful, reaching the lines at Natchez, Miss., where they were royally welcomed, and given a grand reception. Through the remainder of the war Mr. McKay served with his regiment, and in 1865 received his discharge at Davenport, Iowa.

Returning home in September of that year, Mr. McKay made a trip to Colorado, there spending a year, and again came back to Louisa County in 1868. Renting a farm, he engaged in its cultivation for four years, at the expiration of which time, in 1872, he removed to Nodaway County, Mo., there buying a farm of forty acres. He subsequently sold that land and purchased 200 acres, which he improved and cultivated until it was one of the best farms in the county. His efforts in this line of business were very successful, and he remained in Nodaway County until 1882, when he sold out and again came back to Louisa County. Purchasing a farm

of 160 acres on section 26, Marshall Township, he has since improved it, and has also made it one of the best farms in Louisa County.

On the 4th of August, 1867, the marriage of Daniel McKay and Miss Amanda Jones was celebrated. The lady is a native of this county, and a daughter of Gustavus and Charlotte (Rouse) Jones, her father being one of the leading merchants of Wapello. In his political sentiments Mr. McKay supports the Democratic party, while socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge of Wapello. He has always taken an active part in public affairs of the county, is ever ready to advance the interests of the community, and is held in high esteem by the people of Marshall Township.



ANDREW BROCKERT, a pioneer of Louisa County of 1840, residing on section 27, Elliott Township, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1821. His parents, Philip and Eva (Stinebuck) Brockert, came to America in 1834, leaving our subject and three other members of the family at home on account of not having money enough to pay their passage. The parents first settled in Pennsylvania, where they lived for a few months, and then became residents of Richland, Ohio, making it their home until the fall of 1838, when they removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, and there resided until the fall of 1841. Their next place of residence was in Auglaize County, Ohio, where the death of the father occurred in 1854, at the age of seventy-one, the mother departing this life in 1871, at the very advanced age of one hundred years. This worthy couple were members of the Catholic Church, and reared a family of five children: George; our subject; Joseph, who is living in Ohio; John Philip, also a resident of the Buckeye State; and Mary, wife of Jacob Foltz, of Ohio.

When seventeen years of age, in 1838, our subject, who had been left in Germany by his parents on their emigration to America, set sail for this country, going directly to Ohio after reaching this country. He engaged as a farm hand in that State

for two years, and then, in 1840, came to Louisa County, locating on section 27, Elliott Township, where he has since resided, and is now the owner of 117 acres of arable land, all under a fine state of cultivation. He began life as a farm hand, but step by step has worked his way up, and has now a comfortable competency. He did not even have a knowledge of the English language on his arrival in America, but with characteristic determination soon mastered it, and is now one of the well-informed and intelligent men of the county. He patiently bore the trials and privations of pioneer life until success crowned his efforts, and now as an honored pioneer and worthy citizen he receives universal respect.

On the 4th of March, 1843, Mr. Brockert wedded Elizabeth Miller, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Isaac Miller. They are now the parents of eight living children: Nancy J., wife of Michael Mellinger, a resident of Winfield, Iowa; Maria E., who wedded David Steel, of Elliott Township, this county; John P., who is engaged in farming in Mercer County, Ill.; George E., whose home is in Decatur County, Iowa; Sarah C., wife of Joseph Gregg, of Sheridan County, Kan.; Jacob, whose home is also in that State; Marcus R., at home; and Mary M., wife of Dean De Harpert.

Marcus, the seventh child of Andrew and Elizabeth (Miller) Brockert, was born in Louisa County in 1858, and now has charge of his father's farm, managing it with ability, and with an energy which characterizes all his actions. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and is one of Louisa County's coming young men, who has the respect of his neighbors and a large circle of friends.



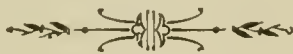
SAMUEL J. HERRICK, of Wapello, is a dealer in general hardware, stoves, tinware, farm tools and machinery, making a specialty in the latter line of the Albion Spring Tooth Cultivator and Seeder. Mr. Herrick was born in Wapello Township, on his father's farm, Aug. 16, 1852, and is the son of David W. and Zirelda (Jamison) Herrick. His father was born near Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1821, was a farmer

by occupation, and came to Wapello in 1847, where he was married Nov. 13, 1848. His wife, who was the daughter of Merit L. Jamison, came to Louisa County with her parents in 1840.

Our subject was reared on a farm, and was educated at Grand View Academy and at Bonsell's Business College, of Burlington, Iowa. On the 23d of August, 1880, he wedded Miss Lou Rabo'd, daughter of William Rabold. Mrs. Herrick was born at Wapello, where her parents were among the early settlers. Her father was proprietor of the popular hotel known as the Wapello House, for many years prior to his death, and was a highly esteemed citizen of that town. Her mother, a worthy and respected lady, survives her husband, and is still keeping the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrick have been the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter: Origin B. died Oct. 27, 1887, aged five years; the daughter, Ora, is now four years old, while the younger son, Paul L., is an infant. After a somewhat protracted sickness from lung disorders Mrs. Herrick died, Oct. 6, 1888, at the age of thirty-one years. She was an exemplary Christian lady, and her death was mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Herrick for short intervals has been absent from Wapello, engaged in various undertakings, but the greater part of his life has been spent in this township, either on a farm, or following mercantile pursuits. In September, 1885, he engaged in the hardware business, also dealing in farm machinery, in which, by enterprise and hard work, he has built up a good trade. In politics Mr. Herrick is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired public office. While comparatively young in mercantile life, he is regarded among the substantial business men of Wapello.



JACOB KALLENBARGER, a farmer residing on section 24, Grand View Township, was born in Germany in 1823. His parents, John and Mary (Genzheimer) Kallenbarger, were also natives of Germany, and emigrated to America, settling in Iowa in 1852, where the

death of the mother occurred in 1868. After the death of his wife the father returned to Germany, his death occurring there in 1873.

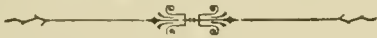
Our subject was reared upon a farm, receiving his education in his native land, and there learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, at which he worked for several years. Resolving to try his fortune in the New World, he bade good-by to his home and friends, and in September, 1846, embarked in the sailing-vessel "Brunswick" from Havre de Grace, landing at New Orleans after a pleasant voyage of twenty-seven days. Remaining in that city for three years, he was there united in marriage, in 1848, with Ann Mary Brown, a daughter of Ben and Kuniganda (Kahn) Brown, all being natives of Germany. The death of her father occurred in his native land, after which the mother came to America, residing in Louisa County until 1870, when she too was called to her final rest.

The young couple remained residents of New Orleans until 1849, when they removed to St. Louis, making that their home for nearly a year, and in May, 1850, landed at Muscatine, Iowa. After remaining in that city for about a month they came to Grand View, where for five years Mr. Kallenbarger worked at his trade of cabinet-making, and also was employed at carpenter work. In 1855 he took up his residence on the farm which still continues to be his home, renting the land for about four years, and then in 1859 purchasing sixty acres, part of which was covered with heavy timber. As time has passed he has added to his original possessions, until he now owns 187 acres, part of which is highly cultivated, the remainder being used as pasturage. In his political views Mr. Kallenbarger is a Democrat. He assisted in organizing the school districts of his township, and has always taken great interest in providing the best teachers and securing the best educational advantages possible.

Nine children have been born to this worthy couple: H. Jacob, who is married and resides in Wichita, Kan., where he works at his trade of a stonemason; Mary, now Mrs. Cash, is living in Muscatine; Christina, wife of Mr. Stingle, makes her home on the farm; Christ is married, and resides on the island; Dan is living in Wisconsin; John is a widower, residing in Wichita, Kan.; Adam

died in January, 1888, at the age of twenty-six years; Libbie, residing on the home farm, is the widow of Mr. Reed; and Ella is clerking in a store in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Kallenbarger are members of the German Congregational Church, of Grand View, in which he is one of the Trustees. They are ranked among the highly respected citizens of the community in which they reside, and are among the pioneers of the county. On their arrival in Iowa the land was almost entirely in its natural state, not a furrow had been turned on the prairie, over which the deer frequently roamed. Bands of Indians were also often seen, and wolves might frequently be heard howling at night.



WILLIAM B. DAVIS, a farmer residing on section 24, Oakland Township, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1819, and was the eldest of nine children of Isaac and Nancy (Herrington) Davis, natives of Orange County, N. Y. His father followed the occupation of farming, and in 1834, accompanied by his family, emigrated to Ohio, settling upon a farm which he made his home for thirty years, and thence removed to Otoe County, Neb., locating near Nebraska City in 1864. His death occurred May 14, 1887, at the ripe old age of ninety-five years. His wife preceded him to her final rest, dying in 1882, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Davis served as a soldier of the War of 1812, and was one of the prominent citizens of the community in which he resided.

Our subject grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and obtained his education in the district schools of New York and Ohio. On the 27th of October, 1843, in Coshocton County, Ohio, he led to the marriage altar Miss Charlotte Clark, a native of Pennsylvania, of which State her parents, George and Mary (Huff) Clark, were also natives. Her father became a soldier in the War of 1812, in which he was probably killed, as he was never again heard of. The mother afterward married, and moved to Ohio, where she died many years ago, when about eighty-four years of age. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Davis began their domestic

life upon a farm in Ohio, he purchasing unimproved land, which he cultivated, and subsequently owned three other farms. By their union two children were born: George W., who is married, and resides in Louisa County; and Joanna, now Mrs. Wolford, who is living in Pawnee County, Neb.

In 1864 Mr. Davis, accompanied by his family, came to Louisa County, settling on section 24, Oakland Township, where he purchased 130 acres of improved land, which is now in a high state of cultivation. He has since purchased a farm for his son, and now rents his own land. He has always taken great interest in political affairs, is a Democrat, and strongly advocates the principles of that party. For the past twenty years he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity, and for fifteen years has been a member of the School Board. He has aided greatly in the organization of the school districts in his township, and is prominent in advancing the cause of education. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife belongs to the German Reformed Church at Conesville. Their home is pleasantly situated about seven miles from Columbus Junction and a mile and a half from Conesville. Mr. and Mrs. Davis receive the respect and confidence of all who know them, and have many warm friends in the county.



BENJAMIN F. COE, an early settler, and for many years a prominent farmer of Elm Grove Township, Louisa County, now residing in Columbus City, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., Sept. 24, 1816. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Boyd) Coe, and were among the first families of Allegheny County. His father was born in a log fort at Springdale, Ohio, now known as Logan's Ferry, and in early days he kept the fort that was known as Coe's Station. The family is of English origin, and the ancestors lived in New Jersey previous to their removal to Allegheny County, Pa. On the mother's side the family is of Irish descent.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, received a common-school education, and learned the hatter's

trade at Pittsburgh. He followed that vocation for but a few years, when, having cultivated his talent for vocal music, he became a teacher in that profession. He was married in his native State, on the 14th of February, 1840, to Miss Mary McLean, a daughter of David McLean, a native of Allegheny City, Pa., born in 1818. She was a consistent Christian woman, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a devoted wife and mother. Her death occurred in June, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Coe were the parents of seven children, of whom six are now living: David Mac married Miss Ella Smith for his first wife, then wedded Miss Clara Roberts, and is now practicing dentistry at Winterset, Iowa; Edward E., who is single, is engaged in farming in Elm Grove Township; William S. married Miss Annie Marshall, and is a farmer of Cass County, Iowa; Harry is the husband of Carrie Hoppy, and is a druggist of Des Moines; Mattie Helen is the wife of W. H. Helmick, and resides in Washington County, Iowa; Mary is unmarried, and lives with her father; and one child died in infancy.

In 1856 Mr. Coe emigrated with his family from Pennsylvania to Iowa, locating in Elm Grove Township, Louisa County, where he purchased a farm of raw land, which he now has well improved. The farm embraces 200 acres, and has been the family homestead for thirty-two years. In political sentiment Mr. Coe was a Whig in early life, and cast his first vote for President for W. H. Harrison, the grandfather of the present Republican candidate for that office. On the dissolution of the old Whig party, he helped to organize the Republican party, and cast his vote for Col. John C. Fremont, its first National candidate. In 1860 he was elected Treasurer of Louisa County, and was twice re-elected, serving in all six years. He also held the office of County Supervisor for two terms, and has served in several minor offices. True to the traditions and precepts of his forefathers, Mr. Coe has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is now an Elder, and has served in that relation for many years. His father and grandfather before him were also Presbyterians and Elders in the church. Mr. Coe has now retired from active farming, and intends making his home at Columbus City. In all the relations of life, either

public or private, this gentleman has borne himself like a true man. Faithful in the discharge of every duty, he was esteemed a competent and efficient public officer, while in the private walks of life he has ever been found courteous, kind and liberal, and with a character above reproach.



PATRICK COLTON, deceased, a worthy pioneer of Louisa County, of May, 1842, was born in the North of Ireland, in County Tyrone, in June, 1800, and was educated in his native country, from which he emigrated to America in 1820. He made his home in New York City, where he was married, in 1825, to Miss Hannah Timmony, also a native of Ireland, and a daughter of Edward Timmony. They spent four years in Jersey City, N. J., after which they removed to Adams County, Pa., where they resided until 1842, and then came to Iowa, settling in Louisa County in Columbus City Township, in that portion since organized as Union Township, where Mr. Colton was engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred Feb. 10, 1856. His wife, an estimable lady, survived her husband many years, dying July 16, 1870, at the age of sixty-five. They left a family of ten children, all of whom are living with the exception of one daughter: William A., the eldest, was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Weir, and after her death wedded Miss Matilda Harrison; for many years he was a physician and druggist of Louisa County, and is now the cashier of the Louisa County National Bank, making his home in Columbus Junction. Mary, wife of William Reese, a farmer of Columbus City Township; Catherine, wife of S. N. Spurgeon, a resident farmer of Union Township; James, who married Miss Catherine McSweeney, is engaged in farming in Union Township; Ellen, widow of Andrew Gamble, resides at Columbus City; Edward, a retired farmer, became the husband of Mrs. Anna Gould, and is a resident of Columbus City; John married Miss Julia McCarthy, and is engaged in farming on the old homestead in Union Township; Francis wedded Miss Elenora Garner, and is the senior partner of the firm of Colton

& Garner, general merchants of Columbus City; Josephine, wife of Adam Crim, died in the month of June, 1877; and Thomas, who married Miss Rosa Morgan, is engaged in farming in Union Township.

Mr. Colton was a staunch Democrat in political sentiment, but never an aspirant for public office. He strove earnestly to establish a comfortable home for his family in a strange and new country, and success crowned his efforts. He was a plain, unpretending gentleman, upright and honorable in all his ways, and was highly respected by those who knew him. With the assistance of his excellent wife, he inculcated correct principles of honesty and morality in the minds of his children, who have all become worthy and honored members of society.



NATHAN C. GLIDDEN, dealer in general hardware, stoves, tinware and farm machinery, at Columbus City, was born at Hartland, Vt., Dec. 29, 1830, and is a son of James and Sarah (Saxon) Glidden. His father was born at Raymond, N. H., May 19, 1790, and died in March, 1839. His mother was born at Tetford, Vt., Jan. 15, 1792, and died at the age of eighty-four years.

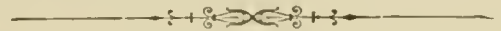
Our subject removed with his parents to Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1833, where he was reared on a farm, and having the misfortune to lose his father when eight years of age, had to begin the battle of life for himself when but thirteen. He worked at whatever he could find to do for four years, and then went to Binghamton, N. Y., where he served a regular apprenticeship to the wagon-maker's trade with James Angel, a man who was true to his name and proved a true friend to the young mechanic. Nathan remained with his employer for six months after completing his term of apprenticeship, and then went to Vestal Center, Broome County, where he opened his first shop and carried on the wagon-making business for five years. While in that place he was united in marriage with Miss Olive E. Silsby, a daughter of James Silsby, their union being celebrated Jan. 1, 1854. Mrs. Glidden was born in Yates County, N. Y. Her father was a native of New Jersey, and her mother,

whose maiden name was Schivers, was born in Norfolk County, Mass., June 23, 1802.

Mr. and Mrs. Glidden are the parents of five children, four of whom were born in the East and one in the West: Arthur J., who was born in Broome County, N. Y., married Caroline Rawhouser, and is a carriage-maker of Marshalltown, Iowa; Louie S. is the wife of Albert White, a tin-smith, of Ames, Story Co., Iowa; Charles H., who is engaged in blacksmithing in Marshalltown, is the husband of Olie O'Brien; John R. wedded Allie Day, and resides at Ames, Iowa; May died at the age of seventeen months.

Mr. Glidden removed with his family to Cortland County, N. Y., in 1856, locating at Marathon, where he carried on a wagon-making establishment for seven years, and in 1864 removed to Winneshiek County, Iowa, settling in Canoe Township, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1867. At that time he removed to Ainsworth, Iowa, where he made his home one year, and on the 1st of January, 1869, became a resident of Columbus City Township, this county, where he purchased land and engaged in farming until the spring of 1874, when he removed to Columbus City, and bought out Jacob Getts' wagon-making business. He followed that vocation until the fall of 1885, when he sold out, and a few months later embarked in his present business, having continued the same since March, 1886.

Mr. Glidden is an ardent Republican, and has always given that party his warmest support. He has held various minor offices, but has never sought or desired political honors. He and his wife, together with their children, are members of the Baptist Church, and are highly respected throughout the community where they reside.



WILLIAM H. CREIGHTON, deceased, a pioneer of Louisa County of 1835, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1805, and was a son of Hugh Creighton, a native of Ireland. His mother, whose maiden name was Hunter, was of Scotch ancestry. When a young man Hugh Creighton left his native land and emigrated to

America, settling in Ohio, where he was afterward married. He had received a liberal education, and in his younger days engaged in teaching. He and his wife reared a family of five children: William, our subject, is the eldest; Joseph H. came to this county at an early day, practiced medicine for several years, and was then ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ever since has been engaged in preaching, and now resides in Fairfield County, Ohio; his son Charles, who is also a minister, is President of the Nebraska State University. Samuel came to this county in 1845, where he engaged in farming for six years, and then returned to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he is now engaged in the nursery business; Henry, now deceased, was also a farmer of Fairfield County; Jane is the wife of Cyrus Hedges, a prosperous farmer of the Buckeye State. The parents of this family were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and active workers for their Master's cause.

Our subject was reared upon a farm in Ohio, and received his education in the common schools. In 1835 he wedded Emily Hedges, and shortly after their marriage they emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling on section 35 of what is now Elliott Township, where Mr. Creighton purchased 640 acres of land at a Government land sale. This was entirely unimproved, and the first winter passed in their new home was spent in an Indian wigwam, which was made of bark. Mr. Creighton immediately began the cultivation of his land, and soon had a fine farm, which comprised 620 acres at the time of his death, which occurred April 29, 1876. His wife is still living, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Levi Storcks, of Des Moines County. Nine children were born unto them, six of whom are living: Thornton, who died at the age of seventeen years; Hugh L., a farmer of Elliott Township; Samuel H., who enlisted in the War for the Union in the 1st Iowa Infantry, serving four months, and then enlisting in the 15th Iowa Regulars, served in that regiment as Sergeant until his death, which occurred in 1865; J. H., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; David J., a resident of Mediapolis, Iowa; Nancy J., wife of Levi Storcks, a farmer of Des Moines County; Harriet Ann, wife

of W. S. Miller, a farmer of Elliott Township, and Sarah E., who wedded Luther Blake, of Des Moines County.

Mr. Creighton was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which body his wife is also a member. He was a man who took great interest in public affairs, and held various township offices. He came to this county when it was almost an unbroken wilderness, when the wild game abounded, when deer roamed over the prairie, and the Indian wigwams formed the principal settlements. Little can the rising generation realize the trials and hardships which were borne by the pioneers in order to make homes in the new country. They laid the foundation of the present prosperity of Louisa County, and to them the highest respect is due.

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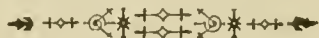
FRANK TUSTISON, M. D., of the firm of Tustison & Grimes, of Wapello, physicians and surgeons, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1837, and is the son of Charles and Sarah (Cox) Tustison. His father was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., his mother of Ohio, and with their children removed to Defiance County, Ohio, when our subject was twelve years of age. In 1863 they removed to Edgar County, Ill. Charles Tustison pursued the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred in 1866; the mother is still living, and a resident of Longview, Tex.

The subject of our sketch received his primary education in Defiance County, Ohio, and entered Newville Academy, at Newville, Ind., in 1858, taking a classical course, after which he spent one year on the home farm in Ohio, then returning to Indiana, he entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Hull, a prominent physician of Newville. After a year and a half spent with Dr. Hull, Mr. Tustison came to Iowa in 1862, and settled at Ainsworth, Washington County. He then took a course of lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, and returning, engaged in the practice of his profession at Ainsworth in the spring of 1863. A year later he took a second course of lectures at the same institution, being graduated from that excellent school in the class

of '64. Dr. Tustison continued to practice at Ainsworth until 1871, when he moved to Wapello, Iowa, and has been in active practice here continuously since. In 1874 he formed the existing partnership with Dr. W. G. Grimes.

On the 20th of November, 1859, at Hicksville, Ohio, Dr. Tustison and Miss Martha Thompson, daughter of John G. Thompson, were united in marriage. Mrs. Tustison died on the 5th of August, 1872, leaving three children, a son and two daughters—Emma, Ora and Dwight; another child, Mary, died in infancy. The Doctor was again married in March, 1873, to Mrs. Minnie Mann, a daughter of Thomas Yost, and her death occurred in July, 1878. In August, 1880, Dr. Tustison was united in marriage to his present wife, whose maiden name was Miss Sophia Hook, daughter of George W. Hook. Mrs. Tustison was born in Jefferson Township, this county, where her family were among the early settlers. Two children were born of their union, Charles H. and Frank G., both born at Wapello.

Mrs. Tustison was reared under the influence of sound religious training, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Wapello. Politically, the Doctor is an earnest Democrat, and a warm supporter of the policy of President Cleveland on the tariff issue. Socially, he is a member of Wapello Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; and of Cyrus Chapter No. 13, R. A. M., of Washington, Iowa. Both Dr. Tustison and his partner, Dr. Grimes, are gentlemen well skilled in their profession, and have an extensive practice.



ROBERT C. DRYDEN, a prominent farmer and pioneer residing on section 17, Morning Sun Township, was born in Washington County, Pa., March 23, 1827, and is a son of John and Catherine (Carey) Dryden, both of whom were also natives of the same county. There their union was celebrated, and to them were born seven children in that county. About the year 1829 the parents removed to Harrison County, Ohio, where two other children were born. There the father improved a farm, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1835.

Mrs. Dryden died in Morning Sun, March 2, 1862. To all church work he lent his earnest support, and both he and his wife were members of the Seceder Presbyterian Church for many years. Not only in church work, but in any enterprise for the public good he aided largely. His honesty and integrity won for him many friends, and he received the highest respect of all with whom he came in contact.

The following are the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dryden: James C., who died in Ohio; John, Jr., who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Kansas about the year 1884; Jane wedded Moses Lakin, and died Nov. 19, 1887; Mary A. became the wife of James K. Brown, both of whom have passed to their final rest; Elizabeth M., widow of James Martin, is a resident of Wilson County, Kan.; Samuel has made his home in the Western States for twenty years; our subject, who is sixth in order of birth; William K., now a resident farmer of Wilson County, Kan., and Sarah M., who is the wife of Frank Jarvis, also a farmer of Wilson County, Kan.

Robert C. Dryden, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the schools of Harrison County, Ohio, attending during the winter months, and working upon the farm during the summer time. In that county all the children grew to maturity. Remaining there until 1848, Mr. Dryden then emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, settling in Danville Township, where he rented a farm for eighteen months. In 1850 he removed with his mother to Louisa County, where she entered 160 acres of land on section 17, Morning Sun Township, which Robert C. subsequently purchased. For almost forty years he has there made his home, and in that time transformed the wild land of which he took possession into one of the most highly cultivated farms of the county. On his arrival not even a furrow had been turned, not a tree or shrub had been planted, not a fence built. Within three months after the warrant had been laid a small cabin, 16x16 feet, had been erected, and into that the family moved, beginning life in true pioneer style. The trials and hardships which come to all who first make homes in a new country were cheerfully endured by Mr. Dryden and his mother, and

their patience and labor at length received their reward. Starting in life with but a cash capital of \$140, with which he purchased his farm, by his energy, enterprise and good management he has steadily increased it until he now has a comfortable competency. From time to time he has added to his land, until now 307 broad acres in Louisa County pay tribute to his care and cultivation. He is also the owner of 120 acres of fine land in Cerro Gordo County.

On the 4th of December, 1851. Mr. Dryden was united in marriage with Miss Mary Mickey, a native of Richland County, Ohio, and the only daughter of John R. Mickey, who came to Des Moines County, Iowa, in an early day, and shortly afterward became a resident of Louisa County. In 1849 he was called to his final home, and his widow later became the wife of David Blake, a farmer of Marion County, Kan. (see sketch on another page).

Nine children grace the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dryden: Sarah A. became the wife of Edson Munshower, a resident farmer of Morning Sun Township; Clarissa C., wife of Francis M. Curran, a farmer of Harrison County, Iowa; Laura O. and George Harlan are both residing at home; John C., born April 11, 1865, died Dec. 1, 1871; Glenn, born Oct. 23, 1873, died July 28, 1875; Minnie I., born March 19, 1870, died Nov. 12, 1871; Rhoda A., born Feb. 18, 1868, died when about eighteen months old; Mary J., born Feb. 24, 1857, died Oct. 6, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Dryden have given their children good educations, thereby fitting them for useful positions in life, and by their own example have taught them sobriety and truth. They are both members of the United Presbyterian Church, and are earnest workers in their Master's vineyard. To all foreign and home missionary societies Mr. Dryden is a liberal contributor, and to any who need assistance he is always ready to lend a helping hand. His integrity is undoubted, and his word is as good as his bond.

On one of the pleasantest farms of the county, surrounded by a loving wife and happy children, Mr. Dryden has passed almost forty years of his life. His residence, which is a fine two-story frame building, 36x32 feet, with five large rooms in the lower story and four above, is the abode of one of

the happiest families in the county. Evergreens and other towering trees cast their shade around the home, where every convenience which makes life enjoyable is found. Beautiful flowers gladden the eye, and delicious fruits in their season tempt the appetite of the most fastidious. Two miles of hedge fence, evenly trimmed and nicely kept, has been set out. The home farm is divided into three 40-acre fields, and another forty is subdivided into three fields, and all are finely fenced. The farm is stocked with a good grade of cattle and horses, and the barns and out-buildings are models of convenience. We are pleased to record the sketches of these worthy pioneers who have witnessed the development and growth of the county, and have aided largely in its progress and civilization. To Mr. and Mrs. Dryden the highest praise is due for their aid in placing Louisa County in the front rank in the great State of Iowa, and to them the respect of the whole community is given.



ROBERT H. EVANS, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 17, Elm Grove Township, was born in February, 1840, in Merionethshire, Wales, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Evans) Evans, who were also born in the same place. They were parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all yet living, though only two ever came to America. Robert, and Mary, now Mrs. Griffith, of Elm Grove Township. Evan, Eliza, Jane, Catherine and Lewis yet live in their native land, while Thomas is a gold miner of Australia.

Our subject received his education in Wales, and there aided his father in the labors of the farm until 1866, when, resolving to make America his future home, he crossed the Atlantic, and after reaching harbor came directly to Louisa County, Iowa. For a short time he was employed as a farm hand, after which he bought eighty acres of land, which was then but partly improved, but is now one of the best farms in the county, owing to the cultivation and labor which Mr. Evans has bestowed upon it. He has added to the original purchase until he now



N. M. Letts

owns 334 acres in one body, and his farm is stocked with a good grade of horses, cattle and hogs.

In 1868 Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Sarah Daws, a native of Wales, and to them were born six children: Robert E., born Sept. 16, 1868, died in June, 1870; Anna Jane, born Oct. 22, 1870; Eunice, Jan. 9, 1873; Claudia, Sept. 2, 1875; Thomas John, Oct. 14, 1878; Mary, Sept. 27, 1882. The mother died July 13, 1884, and Mr. Evans was again married in June, 1886, becoming the husband of May Evans, who was also born in Wales, and is a daughter of Evan and Mary Evans. By their union one child has been born, Leah. The parents are both members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church. Mr. Evans has held various township offices of trust, is now one of the School Directors, and is also serving as Road Supervisor. In his political views he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, unswerving in his allegiance to its principles. He came to this country with a determination to be an American citizen, and Louisa County has not one who is more true and loyal. This land is now his home, its interests are his, and for its welfare he earnestly labors.



NM. LETTS, a prominent and representative citizen of Louisa County, residing on section 20, Grand View Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1818, and is the eldest in a family of four children born to David and Elizabeth (Lair) Letts, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Virginia. They were early settlers in Licking County, Ohio, where the father engaged in farming. In 1830 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in what was then called Tazewell County, but is now known as LaSalle County. He purchased land of the Government and was one who assisted in organizing LaSalle County. During the Black Hawk War he lived in the fort called Ft. Wilburn. Later in life he engaged in the mercantile business at Ottawa, Ill., but came to Iowa in 1855, settling in Grand View Township, where his death occurred the following year. The mother

departed this life at Dayton, LaSalle Co., Ill., in 1835.

Our subject was reared to farm life and received his education in the district schools of LaSalle County. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's store at Ottawa, Ill., as a salesman. He was married in LaSalle County, in 1838, to Elizabeth Grove, a native of Licking County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Barbara (Linnbarger) Grove, who were natives of Virginia. Her father died in Ohio, and her mother in LaSalle County, Ill.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Letts: Rowena, wife of E. F. Brockway, of Washington County, Iowa; and David, who married, and also resided in Washington County until his death, which occurred in 1885, leaving a wife and six children. In 1851 the death of Mrs. Letts, who was a most estimable lady, occurred in LaSalle County, at the age of thirty-two years. Mr. Letts was again married in that county, in 1852, to Jane Holderman, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Abram and Lotta (Kneel) Holderman, who were also born in Ohio. They settled in LaSalle County, Ill., in its pioneer days, probably about the year 1830 or 1831, and there their death occurred a number of years ago.

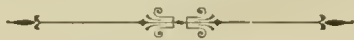
Our subject remained a resident of LaSalle County, Ill., until 1854, when he emigrated to Iowa, settling in Grand View Township, where he has since continuously resided. He purchased 400 acres of partly improved land and immediately began its cultivation, also building a very fine farm residence. As time has passed he has added more land, until he has a large farm, 500 acres of which are under a fine state of cultivation, the remainder being used for pasturage, and all being fenced. Mr. Letts is engaged in buying and feeding stock, having fed during the past years from 200 to 300 in the winter, and pastured from 500 to 600 in the summer. He also raises a fine grade of farm horses, and everything about his lands denotes thrift and industry. Mr. Letts is not very active in politics, but casts his vote with the Republican party.

The second wife of Mr. Letts died in 1863. Their union was graced by five children, four sons and one daughter: Willis H. is married, and resides

in Grand View; James H. is also married, and resides in Concord Township; Hilton M. is married, and resides in Columbus City Township; Emma S. is the wife of J. W. Waters, of San Antonio, Tex.; and Noah R., who is also married, makes his home with our subject in Grand View Township.

In November, 1864, in Louisa County, Iowa, Mr. Letts was again united in marriage, Mrs. A. P. Sawyer, a native of New York, becoming his wife. She is a daughter of John and Hannah (Spicer) Powers, who were born in Connecticut and emigrated to New York at an early day, settling in Genesee County, where the father died in the year 1842, and the mother in 1858. The father's occupation was farming. Mrs. Letts is a member of the Baptist Church, of San Antonio, Tex. Since 1880 Mr. Letts and his wife go to the South in October and spend the winter in San Antonio, Tex., returning home in May. Their pleasant home is situated about three and one-half miles from Letts, a thriving village which was named in honor of our subject, who is one of the active business men of Louisa County, and who, as a citizen, is greatly respected.

The portrait of Mr. Letts will be found upon an accompanying page.



CAPT. WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 34, Elliott Township, was born in Perry County, Ill., Aug. 18, 1839, and is a son of W. S. and Nancy (McGuire) Campbell, the father a native of Mercer County, Pa., and the mother of Chester County, S. C. Throughout his life W. S. Campbell engaged in farming. In 1828 he emigrated from Pennsylvania to Illinois, where he was united in marriage with Nancy McGuire. Seven children were born to them, and with the exception of two, all are now living.

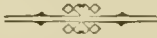
Our subject was reared upon a farm in his native State, and in the fall of 1857 removed with his father to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he resided until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he responded to the country's first call for troops, and enlisted as a member of Company E,

1st Iowa Infantry, for three months' service. He received his discharge on the 20th of August, 1861, after which he returned to his home, remaining there until the 10th of September following, when he again enlisted, as a private in a company which was assigned to the 14th Iowa Infantry. He was elected First Lieutenant on the 18th of the month. He was subsequently commissioned Captain of Company K of that regiment, and served in that rank for three years, with the exception of five months, during which time he held the rank of Colonel. He participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Ft. Donelson, where his regiment was captured and held as prisoners for six months and eleven days. During the summer of 1863 they did garrison duty, and in the spring of 1864 were placed under the command of Sherman. They next took part in the Red River expedition, and the capture of Ft. Duressa, where the guns of his company were the first to strike the fort, after which they joined Banks at Alexandria and proceeded toward Shreveport, where the battle of Pleasant Hill was fought. The regiment then returned, and proceeded up the Mississippi River to Chicot Lake, Ark., where they had an engagement with Marmaduke. They next were at Memphis, Tenn., whence they pursued the rebel General, Forrest, bringing on an engagement at Tupelo, where Capt. Campbell was commissioned Commander of the 14th Regiment, and then entered upon the Price campaign through Missouri. There our subject went with an escort of four companies from Jefferson Barracks to Ft. Davidson, with Ewing, and at the latter place they were surrounded and had a hard fight, having but 1,060 men against 18,000 of Price's force. After the battle they evacuated the works, and in front of the enemy started for Rolla, Mo., having several engagements on the way with Marmaduke. At Leesburg they engaged the enemy for two days. On the 16th of November, 1864, Mr. Campbell received his discharge as Captain after over three years of hard fighting upon the battle-fields of the South, during which he was always found at his post gallantly doing his duty.

After his discharge Capt. Campbell returned to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he had purchased

a farm in Washington Township, but he remained there only a short time, and in the spring of 1865 came to Louisa County, where he bought 200 acres of land on section 31, Elliott Township, which still continues to be his home. He is now the owner of 240 acres of fine land, which comprises one of the best farms in the township. He makes a specialty of raising stock, in which he is quite successful, and upon his farm may be found good grades of horses and cattle. Politically, he is a Republican, and is one of the prominent farmers of the county.

On May 20, 1862, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Mary J. Johnson, a native of Louisa County, and a daughter of George Johnson, who was born in Ohio, but who died in this county. They are the parents of twelve children: Anna E., who died at the age of sixteen years; Elmer E., who resides in Louisa County; Susan, George W., John L. and Maggie May, twins; Frank, Robert; Charles Chester, who is now deceased; James G., Emma, and Thomas E., who died at the age of two years. Capt. Campbell is a member of the G. A. R., and has held various township offices; he is one of the respected and honored citizens of Louisa County.



JAMES R. DUNCAN, one of the prominent and representative farmers of Louisa County, was born on section 10 of Union Township, where he still continues to reside. His parents, G. B. and Ann S. Duncan, were natives of Tennessee, and came to this county in an early day, settling in Union Township, where the father entered a quarter-section of land, which is now in the possession of our subject. The history of the Duncan family will be found in the sketch of S. H. Duncan, on another page of this work. For forty-five years it has been a leading family of the county, and its members are among the honored and respected citizens. Almost the entire life of James has been spent upon one farm, with the exception of about two years which he passed in Columbus Junction, engaged in the live-stock business. His education was received in the district schools of the community. In the month of April, 1880, he became the husband of Mary E. McAvoy, a native

of Washington County, Iowa, and a daughter of William McAvoy. To this happy couple has been born an interesting family of three children—Ethel, Della and Harry.

Mr. Duncan is now the owner of 400 acres of fine, arable land, which is well improved, and carries on general farming. He is one of the leading and progressive farmers of Union Township, and everything upon his land denotes the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is universally known throughout the county, and his fair dealing and upright life have won him the confidence and good-will of all.

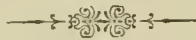


THOMAS EVANS, deceased, was a pioneer of Louisa County, and was born in Wales. His father, Richard Evans, was a farmer by occupation, and Thomas was reared to farm life. In 1844, on attaining his majority, he left his native land and emigrated to America, locating first in Ohio. Remaining in that State for several months, he then came west to Louisa County, Iowa, in the spring of 1845, settling on section 29, in Columbus City Township, where he entered 160 acres of land. This was in its primitive state, covered with a thick growth of brush, which had to be cleared away before the ground could be plowed and planted, but little by little the ground was made ready for the seed, and he soon had a fine farm, upon which he resided until his death in 1855.

To Mr. and Mrs. Evans were born four children, though only one reached maturity, Elizabeth Ann, now the wife of David R. Hughes, a farmer of Columbus City Township. Mr. Evans was a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, and a sincere Christian. Public spirited, liberal, and just to all, he won friends wherever he went.

After the death of her first husband Mrs. Evans became the wife of Humphrey Jones, a native of Wales, who died in 1881. She was born in March, 1820, and is a daughter of Hugh and Ann (Evans) Tudor. Her father was a farmer, and the members of his family yet living are: Catherine; Arthur, who resides in Red Oak, Iowa; William, of Cin-

cinnati, Ohio, is the proprietor of the Tudor Boiler Manufacturing Company of that city, and is also proprietor of the Tudor Boiler Works. He made the first locomotive boiler west of the Alleghany Mountains, constructed the boiler for the first fire engine ever made in the United States, and also built the boiler for the famous gunboat "Monitor," used in the United States Navy during the late Rebellion. The third child of Hugh Tudor is Mrs. Ellen Hughes, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

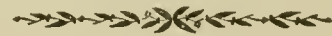


THOMAS L. ESTLE, deceased, settled on section 13, Concord Township, in 1838. He was a native of New Jersey, born in 1814, and was the eldest in a family of eight children. His parents were also natives of New Jersey, and when he was a small lad they removed to Ohio, which was then a Territory. Thomas there received his education in the district schools, and made it his home until twenty-four years of age, when he came to Louisa County, Iowa, making his first purchase of land at the Burlington land sale of 1839. The country was then in its virgin state, hardly a furrow had been turned on the prairie or a tree cut in the forest. Mr. Estle had to endure all the trials and privations of pioneer life, even having to make the rails used for fences, but with perseverance and untiring energy he worked on until he had improved 1,179 acres of land in Louisa and Muscatine Counties.

In 1844, in this county, Mr. Estle was united in marriage with Susan Shellabarger, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob Shellabarger, who was also born in the Buckeye State. During the early days of the history of this county her parents came to Iowa, settling on section 13, Concord Township, where they resided until their death, which occurred many years ago. The young couple began their domestic life upon the same farm, where they resided until after the death of Mr. and Mrs. Shellabarger, when they removed to Cedar Township, Muscatine County. Ten children were born of their union, and eight of that number are yet living; William B., who is married, and resides in Taylor County, Iowa; Mary A., now

Mrs. Thompson, is living in Grand View; Elizabeth L., now Mrs. Smith, makes her home in Adams County, Iowa; Jacob S. is married, and resides in Oakland Township; John is married, and located in Dallas County, Iowa; Charles is also married, and resides in Concord Township; Sarah A., wife of Dr. Hall, is a resident of Louisiana; Margaret B., now Mrs. McCole, is living in Muscatine County, on the old homestead.

Mr. Estle resided in Muscatine County, Iowa, until the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 13, 1884, after an illness of only a week's duration. His excellent wife survived him until June 15, 1888, when she too departed this life, at the age of seventy years, having been a resident of Iowa for over half a century. Mr. Estle was a Republican in politics, and identified himself with every interest for the public good. He did all in his power to aid in the progress and development of the community in which he resided, and his honest, upright life won him the confidence and esteem of all with whom business or pleasure brought him in contact. He was one of the earliest settlers of Louisa County, and his death not only proved a sad loss to his family, but was felt throughout the community.



DAVID DOTSON, SR., one of the early settlers of Louisa County, now residing on section 34, Wapello Township, was born in Fayette County, Pa., Oct. 18, 1818, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Sutton) Dotson, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother of New Jersey. In their younger years the parents removed to Pennsylvania, where they were married, and eight children were born to them, six of whom lived to be adults, and two are yet living; Esther, widow of John White, whose home is in Louisa County, and our subject. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and also engaged in carpentering. In his political views he was an old-line Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were everywhere known for their integrity and just lives, and had the confidence and good-will of the entire com-

munity in which they resided. In 1810 the death of Mr. Dotson occurred, and six years later his wife departed this life.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent in Fayette County, Pa., until seventeen years of age, and there he received a good common-school education. Choosing the trade of carpentering for his life work he became an apprentice, serving a term of three years, for which he received his board and clothing as a compensation for his labor. He worked at that trade in Pennsylvania, and after coming to this county the first work obtained was on the Jamison House.

In 1846 Mr. Dotson and Miss Mary Jackman were united in marriage. The lady is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Woodfield) Jackman, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Jackman were the parents of seven children, three of whom are yet living: Catherine, wife of William Taylor, of Jefferson County, Ohio; Bernard, who is living in Columbiana County, Ohio, and Mrs. Dotson. The parents, who were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Pennsylvania.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dotson five children yet living have been born: Bazzle, who married Miss Eliza Jane Paisley, is now a resident of Shelby, Neb.; Oella, wife of LaFayette Packwood, of Des Moines County, Iowa; Samuel, who lives in Louisa County; Hattie and George, who are at home.

In 1854, accompanied by his family, Mr. Dotson came by boat to Louisa County, landing at Port Louisa. The country was then in a wild, uncultivated state, but settling on section 25, Wapello Township, he immediately began to develop a farm. He first moved his family into a brick house which was owned by a Mr. Bell, but the following year built a home of his own. He there resided until 1865, when he sold out and moved to the farm where he now resides, on section 31 of the same township, which has now been his home for twenty-three years. When he first came to the county the nearest trading-post was Wapello, and his crops had to be hauled there in wagons. Many hardships incident to pioneer life had to be encountered, but with a determination to succeed Mr. Dotson over-

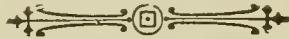
came all difficulties, and by industry and economy has become one of the well-to-do farmers of the county, now owning 210 acres of land, 160 of which are highly cultivated. In his political views in early life Mr. Dotson was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Gen. W. H. Harrison, but on the dissolution of that party, and the organization of the Republican in 1856, he joined the latter, and has since been one of its supporters. Strictly honest in his dealings, his word is as good as his bond. He and his wife are members of the Holiness Church.



GEORGE B. MILLER, a pioneer of Louisa County, now residing on section 13, Morning Sun Township, was born in Shelby County, Ky., Dec. 25, 1820, and is a son of John and Mary (Boyd) Miller, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. On the maternal side our subject is of Irish ancestry, his grandfather having been a native of Ireland, though he removed to Kentucky, and there reared a family. John Miller, the father of our subject, sold his land in Kentucky and moved to Decatur County, Ind., where the death of himself and wife occurred, he dying in 1876, his wife departing this life many years previously, in 1838. They were both members of the United Presbyterian Church, and to them were born seven children, only three of whom are living: Martha, wife of James Wilson, a resident of Morning Sun, Iowa; James, who is engaged in farming in Fayette County, Ind., and George.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of Indiana. He remained at home upon the farm until 1846, when he went to work by the month for about a year. In 1847 he, in partnership with James Hamilton, came to Iowa and purchased about 400 acres of land, and immediately began its improvement. Timber had to be cut for a frame building which he erected, the dimensions being 18x20 feet. On the 5th of January, 1845, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Jane Owens, who was born in Juniata County, Pa., July 10, 1816, and is a daughter of William Owens, a native of Ireland. The young couple immediately moved into the little frame building which Mr.

Miller had erected, and he immediately began the improvement of his land. Fences were built, and where once was hazel brush now tower the lofty shade trees planted by Mr. and Mrs. Miller. The orchard was planted with many varieties of fruit, crops were sown and soon yielded a bountiful harvest. Little by little, by the careful hand of Mr. Miller, the wild, unbroken land was transformed into beautiful farms. Many years have passed since he became a resident of Louisa County, bringing with them the joy and sorrow which come alike to all. He faithfully endured the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life, and now can lay aside the burden of the day, living upon the competence earned in former years. A one and a half story frame house has been added to the little cabin, and four children have been born to this worthy couple. Only one was permitted to live beyond infancy, James F., but he too, when seventeen years of age, was called to his final home. A young man full of energy and great promise, his death indeed proved a sad loss to his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are both members of the United Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a staunch Republican.



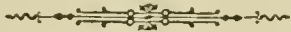
MARK DAVISON, banker and farmer, of Wapello, and one of the largest real-estate owners of Louisa County, was born near Hull, Yorkshire, England, on the 7th of May, 1815. He is the son of George and Susanna (Gillings) Davison, who were also natives of England. The family emigrated to America in the year 1818, and settled in Washington County, Pa., where our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. He was united in marriage, in Washington County, Pa., in June, 1838, with Miss Eliza Linton, a native of that county. The marriage ceremony was performed by Justice Ephraim Blaine, father of the Hon. James G. Blaine. Seven children were born of their union, and those living are: Hiram B., who was a soldier of the late war, and who wedded Miss Mary Worsham, is a merchant of Wapello, Iowa; Mary is the wife of J. B. McCullough, a lumber merchant of Wapello, Iowa; John Austin

married Miss Blanche Myers, and resides in Wichita, Kan. Mr. Davison lost his first wife in 1855, and was subsequently married to Nancy Brown. His present wife was Elizabeth A. Montgomery, who is a native of Ohio.

Mr. Davison removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1810, and settled in Wapello Township, Louisa County, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1848 he removed to the city of Wapello and engaged in merchandising, which he carried on until 1869, when he sold out to his son, H. B., and opened a private banking-house in that city, and has ever since done the exclusive banking business of Wapello. The house is now known as the Commercial Bank, of Wapello, Iowa, and is conducted under the management of his youngest son, Joyner, the present cashier of the bank.

Mr. Davison has constantly increased his acreage in Iowa until he now has a number of farms, aggregating over 1,600 acres, and with the exception of about 150 acres his land is all improved. A large portion of this land lies in Louisa County, while some of it is distributed in Muscatine and Winnebago Counties. He has a large amount of live stock, and devotes the greater part of his time to the care of his farms and other property. In addition to his large area of valuable farming lands and his bank, he has considerable city property. In politics he is a Republican, but is not of the office-seeking class. Business pursuits are more to his taste, and his extensive property interests demand his whole attention. Energetic and unremitting application to details and an indefatigable industry may be said to be among his marked peculiarities. Plain and unassuming in manner, he possesses superior executive ability and business sagacity, his large property has been accumulated by his individual efforts, and is the result of persevering industry and shrewd foresight. While he is said to be exacting as to his just dues, he is equally as particular in fully meeting all the legitimate demands against him. For over forty-eight years he has been actively identified with the agricultural interests of Louisa County, and during all but eight years of that time has been a prominent business man of Wapello, both

as merchant and banker. While now in his seventy-fourth year, he is still active and enterprising, and displays more energy in business pursuits than many middle-aged men. One object of this biography is to teach the succeeding generations useful lessons by the experience of those who have gone before, and the history of a self-made man like Mark Davison shows how much may be accomplished by untiring industry, strict integrity and well-directed energy.



HON. FRANCIS ALEXANDER DUNCAN, a prominent farmer and an early settler of Louisa County, was born in Blount County, Tenn., June 9, 1824, and is the son of Andrew and Margaret (Alexander) Duncan. His father was born in Washington County, Tenn., March 9, 1787, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother was born in Tennessee, Nov. 16, 1809, and was of Scotch descent.

Francis Duncan was reared upon a farm, receiving a common-school education, and emigrated from Tennessee to Iowa with his parents and a colony made up largely of members of his own family, landing at Port Louisa April 13, 1844. The party consisted of seven families, mostly the children and grandchildren of Mr. Duncan's parents. The first year was spent at Columbus City, and the following spring all the members of the party who were legally qualified took claims in the adjoining country. Mr. Duncan, Sr., had some Government land warrants, which he and his son Francis A. used in securing a portion of their land. Francis A. now owns three farms, aggregating 400 acres, and lying in the township of Columbus City. A part of this land consists of the original tracts entered from the Government by his father and himself on sections 33 and 34, Columbus City Township.

In November, 1847, Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Miss Mary Adeline Shaw, daughter of Francis Shaw, and a native of Blount County, Tenn. Five children were born of their union, three sons and two daughters: Thomas Leander, who wedded Miss Mary Duncan, is a farmer of Columbus City Township; James J. is a graduate

of Monmouth College, Illinois, and is a teacher; Sherman resides on the old homestead farm; Elizabeth A., wife of Robert A. Hutton, of Washington County, Iowa; Marietta, wife of Frank A. Edmondson, of Union Township, this county. Mrs. Duncan, who was an earnest Christian woman, died in October, 1858, and Mr. Duncan was again married, at Putnam, N. Y., in November, 1860, Miss Ella Easton becoming his wife. She is a daughter of George Easton, and a native of Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y. They have three sons—Victor L., Frank and George.

In early life Mr. Duncan was an earnest anti-slavery man, or Free-Soiler, and later a Republican. He is the only survivor of three who voted the Liberty ticket in Columbus City Township in the Presidential election of 1848. When the Republican party was organized he was among the foremost to zealously aid in that interesting event, and to support Fremont and Dayton, the first Presidential nominees of that party. Mr. Duncan has been chosen to various official positions of honor and trust. He was several times elected Supervisor of the township of Columbus City, and for two years presided as Chairman of that body. He was elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1872, and served in the Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies. In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate. While in the Legislature he served as a member on the Constitutional Amendment Committee, on the Equalization Committee, and on the Committees of Ways and Means and Roads and Highways.



WILLIAM GRAY, deceased, was born in Stratford, England, on the 26th of October, 1824, and was a son of James and Susan (Mills) Gray, who were also natives of England. When he was six years of age his parents emigrated to America, settling first in Baltimore, Md., where the father engaged in farming, and where the death of Mrs. Gray occurred. The family later removed to Columbus, Ohio, where they remained for a few years, and in 1840 came to Lou-

isa County, where the father purchased a farm on section 3, Columbus City Township, and made it his home until his death, which occurred May 1, 1880, at the age of eighty years. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

Of the family of James and Susan Gray our subject was the only surviving child. He was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools of Ohio and Louisa County. His marriage with Sarah Stronach, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of William and Sarah (McBee) Stronach, was celebrated Jan. 8, 1847, and two children were born of their union, sons: James E., of Columbus City Township, and William H., an attorney-at-law at Columbus Junction. The death of the father occurred Jan. 31, 1888. He was one of the representative men of his time, having served the township as one of its Trustees for a number of years, and took an active interest in its educational institutions, serving several years on the public school board, and was a man of prominence in the community. Mrs. Gray is still living, and resides with her son James E., on the home farm in Columbus City Township.

James E. Gray, a son of William Gray, whose sketch is above, now resides on section 3, Columbus City Township. He was born on that farm, March 21, 1849, and his education was received in the public schools of the county. He was reared to farm life, and in 1877 was united in marriage with Margaret J. Dawdy, who was born in Iowa, and is a daughter of Alfred and Mary (Gunter) Dawdy, who were natives of Kentucky. One child has been born to them, a son, Chester E. Mrs. Gray is a member of the Christian Church.

In connection with the cultivation of his farm of 240 acres, Mr. Gray has, since 1882, made a specialty of raising Short-horn cattle. He purchased the first of this breed from J. P. McCulley and other prominent breeders, and has now a fine herd of recorded stock. He also keeps stock on hand ready to sell at any time. For the past twenty years he has raised the pure-bred Chester-White hogs, of which he keeps constantly on hand a number of head. He has exhibited his stock at a number of State and county fairs, and been a successful prize-winner, in many instances carrying off the highest

honors. He has a State reputation as a breeder of fine stock, and has been very successful in this department of his business. In his political views Mr. Gray is a Republican, and while he is somewhat enthusiastic in support of that party, he has never sought public distinction as a politician, preferring to devote his entire attention to the more agreeable occupation of farm life. He takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the public good, and has been prominently identified with the agricultural societies of the county and district, and has served on the Board of Directors several years.



JOHAN B. GREEN, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 30, Marshall Township, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1822, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Marsh) Green. On the paternal side he is descended from the Irish, his grandfather having been born in Cork, Ireland, in 1756. He emigrated to America six weeks prior to the birth of his son Thomas, and located in the Keystone State. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and in 1800 removed to Marietta, Ohio, noted for having once been the home of the Mound-builders. During the War of 1812 he served as a member of Col. Cass's regiment, and was in the army of Gen. Hull, which surrendered to the British General, Brock, at Detroit. After being kept prisoner for some time, he was finally paroled and sent to Cleveland, Ohio, whence he wended his way on foot through the wilderness back to Marietta. In that village, in 1813, he was united in marriage with Sarah Marsh, whose father was an intimate acquaintance of Gen. Washington and served under his command during the Revolutionary War. He died in Franklin County, Ohio, at the advanced age of ninety.

To Thomas and Sarah Green was born a family of twelve children, eight of whom are yet living, the youngest being fifty years of age, and the eldest seventy-three: Benjamin is living in Muskingum County, Ohio; Nancy, widow of James Hurd, resides in Burlington, Iowa; John B. is the



THOMAS THOMPSON.



MRS. THOMAS THOMPSON.

third in order of birth; Cyrus is engaged in farming in Des Moines County, Iowa; Martha is the wife of Adam Hill, a resident farmer of Morning Sun Township; Lucretia wedded Columbus De Long, a harness-maker of Morning Sun; Edwin is engaged in farming in Taylor County, Iowa; and George is a farmer of Marshall Township, Louisa County. The father of this family died in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1860. He was a public-spirited man, prominent in the community where he resided, and was honored and esteemed by all. After the death of her husband Mrs. Green came to Louisa County, Iowa, making her home with her youngest son, George, where she died in 1866. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church, and consistent Christian people.

John B. Green, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools of Muskingum County, Ohio, and his early life was spent upon his father's farm. He remained under the parental roof until the 15th of March, 1853, when he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa De Long, a native of Muskingum County, born Dec. 24, 1833. She is a daughter of Chancey H. and Sabra (Grandstaff) De Long, who were of German ancestry. By their union seven children have been born: Charles, born Nov. 15, 1853, in Perry County, Ohio, is now a farmer of Kidder County, Dak.; Lillian, born March 8, 1855, is the wife of Rev. Charles Fisher, and both are missionaries of Japan, she having been engaged in that work for five years; Malissa, born Oct. 8, 1856, is the widow of William H. Allen, and resides in Des Moines, Iowa; Carrie, born June 2, 1861, is the wife of Nelson Steel, a farmer of Elm Grove Township; William, born Jan. 21, 1863, is employed as a teacher in Portland, Ore.; George R., born March 4, 1866, and Bertrand, Nov. 21, 1872, are both at home. Mr. and Mrs. Green have taken great pride in educating their children, and have a family who do honor to their name.

In September, 1865, Mr. Green emigrated from Ohio to Louisa County, Iowa, where he purchased 105 acres of land on section 30, Marshall Township, and now has one of its best farms. It is stocked with a good grade of both horses and cattle, and the land is all under cultivation. Mr.

Green and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, with which they have been connected for over thirty years. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held various official positions in the township. Throughout his life he has identified himself with the religious and social interests of the community, and is regarded as one of Louisa County's best citizens.



THOMAS THOMPSON, an extensive stock-raiser of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 2, Grand View Township, was born in this county in 1858, and was the fourth child in a family of nine who were born to Philip and Rebecca A. Thompson, who were natives of Illinois. In his native State the father engaged in farming, and again resumed that occupation for some years in Grand View Township after his removal to Louisa County, but for the past ten or twelve years has been engaged in the hardware and implement business at Columbus Junction.

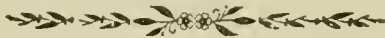
The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon a farm, and his education was received at the Seminary of Grand View. In Louisa County he was united in marriage with Mary A. Estle, their union being celebrated Aug. 7, 1873. The lady is a native of this county, and a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Shellabarger) Estle, the former born in New Jersey, and the latter in Ohio. They were among the pioneer settlers of Muscatine County of 1838, and there the father died several years ago, and the mother June 15, 1888.

Mr. Thompson and his young bride began their domestic life upon the farm on section 2, Grand View Township, where they yet reside. By their union two children were born, Gertrude and Edna, both at home. The farm is pleasantly situated about three-fourths of a mile from Letts, thus furnishing good school, market and shipping facilities. It consists of 160 acres, which at the time of purchase was raw prairie land, but Mr. Thompson at once began its cultivation, erecting a nice farm residence, and in 1887 building a large barn. As time has passed he has added to the original purchase until he now owns 240 acres of fine, arable land,

which is highly cultivated and improved, and comprises one of the best farms in the county. It is well watered by a never-failing spring, is all under fence, and so admirably tilled that every foot is tillable. Mr. Thompson's stock is all of the best grades, and he makes a specialty of raising Short-horn cattle; he also raises fine draft horses, and has some full-blooded Norman horses, while his hogs are of the Poland-China and Chester-White breeds. He also raises fine colts for the market, and has a full-blooded Norman June colt. He has six other full-blooded colts and eight fine brood mares. He takes great interest in raising fine stock, and has done much to advance the grade in the county.

Mr. Thompson takes an active interest in political affairs, and casts his vote with the Greenback party. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church. The greater part of his life has been spent in Louisa County, and he has witnessed many of its most important changes, participating in its development, and aiding in its progress. He is numbered among the highly respected citizens of the community, and is known throughout the county as an energetic and leading farmer.

We are pleased to present herewith the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.



REV. LUTHER McVAY, deceased, a pioneer of Louisa County, was born in Ohio in 1815. His parents reared a family of six children, of whom he was the eldest, and the death of both father and mother occurred in Athens County, Ohio. In 1810 he was united in marriage with Mary Jane Howell, their union being celebrated in Ohio, in which State she was born. He had previously studied and fitted himself for the ministry, having united with the Methodist Church, and after his marriage was in charge of a circuit in Athens County until 1811, when he came to Iowa, settling in Lee County. He there traveled a circuit for about two years, preaching for the Methodist Episcopal Church, after which he came to Louisa County, locating in the village of Grand View in 1816, and the following year became a member of the United Brethren Church.

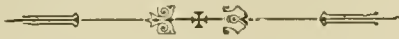
He was received into the Quarterly Conference under the administration of Rev. John Everhart, and in the month of August was received into the Iowa Conference under the administration of Bishop Hanby, after which he immediately joined the itinerancy and began his labors in the vineyard of the Lord. In 1817 he purchased land of the Government, and his widow still has in her possession the deed signed by James K. Polk. Upon this farm, which consisted of eighty acres, he erected a small log cabin, made many other improvements, and later added another tract of forty acres, making that farm his home until his death, when not called away by the duties of the ministry.

On the 15th of September, 1860, the death of Mrs. McVay occurred in Muscatine, where he was preaching at the time. Two children had been born of that union—William and Levi. The former is married, and resides in Nebraska; Levi is also making his home in that State. In 1861, in Jones County, Iowa, Mr. McVay was again united in marriage, Mrs. Mary Moore, a native of Ohio, becoming his wife. She was a daughter of James and Amanda (White) Miller, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Massachusetts. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and with his family came to Iowa in 1818, settling in Jones County, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1878, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife is still living, at the advanced age of eighty. Mrs. McVay's former husband, John Moore, was a native of the Isle of Man, and when two years of age came to Chicago with his parents, who made that their home for about two years, and then became residents of Jones County, Iowa, where they took a claim, upon which they lived until their death, which occurred some years ago. Mr. Moore followed farming in Jones County, where he died in 1855, after a short illness of four days, his disease being lung fever, leaving three children: Minnie, now Mrs. Gates, a resident of Missouri; Eliza, wife of Rev. D. Miller, pastor of the United Brethren Church at Ainsworth; and Matilda, who resides with her mother.

After his second marriage Mr. McVay remained in Jones County for about a year, and then removed to his farm in Grand View Township,

Louisa County. After a lingering illness, his death occurred near Letts, Aug. 17, 1883, at the age of nearly sixty-eight years. The funeral services took place at his late residence on the 18th of August, at 1 o'clock P. M., and were conducted by Rev. J. H. Snook. In his death the community lost a good neighbor, a true friend and a devoted Christian. His life work had been for his Master, he devoting every energy to the cause of truth and right, winning many to the true way.

To Mr. and Mrs. McVay was born one child, Perry, who resides at home, but who at present is a student of the schools at Iowa City.



MARION CARTER, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, of Columbus Junction, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Sangamon County, Aug. 26, 1842; his parents, Edwin and Emily (Spurgeon) Carter, were early settlers of Des Moines County, Iowa. His father was born in Fauquier County, Va., July 25, 1814, and is descended from an old Virginian family. He is a farmer by occupation, and yet resides in Pleasant Grove Township, Des Moines County. The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky, of Welsh parentage, was related to the Rev. Spurgeon, the celebrated revivalist of England, and her death occurred in the autumn of 1818.

When two years of age Marion went with his parents to his father's old home in Virginia, and after a brief stay in the Old Dominion returned to Illinois. In the fall of 1818 the family emigrated from that State to Iowa, settling on a farm in Pleasant Grove Township, Des Moines County, where our subject was reared to manhood, receiving his primary education in the district school. Later he took a course of study at Prof. Howe's celebrated training school at Mt. Pleasant, which was supplemented by a course at the Iowa Wesleyan University. In May, 1872, he came to Columbus Junction, which was then in its infancy, and in company with E. M. Sargent opened the first general store at this point, under the firm name of Sargent & Carter. He served as Assistant Postmaster for M. C. B. Gentzler, keeping the office in the store at a

fixed salary of \$1,200 per year. On the 22d of July, 1872, Mr. Carter, in the discharge of his duties, opened the first mail pouch received at the Columbus Junction office, which was kept at the store in the north room of the Wortham House. On the 1st of January, 1873, he delivered the office to Mr. Gentzler, and on the 1st of March, 1874, was re-appointed Assistant Postmaster under M. C. Fulton. In 1873 Mr. Carter bought out his partner's interest in the mercantile business, which he carried on alone until 1874, when he sold out to Paugh & Robinson. He was next employed as book-keeper, being agent for W. H. H. Spafford, in 1872 was City Recorder, and in 1883 began dealing in coal, wood and railroad ties as a wholesale dealer, which business he has carried on continuously since. On the organization of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Columbus Junction, on the 3d of March, 1888, he was chosen cashier, which position he yet holds.

In Louisa County, Oct. 23, 1879, Mr. Carter was united in marriage with Miss M. J. Heindel, daughter of Samuel Heindel. Mrs. Carter was born in York County, Pa. She is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. They have one child, a son, born at Columbus Junction, Oct. 25, 1887. Mr. Carter is independent in politics, and is not identified with any religious denomination. As his record shows, he was one of the very earliest merchants in the city, and has been identified with its business interests continuously since. He is a popular bank officer, a genial, courteous gentleman, and a highly respected citizen.



MARTIN C. HALL, a farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 30, Elliott Township, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., May 26, 1819, and is a son of John and Hannah M. (Eubank) Hall, both of whom were natives of England, the father of Lincolnshire, and the mother of Yorkshire. John Hall was a carpenter by trade, and when our subject was a small child removed to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where Martin grew to manhood and learned his father's trade. In 1845 he was united in mar-

riage with Adeline Batman, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and shortly after the young couple removed to Jennings County, Ind., where Mr. Hall worked at his trade until 1857, and then emigrated to Lee County, Iowa. He then worked at the same occupation in Ft. Madison until the month of August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, 19th Iowa Infantry, and served three years, participating in the battles of Prairie Grove, the entire siege of Vicksburg, Yazoo, and was on the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks, after which he was detailed as one of the pioneer corps, in which he served until July, 1864, and then returned to his company. He received his discharge on the 1st of August, 1865, after three years' hard service on the battle-fields of the South.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Hall was sent home on the sick list, and during his furlough came to Louisa County, where he purchased sixty acres of land on section 30, Elliott Township. To our subject and his estimable wife has been born a family of six children, four of whom lived to maturity: John B. died in 1882, at the age of thirty-five years; he was married. William S. is engaged in farming in Mercer County, Ill.; George Randall and Spencer L. are farmers of Elliott Township. Mr. Hall is at present Justice of the Peace, serving his third term. In his political sentiments he is a stalwart Republican, and is well known throughout the community, where he enjoys the respect of all.



CAPT. JOHN L. GRUBB, a retired farmer and merchant, and an honored early settler of Louisa County, of which he became a resident in April, 1850, was born in Brooke County, Va., June 25, 1819, and is a son of John L. and Ellen (Smith) Grubb. His father was born and reared in Wilmington, Del., and was of Scotch and German origin, while his mother was a native of Pennsylvania. John left his native State with his parents, going to Harrison County, Ohio, when seven years of age, and was there reared upon a farm. In April, 1850, he emigrated to Iowa, locating on the site of Morning Sun, Louisa County, then known as Virginia Grove, but in 1852 he re-

turned to Ohio, where he wedded Miss Adeline Hayes, a daughter of Elias Hayes. Immediately after their marriage Mr. Grubb brought his young bride to Louisa County, locating in Columbus City, where five children were born to them, three sons and two daughters: Charles A., who is married, and resides in Wilson County, Kan.; John Osear, who is living in Streator, Ill., is single; Ida became the wife of Charles Thompson, and her death and the death of her husband and child all occurred within three months, she being thirty years of age; Adelaide wedded Joseph Leutie, of Des Moines County; Thomas Henry, single, is living at Stanton, Neb. The mother of these children was called to her final home on the 25th of December, 1867. Mr. Grubb was again married, Aug. 26, 1868, Miss Amanonia Parsons becoming his wife. She was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., and is a daughter of Marcus Parsons. Three children grace the second union, all daughters—Clara E., Mira and Lillie.

In 1853 Mr. Grubb removed to Columbus City, where he engaged in mercantile business, and kept a general store until 1857. In the month of June, 1861, he responded to the country's first call for troops, and was mustered into service on the 15th of July following, as Captain of Company C, 5th Iowa Infantry, it being the first company mustered into the service from Louisa County. He served in the Army of Mississippi, was in the raid through Missouri after Price, then participated in the battle of New Madrid, Mo., was at Ft. Pillow bombardment, next was ordered to Shiloh, and after the battle which there occurred, went to Corinth. On the 28th of June, 1862, he was prostrated by a sunstroke, being compelled to resign and quit the service, and on the 13th of July, 1862, he returned to Columbus City.

After his return from the war Mr. Grubb resided in Columbus City until 1865, then engaged in farming in Elm Grove Township for one year, then removed to Washington Township, Des Moines County. While there his wife died, and in the spring of 1868 he again returned to Columbus City. In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Louisa County, and in January, 1869, moved to Wapello, the county seat, entered upon

his duties as Sheriff and served until 1875, after which he removed to Columbus Junction, his present home, when he served two years as Justice of the Peace, and has been engaged in real-estate business. He is now living a retired life.

In his early years Capt. Grubb was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Gen. Harrison. He is now a member of the Republican party, and one of its strong supporters. Socially, he is a Mason, belonging to Columbus City Lodge No. 107, and is also a member of Todd Post No. 115, G. A. R., both of Columbus Junction. Capt. Grubb is a highly respected citizen of Louisa County, and in all the relations of life, both public and private, has proved himself upright and true.



JOHIN M. HUSTON, one of the leading farmers of Louisa County, and a pioneer of 1839, now residing on section 31, Elm Grove Township, was born Oct. 2, 1827, in Tippecanoe County, Ind., not far from the famous battleground of that name. He is a son of William and Eliza (Ellis) Huston, and his father served in the War of 1812. They were the parents of seven children: John M., of this sketch; Mary, wife of William Reid, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; William, Daniel and James, all deceased; Joseph, who is engaged in farming in Washington County, Iowa; and Eliza, now deceased. The family first came to Iowa when our subject was eleven years of age, and located in Crawford Township, Washington County, where the father entered 120 acres of land, developed an excellent farm, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1873, aged seventy-seven years. His wife survived him for several years, dying in 1881. He was a member of the United Brethren Church. Mrs. Huston was a devoted Methodist, and both were honored and respected people.

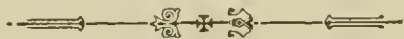
The school days of our subject began in his native State, and after coming to Iowa he attended school in a log house in Crawford Township. Reaching maturity he went to Uniontown, Pa., attending the schools of that city for one term, also taking a course of surveying. Returning to his

home in 1852 he followed his chosen occupation, making subdivisions of the sections, and in 1863 was elected Surveyor of Washington County, serving two terms of two years each.

On the 10th of August, 1856, Mr. Huston was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Herrold, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., Dec. 26, 1837, and is a daughter of John and Sarah E. (Reagan) Herrold, the former of German origin and the latter of Irish ancestry. Her maternal great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and lived to the extreme old age of one hundred and ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Huston have been the parents of nine children: William E., who wedded a Miss Long, is now a farmer in Adams County, Neb.; James, who is at home, is one of the most devoted and enthusiastic church workers; Mary Emma is a photographer and artist; John C. and Frank L. are engaged in the lumber trade at Vancouver, W. T.; Charles is a photographer of Burlington; Ellen is fitting herself for a teacher; and Harry W. and Pearl are at home.

Mr. Huston's first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres on section 25, Crawford Township, Washington Co., Iowa, where he made one of the finest farms of that section, and there all of his children were born, with the exception of the two youngest. He continued to reside in Washington County until 1866, when he moved to Louisa County and began the improvement of his present beautiful farm. He purchased 170 acres of land on section 31, Elm Grove Township, which was entirely uncultivated, being covered with hazel brush and wild prairie grass, which was often as high as a horse. The family moved into the school-house which now stands on the northeast corner of the farm, and made that their place of residence until they could erect a home of their own. The many beautiful evergreen, other shade and ornamental trees which now surround their comfortable home, and the fine bearing orchard, were set out by Mr. Huston. The settlements then were very scattered, hardly a house could be seen on the broad prairies, and the most far-sighted could not have imagined the rapid growth and advancement which the county has since made. Waving fields of grain take the place of the once uncultivated land, and

elegant residences stand on many of the sites of the old log cabins. The Indian trail which lay near the home of Mr. Huston is now traveled by the locomotive, which passes within fifty rods of his door, churches and school-houses have been built, and cities and villages have sprung up. The nearest post-office in those pioneer days was ten miles away. Mr. Huston and his family cheerfully and patiently endured the inconveniences and hardships in order to make a home. He has been one of the active participants in the many changes which have worked this great transformation, and by his careful, upright and honorable life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. In 1870 he was elected to the office of Surveyor of Louisa County, and in 1876 the people manifested their entire confidence in him by his re-election. Mr. Huston and his estimable wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past thirty-five years, have given liberally of their means in its support, and are active workers in their Master's service. Politically, he is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is prominent in the promotion of all social, educational and moral interests. None deserve a more prominent place in the history of Louisa County, for as a citizen and pioneer he is honored and respected by all.



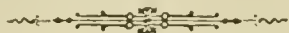
JOSEPH T. COWLES, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 35, Marshall Township, was born in Belmont County, Ohio; June 5, 1826. His parents were Rev. Salmon and Polly (Miner) Cowles, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of New York, and to them were born ten children, eight sons and two daughters, four of that number yet living; Salmon, Jr., who is a resident of Primrose, Lee Co., Iowa; Lucinda, wife of James Stewart, a resident of Minden, Neb., and Henry, who is living in Morning Sun Township. The family came to Iowa in 1840, locating in West Point, Lee County, where the father had received a call. He was a Presbyterian minister, and a member of the second class which was graduated from the Jefferson College, of Cannons-

burg, Pa. He was one of the pioneer ministers of that denomination in Iowa, where he lived a useful and consistent Christian life. After preaching for a year and a half at West Point, he entered upon missionary work in the Territory of Iowa, preaching in Des Moines, which was then but a village. He organized churches all over the inhabited parts of the Territory, and finally located in this county, having received a call to the Unity Congregation Church. It was later divided, one part being called Morning Sun and the other Oakland. He later again became pastor of the church at West Point, where he carried on his labors until age and ill-health would no longer permit him to perform the arduous duties of a pioneer preacher. His death occurred in March, 1869, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife survived him until 1875, when she too was called to her long rest.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent in Lee County, Iowa, where he received his education in the common schools, and also attended the college at West Point one term. His father's duties often calling him away from home, Joseph took charge of the home farm. On the 2d of October, 1851, he became the husband of Miss Elizabeth Chapman, of Westmoreland County, Pa., their union being celebrated in Lee County. He continued the management of his father's farm until the spring of 1854, when he purchased sixty acres of land on section 35, Marshall Township, which comprises a part of his present farm. He has since added to his original possessions until he now owns 125 acres of finely improved land.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowles were the parents of four children: Laura, now Mrs. Dodson, resides in Unadilla County, Ore.; Albert E. is also a resident of that State; Jennie E. is the wife of W. J. Grim, a farmer of Marshall Township; and one child died in infancy. In the month of January, 1883, the death of Mrs. Cowles occurred. She was a consistent Christian, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and her death was a deep loss to the community. In February, 1887, Mr. Cowles was united in marriage with Mrs. Deliah A. Hupp, widow of John C. Hupp. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, with which he has been connected since 1851. He has always taken great

interest in the work of that denomination, has ever been a liberal contributor to its support, has steadily labored in the advancement of the cause and in the work of the Sunday-school, and for several years past has held the office of Elder in the church. Mr. Cowles has also served in various official positions in the township, and in his political views adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is an enterprising and progressive farmer of Marshall Township, and one of Louisa County's best citizens.



FREDERIC GALL, a farmer residing on section 22, Grand View Township, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1815. His parents, Jacob and Barbara (Weik) Gall, who were also natives of Baden, determined to make America their future home, and so in the autumn of 1846 they embarked from Bremen in a sailing-vessel, reaching the harbor of New York after a stormy voyage of fifty-six days. They immediately continued their journey until reaching Cincinnati, Ohio, where they took up their residence. In that city the father, who was a stonemason, built the first water-works, and there his death occurred from an attack of cholera in 1819, when about thirty-five years of age. The mother and our subject were also stricken with that disease, but both survived, Mrs. Gall now being a resident of Grand View Township.

In the public schools of the city of Cincinnati Frederic received his literary education, and at an early age entered a store as salesman, continuing in that employment until his removal to Louisa County in 1867. Two years later he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Hahn, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Schneider) Hahn, who were born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, but came to America, becoming residents of Louisa County in 1848. Settling for a short time in the village of Grand View, Mr. Hahn subsequently purchased 120 acres of partly improved land on section 16, Grand View Township, where the worthy couple yet reside.

After his marriage Mr. Gall rented a farm for about a year in Grand View Township, but from 1871 to 1874 had charge of the poor farm. He

has made several purchases of land at different times in this county, first buying forty-two acres, partly improved, and next a 30-acre tract of improved land, six years later forty acres of raw prairie land partly fenced, and in 1886, forty-five acres of timber land, which aggregate 167 acres, and comprises one of the best farms in the township, upon which is a most comfortable residence, a good barn and other out-buildings, and the best grades of stock, including Short-horn cattle, Norman and Clyde horses. In the year 1886 Mr. Gall opened a store of general merchandise in the village of Grand View, where he was also Assistant Postmaster, but on the 20th of June, 1887, incurred a serious loss by fire, the entire stock and building being burned, the loss amounting to almost \$1,900. His home was on the farm at that time, and since that date he has given his entire attention to the cultivation of his land. Politically, he is a Republican, and though never seeking or desiring public office, has been elected to the position of Road Supervisor, and for the past five years has been School Director. To every enterprise which has for its object the public good he always gives his earnest support, and to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Grand View, of which he and his wife are members, he is a liberal contributor and an active worker.



HENRY MEYERHOLZ, a leading farmer residing on section 1, Jefferson Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1829, and is a son of Harmon Henry and Lena (Albere) Meyerholz, the father a native of Oldenburg, and the mother of Hanover, Germany. He remained upon his father's farm until fifteen years of age, when he embarked on a German vessel as cabin boy, under Capt. Kern. They sailed to Greenland and other northern lands, the vessel not returning to port for six months and twenty-three days. For the succeeding four years Henry followed the sea, sailing between Germany, England, Russia, France and the United States. His last voyage was on the ship "Edmond."

which came to America by way of the Island of Cuba, in 1849. Landing at New Orleans, Mr. Meyerholz then boarded a steamer and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he proceeded to Madison, Ind., where he engaged as an apprentice to the carriage and wagon making trade. After a year and a half spent in Madison, the works were removed to Burlington, Iowa, and he went with them, continuing in that employ for two years. At the expiration of that time he went to Nebraska Territory, and while in that Territory lived with the Indians. Returning to Iowa he secured employment with Mr. Ellis, of Wapello, at his trade, working for him a year and a half, and then went to Madison, engaging as a mechanic in the car shops.

While in the latter city Mr. Meyerholz was united in marriage with Elizabeth Burchold, a native of Hanover, Germany, their union being celebrated Sept. 23, 1855. Shortly after the young couple became residents of Louisa County, the husband renting land and engaging in farming until 1863, when he purchased forty acres on section 1, Jefferson Township. By his energy and perseverance he has added to his original purchase until his farm now comprises 365 acres of fine land, all highly cultivated. A comfortable house has been erected at a cost of \$1,500, and a barn was also built, worth \$800. Everything about the place denotes the thrift and energy of the owner, and in the vocation he has chosen Mr. Meyerholz has been quite successful.

To our subject and his excellent wife have been born eight children: William, a farmer residing in Jefferson Township; Emma, wife of Joseph Lindly, a resident of Adair County, Iowa; Mary, at home; Lizzie, who is a successful teacher of the county; Frank, Fritz, Minnie and Charley are all inmates of the paternal home. This worthy couple are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and has held the office of School Director.

Financially, Mr. Meyerholz is a self-made man. Starting in life as a cabin boy on an ocean steamer, he has, little by little, gained a comfortable competency, and is now one of the well-to-do farmers of Louisa County. He has reared a family of in-

telligent children, who are a credit to his name, and the family is ranked among the highly respected people of the community. Mrs. Meyerholz died in the spring of 1878, and her death was mourned, not only by the family, but a large circle of friends. The death of Mr. Meyerholz's father occurred in Madison, Ind., and there the mother also departed this life. They had reared a family of five children: Richard, who is now a resident of Clark County, Ind; our subject; Mary, wife of Fred Warbe, a merchant of Madison, Ind.; Anna, wife of Fred Showe, whose home is in Clark County of the same State; and Herman, who was a soldier in the 82d Indiana Infantry, died while in the service at Atlanta, Ga.

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JACOB GETTS, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, now deceased, was born in Pennsylvania, in February, 1811, and grew to manhood in New Lisbon, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Philman. He was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1848 emigrated to Iowa, settling in Columbus City, where he opened a shop and carried on that line of business until 1876, when he retired from active life after fifty years' service at the forge. He was an expert workman, doing his work promptly and to the entire satisfaction of his customers.

To Mr. and Mrs. Getts were born fifteen children, eight boys and seven girls, and eight are now living, namely: Spencer B., who wedded Mary Short, and lives at Ft. Worth, Tex.; Mary J., who became the wife of Albert G. Paschal, a resident of Melrose, Monroe Co., Iowa; Sarah, wife of James R. Paxton, whose home is in Columbus City, Iowa; Nancy, wife of D. S. Butlington, of Lucas, Iowa; Jacob married Alice Williams, a daughter of Barstow Williams, the oldest living settler of Louisa County, and resides in Edwards County, Iowa; Charles married Harriet Spencer, and is proprietor of a harness-shop at Columbus Junction; Ella is the wife of J. C. Getts, of Symes, Col.; Raymond D. married Annie Shefford, and lives at Salina, Kan. Of those deceased four died in infancy; Malissa died at the age of seventeen; Will-

iam, when eighteen years of age; and John P., at the age of thirty-five. Mr. Getts was a Democrat in politics, and was highly esteemed as an upright and honorable man. His death occurred in October, 1886, and proved a loss to the entire community. His wife, who is a consistent member of the United Brethren Church, now resides in Monroe County, Iowa.

CONRAD BECK, one of the early settlers of Des Moines County, now residing at Morning Sun, this county, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, near the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 25, 1808. He remained in his native land until 1827, when he went to England, and there resided until 1832, when he sailed for America. After landing in New York he went directly to Dutchess County, N. Y., where he was employed as gardener for Gen. Luce. In 1833 he went to Pike County, Ill., where he purchased land, making it his home for five years, but in 1838 sold out and went to Burlington, which then consisted of but a few scattered cabins. Soon afterward he went to Rome, Henry County, where he purchased 160 acres of land, but not liking the situation sold out and purchased eighty acres in Pleasant Grove Township, upon which he built a large stone house, that is still in his possession.

On the 26th of February, 1842, Mr. Beck was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Grotz, who was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, in 1821, and came to America in 1840 with her parents, locating in Baltimore, Md., but who in 1842 removed to Des Moines County, Iowa.

In 1850, shortly after the gold fever broke out, Mr. Beck crossed the plains to California, leaving home on the 25th of March, and arriving at Hangtown in September. He was there engaged in mining for about sixteen months, when he sailed from San Francisco. The vessel was caught in a calm and laid by for many days, when a heavy storm caught them and drove them off their course. The boat was heavily loaded with passengers, the rations gave out, and there was some talk by the passengers that one of their number should be killed to

eat. About this time a ship fortunately hove in sight, and they succeeded in buying \$500 worth of food. They finally landed at Chapultepec, where they laid in supplies received from or through the assistance of the American Consul. There they purchased mules, and proceeded to Vera Cruz, a distance of 600 miles. This was soon after the Mexican War, and the people were not very friendly, often throwing brick-bats and stones at the party. From Vera Cruz they made their way to New Orleans, and thence by rail to Burlington. While on the latter part of their journey the cholera broke out, and many died while coming up on the boat.

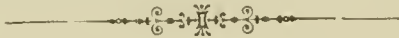
Mr. and Mrs. Beck are the parents of nine children: Mary, wife of Daniel Schunck, of Missouri; Sarah, who is single; William, who has charge of his father's large property, is an enterprising man and has one of the largest herds of Polled-Angus cattle in the State, and in his own name has 800 acres of valuable land; Caroline is the wife of Fred Smith, of Des Moines County; Henry; Cassie, wife of Ed McClurken, of Morning Sun; Senna, at home; Lizzie, the wife of O. B. Jamison, of Newport, Iowa, and Emma, residing at home. Mr. Beck is one of the large land-owners of this section of the country, having 3,200 acres of finely cultivated land. He and his wife are both members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

AC. CRADDOCK, a leading farmer of Louisa County, residing on Muscatine Island, on section 5, Port Louisa Township, was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., in 1842. He received a liberal education in the graded schools of Ypsilanti, Mich., and also attended school after coming to Louisa County. He went to Massachusetts in 1860, securing work in a cutlery establishment at Lowell, and also was employed in the city of Boston. Going to Concord, N. H., he enlisted in 1865 in the late war, becoming a member of Company L, 1st New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and was mustered into service at Lebanon. He went directly to Washington, D. C., and was there at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He participated in the

grand review at Washington, and was honorably discharged June 23, 1865, after which he returned to Iowa and engaged in farming in Louisa County.

In Muscatine County, in 1881, the union of A. C. Craddock and Sarah Freeman, a native of Iowa, was celebrated. Her parents, David and Mary (Campbell) Freeman, were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1846.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Craddock took up their residence on the farm where they now reside. He is the owner of a farm comprising seventy-five acres of arable land, all under a high state of cultivation, and specially adapted to the raising of melons. It is pleasantly situated seven miles from Muscatine and two miles from Fruitland. Politically, Mr. Craddock is a Republican, and though never having been an office-seeker has served a number of times as Constable and also been a member of the School Board. Socially, he belongs to William Vaile Post No. 447, G. A. R., at Fruitland. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of two children: Delmer, now at home, and Edith, who died July 25, 1887, aged two years and five months.



DAVID M. HUDLER, a resident of Fredonia, Iowa, now engaged in the insurance business, was born in North Carolina, in 1837, and is a son of Lemuel and Mary A. (Debhrule) Hudler. His paternal grandfather was born in North Carolina in 1749, of English parentage, and was a farmer by occupation. He served in the Revolutionary War, gallantly defending the Colonies, and was a man of prominence in the community where he resided. His death occurred in New Berne, Craven Co., N. C., in 1836. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Edward C. Debhrule, and, though born in North Carolina, was of German and French descent. He wedded Frances Calvin, who was also of German origin, and to them was born a family of twelve children. Lemuel Hudler, the father of our subject, was born in Craven County, N. C., in 1801, and remained at home until the age of twenty-two. He then en-

gaged as an overseer on a plantation until 1838, when he was united in marriage with Mary A. Debhrule. He then engaged quite extensively in farming, owning and operating 1,700 acres of land. In 1855, with his family, he emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Concord Township, where he purchased 160 acres of partly improved land, which he made his home for six years. Selling out, he then bought 100 acres of land adjoining Fredonia, and also some property in the town, and made his home upon the farm until his death, which occurred in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Hudler were the parents of thirteen children, three of whom died in childhood. D. M., of this sketch, is the eldest; Frederick is located at Hermitage, Mo.; Caroline is the wife of D. C. Maxon, of Fredonia; Charles L. resides in Hermitage, Mo.; Frank M. is living in Wilton Junction, Iowa; Leonidas makes his home in Audubon City, Iowa; Adrian W. is a resident of Eldon, Iowa; Mary A., wife of Ira Williamson, is now living at Mt. Ayr, Iowa; Elizabeth wedded A. K. Stone, a resident of Creston, Iowa, and Cordelia B. is the wife of John Malvin, who is a resident of Winona, Minn. After the death of Mr. Hudler Mrs. Hudler made her home with her son D. M.

The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon his father's farm, and in attendance at the district schools. As soon as he had attained sufficient age he aided his father in the farm labors, and in 1855 emigrated with his parents to Iowa. For five years longer he remained under the parental roof, but at the age of twenty-four went to a home of his own. He was united in marriage with Christiana Riggs, daughter of Daniel and Magdalene Riggs, who were former residents of Muscatine County, and established her as its mistress. For five years he rented a farm in Concord Township, after which he purchased 120 acres of land in the same township, making it his home until 1884, when he sold out and removed to Fredonia, since which time he has been engaged in the life insurance business. Religiously, Mr. Hudler is a strong advocate of the views advanced by the Restitutionists. He has lectured and debated upon the subject, and by his clear argument and eloquence has won many to his way of thinking. Before the

war he affiliated with the Democratic party, but left it at that time, afterward voting for the man whom he thought would best fill the office, but is now a supporter of the Greenback party.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hudler has been born a family of eight children: Emma J., who is engaged in dressmaking in Creston, Iowa; Carry L., who is traveling for a publishing company; Mary N., wife of William W. Wagner, of Louisa County; Cora B., who is at home; C. L., a railroad employe, with headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo.; Anna B., William A. and Earl S., who are yet with their parents. This family holds a high position in the social world, and its members are respected by all who know them.



CHARLES GALLUP is a resident of Concord Township, where he is the owner of 100 acres of land, which is under a high state of cultivation. He is a native of New York, born in Albany County, in 1833, and is a son of Girden and Eve (Hurley) Gallup, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Albany County, N. Y. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, Charles being sixth in order of birth. His father was a farmer, and on the home farm he grew to manhood, assisting in its cultivation, and attending the district school as the opportunity was afforded him. In the fall of 1856 he emigrated to Illinois, locating in Joliet, Will County, where he remained one year, engaged as overseer of a gang of workmen in a stone quarry. He then came to Louisa County, where he engaged with A. H. Taylor & Co., who were contractors in the construction of a portion of the Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad, now the Rock Island & Pacific, remaining with them one year in charge of a gang of men. He next went to the "Sand Banks," which is now Columbus Junction, where for the next year he was engaged in the commission business. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Joliet, remained a short time, and then went to Napoleon, Ark., where he spent the following winter. In 1860 he returned to Louisa County, and located at Clifton, where he

engaged in the general merchandise and grain business in company with George Haywood, the partnership continuing about two years. During that time he became acquainted with, and on the 27th day of December, 1863, was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Beck, a daughter of Henry Beck, and a native of Pennsylvania.

Immediately after their marriage the young couple went to New York to visit the parents of Mr. Gallup, where they remained one year, and then returned to Clifton, and until the spring of 1865 he was engaged in clerking for his old partner, Mr. Haywood. He then purchased a farm in Scott County, Iowa, to which he removed, and for one year engaged in farming. Returning again to Clifton, for the next eight months he was in the employ of Mr. Haywood, when, in company with John Russell, he built a storeroom, and once more embarked in business for himself. The partnership with Mr. Russell continued but a short time, for in the spring of 1867 he sold his interest to his partner, and removed to Washington, Iowa, where he engaged as foreman in the mill and elevator of John Hale, remaining there until the spring of 1873. He then returned to his Scott County farm, on which he remained one year, and next took his family to the home of his parents in New York State, where the following four years were spent. In the spring of 1877 he again returned with his family to Iowa, locating in Durant, Cedar County. Not finding employment to his liking, he went to Columbus Junction, where he engaged with I. L. Collins in the hardware business, his family remaining at Durant until 1882. In the spring of 1883 he severed his connection with Mr. Collins, and in June of that year went to work for Walter Paugh. In March, 1884, he removed to his present farm, where he devotes his entire attention to its cultivation, and to the raising of fine stock, having in his herd of cattle those of the Durham and Jersey breed, and making a specialty of Poland-China hogs. His horses are of the Norman and Clydesdale stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallup are the parents of five children, two boys and three girls. In politics he is an advocate of the principles of the Greenback party, and fraternally, is a member of the Odd Fellows

Legion of Honor, and of the United Workmen. A resident of Louisa County for the greater part of a third of a century, he has witnessed the vast changes that have been made in transforming it from a wilderness to a fruitful region, and has been an active participant in the grand work.

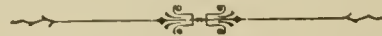


DAVID HARBISON MORRISON, a prominent merchant of Morning Sun, Iowa, was born in the county of Armagh, Ireland, in the Province of Ulster, June 25, 1831. His father, Rev. Robert Morrison, was a Presbyterian minister of note in his native land. He was educated for the ministry in Glasgow, Scotland. Dr. Hall attended that school and became one of his close friends. Before completing his studies he received a call from a church, which he accepted after completing his education, and remained its pastor for forty years. He received a call to the church at Dublin at two different times, but as he had become so attached to his charge, and the people so earnestly desired him to stay, he remained with them. He was especially adapted for his work, both physically and mentally, and his life indeed was a success. He earnestly labored to be a living example of the truth which he endeavored to impart to others, and many did he induce to follow the teachings of Christ. Mr. Morrison was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Moody, and of their union eight children were born, who reached maturity, and six are yet living: John M., a physician of Waterloo, Juniata Co., Pa.; Philip J., a resident farmer of Lehigh County, Pa.; Thomas, who is living on the old homestead in County Armagh, Ireland; D. H., of Morning Sun; Sallie, wife of Thomas Beckerstaff, of Toronto, Canada; and Ann C., whose home is in England. The death of Rev. Morrison occurred in 1860, and Mrs. Morrison died in 1869.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of his native county, after which he was employed as a salesman in Ireland for eight years. Determining to make his home in the New World, in 1854 he crossed the broad Atlantic, and took up his residence in Huntingdon County, Pa.,

and shortly after found employment in the mercantile business at Blair's Mills, where he remained until 1871. In that year he shipped his goods for Morning Sun, Iowa. Arriving at his destination, Mr. Morrison again embarked in the mercantile business, which in all he has followed for thirty-three years. He has made it a study to select goods to suit his customers, both in price and quality, and receives a liberal share of the patronage. His genial and obliging manner has won him many friends, and his fair dealing has gained the entire confidence of the people.

On the 18th of October, 1859, in Juniata County, Pa., Mr. Morrison and Miss Margery B. McConnell, who was born in that State, were united in marriage. By their union six children have been born: Robert G., an attorney-at-law, is a graduate of both the classical and law courses of the Iowa State University; John M. is a resident of Morning Sun; Annie J. is a graduate of the High school of Morning Sun; Sarah S., David Charles and Samuel Walker complete the family. Mr. Morrison cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, since which time he has affiliated with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a Ruling Elder for ten years. He was appointed as a delegate to attend the General Assembly at Minneapolis, in May, 1885. He has always been an earnest worker for the interests of the church, and is one of its liberal supporters. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison hold a high position in the social world, and are among the influential citizens of Morning Sun. By judicious management and careful attention to the details of his business, he has accumulated a comfortable property, and is one of the well-to-do citizens of the town.



JOHN M. HERRICK, Postmaster at Wapello, Iowa, was born at Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 16, 1819, and is the son of John C. and Catharine (Van Schaick) Herrick. His father, who was born at Flatbush, N. Y., was of English descent, and a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and partici-

pated in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a patriot soldier of the War of the Revolution, and served under Washington. Mr. Herrick's mother was of Holland origin, and her ancestors, the Van Schaicks, were of the old Knickerbocker stock, who peopled Eastern New York in the early history of the country. The family was noted for its longevity, Mrs. Van Schaick, the maternal grandmother of our subject, having lived to the advanced age of one hundred and four years. Of her three sons and three daughters now living, the eldest is ninety and the youngest seventy-two years of age.

John M. Herrick lost his mother in childhood, and the father marrying again, the family removed in 1836 to Fayette County, Ohio, and settled on a farm. Our subject, then seventeen years of age, was employed in the usual hard work of the timbered farm in a new country, receiving his education at the public schools.

On the 21st of October, 1847, Mr. Herrick was united in marriage with Miss Emeline Sexton, a daughter of William Sexton, of Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio. Mrs. Herrick was born in Virginia, and removed with her parents to Fayette County in childhood.

The following year, 1848, Mr. Herrick emigrated to Iowa, being accompanied by his father, step-mother, and brother David W. He purchased a farm near the southern limits of Wapello, Louisa County, of eighty acres, where he has made his home ever since. A portion of his farm, with his residence, lies within the city limits, and has become valuable property. His father was engaged in farming, and died in 1854. He was a Democrat in politics, and a strong Universalist in religious faith.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrick are the parents of six children, four of whom are living, two sons and two daughters; two were lost in childhood: John Walter married Miss Martha Williams, and resides at Wapello, being employed as a traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery house of John Blaul & Sons, of Burlington, Iowa; William Curran wedded Miss Josephine House, is also a resident of Wapello, and is employed as a traveling salesman for Forbes' wholesale tea house, of St. Louis; Emma is the wife

of Harvey Rice, of Jefferson County, N. Y.; Brigham died at the age of two and a half years; Carrie is the wife of Dr. Charles E. Hoag, of Nevada, Story Co., Iowa; Maurice, the youngest, died at the age of five years.

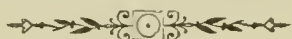
Mr. Herrick is a Democrat of the "Old Hickory" style, and has always voted with that party. His politics have not been conducive to office-holding in Iowa, generally speaking, but he was Mayor of Wapello one term, and several times was elected to the School Board. He was appointed Postmaster at Wapello by President Cleveland, and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1887. Mr. Herrick makes an efficient and accommodating official, and is prompt and correct in the discharge of his duties. He is a member of Louisa Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., and was initiated into the order at Wapello in 1853, being now one of the oldest remaining members of that lodge. Mr. Herrick is a man of sterling integrity, courteous and affable in manner, and after a residence of over forty years in this community, enjoys as he deserves the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.



JOHAN DRAKE, deceased, a well-known and prominent pioneer of Wapello, was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 3, 1800, and was a son of James and Sarah (Paddock) Drake. Our subject removed with his parents to Sullivan County, Ind., when seventeen years of age, received a common-school education, and was reared on a farm. When twenty-one years of age he returned to his old home in Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Clark, daughter of Jonathan and Catherine (Jonas) Clark. Mrs. Drake was a native of Maryland. Nine children were born of their union, two sons and seven daughters. At this writing the two sons and two of the daughters only are living: Jonathan C. wedded Mary Huffman, and is a farmer of Wapello Township, Louisa Co., Iowa; James, now residing at Sterling, Kan.; Sarah is now the wife of Aaron D. Hurley, and resides at Wapello; Eliza, Mahala and Catherine died in youth; Lucy A., the wife of Joseph Clements, died at Wapello, May 16, 1888; Mary died at the age

of seventeen years; Clara is the wife of Cyrus Morgan, a hardware merchant of Wapello.

Mr. Drake emigrated westward in 1835, intending to come to Iowa, but his wife objecting on account of the Indians still being numerous in the country, they located in Warren County, Ill. In 1836 Mr. Drake came to Louisa County on a tour of observation, and being pleased with the country purchased a claim, which he afterward sold. In February, 1838, he brought his family to Wapello, and established his home here. He built a house on Second street, nearly due west of the present flouring-mill, where he opened a public house, the second in the place. He also purchased a claim and carried on farming. With the exception of a few years passed on his farm, Mr. Drake was a resident of Wapello, and an active and prominent citizen of the early times. His death occurred Sept. 3, 1878, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mrs. Drake, an estimable Christian lady, died Sept. 16, 1866. Both were consistent members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Drake was a Democrat in politics.



J W. GARNER, one of the firm of Colton & Garner, of Columbus City, and President of the Louisa County National Bank, of Columbus Junction, is a resident of the former place, and was the founder of the last-named city. He was the proprietor of the original plat of Columbus Junction, which consisted of twenty acres, which he platted and named Columbus Junction, in 1869.

Mr. Garner was born in Preble County, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1843, and is the son of Col. Wesley W. and Harriet (Murray) Garner. His father was born in York County, Pa., and is of German and Scotch descent, while his mother, who was born in Carroll County, Md., is also of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Garner came to Louisa County, Iowa, with his parents in 1845, the family settling at Columbus City, where they still reside. (See sketch of Col. W. W. Garner elsewhere in this work.)

Our subject received his primary education in the public schools, and later attended the Iowa Wesleyan University, of Mt. Pleasant. He was reared

to agricultural and mercantile pursuits under the direction of his father, who was both a farmer and merchant. When seventeen years of age he went to Muscatine, where he served nearly three years in the printing-office of the *Muscatine Journal*, doing duty a part of the time as post-office clerk for the publisher, who was then Postmaster of that city. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 25th Iowa Infantry, and was promoted to Commissary Sergeant of the regiment on the 27th of September following, and in July, 1863, was commissioned Quartermaster. From September, 1864, until the close of the war, he was Acting Division Quartermaster of the 1st Division of the 15th Army Corps, and was mustered out in June, 1865, with the rank of Regimental Quartermaster.

On his return from the war Mr. Garner was appointed Assistant United States Assessor, which position he held from July, 1865, until the spring of 1868. In the meantime he had formed a partnership with William H. Neal, in the drug business at Columbus City, under the firm name of Neal & Garner, that connection continuing five years, when Mr. Garner sold out and opened a general store in the same town, in company with Frank Colton, under the firm name of Colton & Garner, which business they have carried on continuously since, covering a period of sixteen years. This is one of the largest mercantile houses in Louisa County. Mr. Garner was one of the original incorporators of the Louisa County National Bank of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and was a member of the first Board of Directors, having held that position continuously since. He was elected President of the bank in 1879, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election to this date (1888).

On the 15th of February, 1877, Mr. Garner was united in marriage, in York County, Pa., with Miss Agnes Freeland, who was born in Baltimore County, Md., is a daughter of C. Freeland, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, Mr. Garner is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M.; of Composite Chapter No. 91, R. [A. M.; and of DeMolay Commandery No. 1, K. T., of Muscatine. He is also a member of Joe Neal Post No. 129, G. A. R., of Columbus City, and is a Republican in

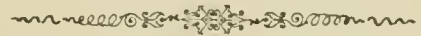
politics. He has never sought or desired public office, but has served in some minor official positions. Mr. Garner is known as an enterprising and successful business man, who has been prominently identified with the mercantile and banking interests of Louisa County for many years, and one who is entitled to rank as one of the leading citizens of the county.



JOSEPH HUSTON, an early settler of Louisa County, Iowa, now engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 29, Elm Grove Township, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1822, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Martin) Huston, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky. They were the parents of seven children, but of that number only two are yet living: Joseph, and Nancy, who is the wife of Nicholas Prather, of Vermillion County, Ill. The family staid in Miami County, Ohio, until 1830, when they removed to Vermillion County, Ill., where the death of both father and mother occurred, the former dying in 1857, and the latter in 1855.

The education of our subject was begun in his native county, but completed in the common schools of Illinois. He was reared upon his father's farm, remaining under the parental roof until the age of twenty-one, when he began working by the month as a farm laborer. He was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Lewis, a native of Ohio, they making their home in Illinois for several years. In 1855 they came to Iowa, locating in Washington County, where they remained for a year, after which they came to Louisa County, locating upon the 80-acre farm on section 29, Elm Grove Township, which Mr. Huston had previously purchased. In that year he built a small house, and immediately began the development of the raw land, steadily carrying forward the work until he now has one of the fine farms of Elm Grove Township. To his original purchase he has added until now 120 broad acres pay tribute to his care and cultivation. He has witnessed the many great changes of the county, has participated in its progress and civilization, and has aided in its cultivation and development.

In 1859 Mr. Huston was called upon to mourn the death of his wife. In early life Mrs. Huston was a member of the Christian Church, but in later years united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, as there was no organization of the former denomination in the vicinity of her home. To Mr. and Mrs. Huston were born five children: Sarah, wife of Thomas Russell, a farmer of Saunders County, Neb.; John L., who is engaged in farming in Fayette County, Pa.; Joseph M., a merchant of Greenfield, Iowa; William C., at home; and Eliza E., wife of John Steele, who is located in Blue Mound, Kan. In 1861 Mr. Huston was again married, Mahala Hollenshead, widow of George Yager, becoming his wife. By her former marriage four children had been born: Lecty A.; Harvy B., deceased; Lavenia F. and Emma Adelia. Her first husband, who was a devoted member of the Christian Church, died in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Huston are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, and believes in the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law. Since coming to the county he has identified himself with its social, educational and moral interests, and is one of the highly esteemed citizens of the community. Financially, he is a self-made man. Beginning life as a farm laborer, by his steady, industrious habits, his enterprise and ability, he has accumulated considerable wealth, and now has a comfortable competency laid up for declining age.



THOMAS GARVIN, a general life and fire insurance agent, residing in Morning Sun, was born in New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1822, and is a son of John and Hannah (Whan) Garvin, who were natives of Washington County, Pa. They were the parents of six children, three of whom died in infancy; W. W. died in Elm Grove Township, March 2, 1855; and Mary became the wife of Gilson Cook, a resident of Greenwood, Jackson Co., Mo. From Ohio the family removed to Washington County, Pa., in 1826, and in that county our subject received his education in the common schools. He also attended

the mathematical department of the Franklin College of New Athens, Ohio. His father was a miller, and of him he learned the trade, which he followed in Washington County until eighteen years of age, when he again attended school. Subsequently learning the carpenter's and joiner's trade, he worked in that line for about two and a half years, and then removed to Wellsburg, W. Va., where he again followed that occupation.

On the 25th of August, 1845, Mr. Garvin was united in marriage with Mary A. Liggitt, a native of Washington County, Pa., and a daughter of Thomas and Amelia Liggitt. In the spring of 1849 they, accompanied by John Garvin and his family, removed to Holmes County, Ohio, where they resided for four and a half years, at the end of which time, in October, 1853, they emigrated to Cedar County, Iowa. Not liking the location, two months later they came to Louisa County, settling in Elm Grove Township, where Mr. Garvin purchased 440 acres of land. For only two short years his wife was permitted to enjoy her new home. In 1855 there came to his home a party of emigrants who were afflicted with the cholera, and the disease was transmitted to them; in the same year, 1855, Mr. Garvin lost a brother and three children. His mother died Oct. 7, 1856. All were devoted members of the Reform Presbyterian Church. The father, who was born Aug. 4, 1794, survived his wife for many years, dying Aug. 1, 1885. He was also a member of the Reform Presbyterian Church, and was an honored citizen of Louisa County. Two of the children of Thomas and Mary Garvin are yet living: Mary A., wife of Albert Caughey, foreman of a large carriage factory, of Omaha, Neb.; and William B., a druggist residing in Brookfield, Mo.

On the 19th of May, 1857, Mr. Garvin was again united in marriage, becoming the husband of Miss Susan S. Cannon, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Rev. John Cannon, a minister of the Reform Presbyterian Church. Seven children were born of this union, though four died in infancy. Those living are: Martha A., wife of Frank Brown, a grocer of Morning Sun; Agnes J., a teacher of recognized ability, now employed in the High School of Morning Sun; and Margaret A.,

who is at home. In 1871, in order that he might give his children better educations, and also for the purpose of benefiting the health of himself and his wife, Mr. Garvin moved to the village of Morning Sun. Although all possible aid was procured for his wife, her health steadily failed, and on the 28th of January, 1886, she passed away. The last eighteen years of her life she had been an invalid, but she bore her sufferings uncomplainingly, and was ready when her final summons came. She was a consistent Christian, having always, when health permitted, been an active worker of the Reform Presbyterian Church, of which she was a lifelong member, and her death proved a great loss to the community.

In October, 1866, Mr. Garvin began the insurance business, which he has continued ever since. For almost a quarter of a century he has been connected with the Burlington Insurance Company, which is one of the most reliable in the country. In that time he has written about 10,000 policies, all claims have been promptly adjusted, and to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, and no one, who has once insured, fails to insure again if he has a fire. In one year the county lost in Mr. Garvin's field of labor over \$7,000, but within eleven days all losses had been settled. In all moral and religious reforms he also takes great interest, and is ever ready to aid in the promotion of a good cause. He not only teaches temperance by word of mouth, but also by example, having yet to present himself at a bar and call for his first drink of liquor, a fact of which but few can boast, and of which he may well feel proud. In early life he was a member of the Whig party, was always a strong Abolitionist, and when the Republican party was formed he joined its ranks, and has since fought under its banner. He is ardent in the support of the principles of that party, and takes great interest in the political affairs of the community. In August, 1845, in Washington County, Pa., he united with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and in 1854 joined the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Louisa County, of which he is a liberal supporter and an earnest worker. Since 1853 Mr. Garvin has been a resident of Louisa County, since which time he has not only witnessed but has also taken part in

the great changes which have caused the once wild and unbroken prairies to blossom like the rose. He has ever been a man of progressive ideas. While residing in Wellsburg, W. Va., he was the first to replace the old fireplace by our modern cooking stoves, and was also the first to introduce the stoves into Washington County, Pa. His honesty and fair dealing in all business transactions, his unassuming mode of life, his temperate habits, and his kindness of heart, have won him the confidence and good-will of all with whom he comes in contact, and as a citizen, he is honored and respected throughout the county.



JS. GIPPLE, residing in the village of Letts, was born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1822, and was the eldest in a family of ten children born to George and Mary Ann (Stroh) Gipple, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation, and came to Louisa County in 1852, settling near the village of Grand View, where he bought a partly improved farm, commenced its improvement, and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1855. His estimable wife still survives him, and resides on the old homestead.

Our subject was educated in the district schools of his native State, was there reared to manhood, and in 1847, in Dauphin County, was united in marriage with Margaret Hoover, who was born in that county, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Baucham) Hoover. Her father was by trade a shoemaker, and both parents died in Pennsylvania.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gipple have been born ten children, seven of whom are yet living: Elmira Frances, wife of Jasper Bedwell, of Greene County, Iowa, died in 1884; Catherine Matilda, now Mrs. Sutherland, resides in Decatur County, Iowa; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Donahue, a resident of Ringgold County, Iowa, died in 1885; Julia Ann, now Mrs. Waltman, is a resident of Audubon County, Iowa; Sarah Alice died in 1882; William Wesley and James Madison are twins; the former is married,

and resides in Audubon County, Iowa; the latter is married, and resides on the old homestead. Thomas Jefferson is married, and resides in Elm Grove Township, Louisa County; Harriet Amanda died in 1881, and Lettie Isabella is at home.

In his early life Mr. Gipple learned the trade of a miller, which he followed in Pennsylvania until his removal to the West. In 1852 he migrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Concord Township, where he purchased forty acres of raw prairie land, upon which he built a two-story brick residence. They developed the land, improved a farm, and from time to time Mr. Gipple added to it until he now owns 130 acres of arable land in a high state of cultivation. In September, 1887, he retired from active life and removed to the village of Letts, renting his farm to his son James M. He purchased a nice residence in the town, has made several improvements, and owns four lots. He is one of the early settlers of Concord Township. The first people who came to the county came merely for the purpose of fishing or hunting, paying no attention to the development of the land, but Mr. Gipple removed to the West for the purpose of obtaining a home. He helped to develop the country, endured the trials of pioneer life, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor. In his political views he is a Republican, has always taken great interest in politics, and has held various offices of trust in Concord Township. He has served as Road Supervisor, was School Director, and has ever been prominent in the promotion of education. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church at Letts, and of the church of that denomination in Grand View his father was the first Class-Leader.



WD. AVERY, a retired farmer, residing near Columbus City, was born March 28, 1833, in Windham, Conn., of which State his parents, W. R. and Rhoda E. Avery, were also natives. They were descended from old English families, and were the parents of five children. In 1856 our subject first came to Iowa, locating in Johnson County, where he was one of the first settlers on the prairie. He there purchased eighty acres of

wild, unbroken land, which he greatly improved, but afterward sold, purchasing the Lone Tree Farm of eighty acres. Continuing its cultivation for several years, he then sold out and returned to the East, locating in Cortland County, N. Y., where he made his home for a year and a half. Returning to Johnson County in 1866, he bought land in the neighborhood of his former home, residing there three years, when he settled in Louisa County, where for thirteen years he was a farmer near the village of Toolsboro, in Wapello Township.

In the month of April, 1872, Mr. Avery was united in marriage with Mary Ann Erwin, of Toolsboro, Iowa, a daughter of E. Erwin, of Louisa County, who was one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson Township. Their children are: William, who died at the age of two and one-half years, and Minnie, who is at home. Mr. Avery and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he has held various offices, while politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, though not an active politician. His whole life was spent as a farmer and stock-raiser, in which he was quite successful, until quite recently, when he retired from active business, and removed to his home, which is pleasantly situated near Columbus City.



AMZI DONALDSON, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 15, Columbus City Township, was born in Madison, N. Y., April 25, 1830, and is a son of Erick and Philinda (Doolittle) Donaldson. The father was a native of Scotland, and leaving home when a young man, emigrated to America, locating in New York.

Amzi Donaldson was a pioneer of Iowa of 1839, and aided in laying out the great city of Burlington. He was the ninth in order of birth in a family of eleven children, of whom nine grew to man and womanhood, though only three are now living to perpetuate the name of the venturesome young Scotchman who emigrated to America and founded the family in this country. The children yet liv-

ing besides our subject are: Alonzo, who is living in Rochester, Minn., and Charles, who is residing in Leadville, Col., where he is overseer of the Small Hope Mines; he was formerly Sheriff of Davidson County, Tenn., of which Nashville is the county seat, for many years, and was there during the war. In 1860 Amzi came to this county with his father, and settled five miles north of Burlington on Flint Creek, where he began to develop a farm from the timber land of that section. In 1841 the father returned to Madison County, N. Y., on a visit, and while there was taken sick and died, his remains being interred in that county. The mother survived him until April, 1877. Four years prior to her death she lost her eyesight, but bore the affliction as a sincere Christian. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. In 1842, after the death of the father, the family made a visit to Madison County, but in 1847 came to Louisa County, where our subject has since made his home. He had a sister living in this county, who induced the family to make it their home, so in 1847 the mother purchased forty acres of land on section 15, in Columbus City Township, where she resided until her death.

The primary education of Amzi was received in the common schools of Des Moines and Louisa Counties, and supplemented by a course in the graded schools of Burlington. He is now the owner of the old homestead, and the small log cabin, 16x18 feet, in which so many happy hours of his boyhood days were passed, is still standing, though now used as a barn. He has added to the original farm until he now owns 160 acres of land, which is highly improved and finely cultivated. The residence is a nice story and a half brick building, and all the out-buildings necessary for the care of his stock have been put up.

Mr. Donaldson was united in marriage with Miss Almira Ball, a native of Indiana, in 1849. The lady is a daughter of Davis and Rhoda (Woodcock) Ball, and of their union two children have been born: Jerusha, wife of Dr. James W. Morgan, of Columbus City, one of the leading physicians of Louisa County; and Charles M., who was born Feb. 4, 1864, and is a most successful teacher. He is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and

one who will make his way in the world. He first attended the district school, then for two years attended the Columbus City schools, and afterward took a course in Iowa City. Mrs. Morgan also received a liberal education and engaged in teaching previous to her marriage. The family are members of the Baptist Church, and are honored members of society. Mr. Donaldson has served in various official positions in the township, and is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is active in the promotion of social, educational and religious interests, is upright and honest in all his dealings, and as a citizen none stands higher. For the past eight years Mrs. Donaldson has been an invalid, but her sufferings have been borne with patience and Christian fortitude. Socially, Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. During the forty-eight years' residence of this worthy couple in Louisa County they have won an enviable position in the hearts of the people of the community, and are well deserving of a prominent place in this volume.



MILTON GILMORE, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, now residing in Morning Sun, was born in Boone County, Ky., March 2, 1822, and is a son of Rev. James L. Gilmore, born March 5, 1792, of Scotch descent, his father being Robert Gilmore, who came from Scotland. James was a soldier in the War of 1812, and March 5, 1818, was united in marriage with Sarah Willis, who was born in Virginia, Feb. 16, 1792. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, two are not known to be dead, and one brother, if yet living, probably resides in Oregon.

In 1831 Rev. Gilmore removed with his family from Kentucky to Rush County, Ind., where he developed a farm from the unbroken timber. When eighteen years of age he was converted to the Baptist faith, joining that church, and at the age of twenty-one was ordained, being instrumental in forming a congregation and erecting a comfortable church at Rushville, where he was known as a pio-

neer preacher. In 1834 he came to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he was pastor of a church, and made a claim. In 1836 the family moved to that county, settling in Franklin Township, where Mr. Gilmore organized a Baptist congregation, and subsequently assisted in building a stone church, which is still standing. It was the first church built in the county. The death of Mrs. Gilmore occurred in Des Moines County, March 9, 1862, and Rev. Gilmore died in Kentucky in October, 1865.

The subject of this sketch went with his parents to Rush County, Ind., when ten years old, and there grew to manhood. In 1836 he came to Des Moines County, Iowa, assisting in developing a farm and helping to haul the material from which the first church in that county was built. Mr. Gilmore was united in marriage with Miss Polly Hunt, a daughter of Charles Hunt, and four children were born of their union: James, John and Jonathan, who are residents of Taylor County, Iowa, and Sarah, wife of Oliver Dotson, of this county. Mrs. Gilmore died Feb. 5, 1864, and he subsequently married Matilda Bucher, of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of one child, Thomas, now a resident of Nebraska. After a short married life of four years she was called to her final home, and Mr. Gilmore was a third time married, Ann Slade becoming his wife, but she died shortly after, and he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Hamilton, a native of Ohio.

In 1852 Mr. Gilmore purchased a farm in Louisa County, upon which he resided until 1882, and then removed to Morning Sun. Politically, he is a Republican. He is, financially, a self-made man, having by hard work and economy accumulated a comfortable competency, and to-day is enjoying the fruits of his hard labor, living a retired life in Morning Sun.



HENRY HELVERSON, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 20, Wapello Township, came to Louisa County in the year 1842, locating in what was then known as Florence Township. He purchased 140 acres of

land in Des Moines County, in company with Philip Cox, to whom he afterward sold his share, and then became the owner of forty acres of Government land, which, when he had partly improved it, he sold to Hulda Springsteen. His next purchase consisted of some property in Wapello, where he removed, as he had a contract with the Government to carry the mail, which made it more convenient for him to live in that city. Mr. Helverson taught school in Wapello Township, and later engaged in the same profession in Des Moines Township, after which, in 1857, he embarked in the grocery business at the former place. After continuing in that business for three years he next rented a farm, which he cultivated until 1862, when he bought a tract of eighty acres on section 20, Wapello Township. Later he became the owner of eighty acres adjoining, and upon his farm, which is now all under cultivation, he erected a comfortable residence and all the out-buildings necessary to a well-regulated farm. He has since added forty acres more, making 200 in all.

Henry Helverson was born Nov. 18, 1826, in Ohio, and is a son of James and Sarah (Kilpatrick) Helverson, who were natives of America, though the father was of German ancestry, and the mother of Scotch-Irish descent. The father engaged in teaching for several years, after which he dealt in real estate until 1832, when he opened a dry-goods store. Failing in this line he came to Iowa, accompanied by his wife and four children, his stock in trade consisting only of a yoke of oxen and an old wagon. He took up his residence on Flax Farm, which his sons cared for and cultivated. They tramped out the wheat with oxen, and endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life. While his children were engaged in the cultivation of the land the father was employed as a teacher in the Wapello schools. His death occurred in 1865, at the age of sixty-four years.

In the month of November, 1848, the marriage of Henry Helverson and Miss Effama Jane Kemp, of Fairfield County, Ohio, was celebrated. She is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Moss) Kemp, and her ancestors were originally from New Jersey. By their union eight children have been born, two of whom are now deceased: Josephine is now the

wife of Peter Brown; Alonzo; Octavia, who died in infancy; Stephen, James; Emma, who died in infancy; Lillie and Henry. Mr. Helverson is a liberal supporter of all orthodox churches, or of any enterprise which tends to benefit the public. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and socially, he is a member of Long Creek Grange, of which he was Master for some time. He is well informed on all subjects of National or local interest, and is ranked among Louisa County's best citizens.

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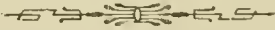
MERRITT L. JAMISON, a prominent stock-dealer of Louisa County, resides on section 34 of the same township, Wapello, in which he was born, on the 21st of August, 1848. He is a son of George and Hulda (Herrick) Jamison, who were pioneers of Louisa County, and his father, who is one of the largest land-owners and stock-dealers in the State, still resides with his family in Wapello Township. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, while his wife was a native of Cape Vincent, N. Y. (See sketch of George Jamison elsewhere in this work.)

Our subject was reared upon a farm, and his primary education, which was received at the public schools, was supplemented by a course in the Burlington University. On the 26th of October, 1867, at Burlington, Iowa, his marriage with Miss M. E. Whitecomb was celebrated. The lady was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., and is a daughter of Capt. A. D. Whitecomb. They have two children, daughters, living, Nellie May and Edna Blanche, and three are deceased.

Mr. Jamison is the owner of 943 acres of land, and in connection with his father and brothers makes the handling of stock a specialty. Like the Jamisons generally, he is an uncompromising Democrat, and is a man of broad and liberal ideas. His extensive business operations have extended his acquaintance throughout Iowa and the neighboring States, where he is highly esteemed as a reliable business man.

Mr. Jamison has been interested in contracting for public works. In 1883 he had a contract for

building a levee on the west bank of the Mississippi River, from Muscatine to Port Louisa, known as the Muscatine Island levee, and has also had contracts for grading on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Iowa Central Railroads.

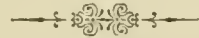


DAVID FETTERMAN, a farmer residing on section 26, Elm Grove Township, was born in Indiana County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1820, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Mixwell) Fetterman, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The name of Fetterman is of German origin, and the family was founded in America by three brothers, who came to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, in which they fought and one of them was killed. Our subject was the tenth in order of birth in a family of eleven children, of whom two others are yet living: Emanuel, and Catherine, wife of Emanuel Olwaller, of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1845, and the mother departed this life the year following. They were both members of the Church of God, and trained their children, who are now Christian men and women, in the teachings of the Bible.

David received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, but has gained much of his knowledge by observation. In his native State he followed thrashing, using the old-fashioned implements which were then the only ones to be obtained. He thrashed with the flail, and was an expert in handling the cradle in that day. In 1842 Mr. Fetterman was united in marriage with Miss Mary Tyson, a native of Indiana County, Pa., and in 1856, accompanied by his family, he came to Iowa, locating near Dodgeville, Des Moines County, where for three years he was employed as a day laborer. In 1859 he removed to a farm in Pleasant Grove Township of the same county, which he rented until 1874, when he removed to this county, and in 1878 purchased eighty-three and one-half acres of land on section 26, Elm Grove Township. It was then worn out, but he immediately began its cultivation and improvement, has planted a fine hedge fence, and now has one of the best farms in the township. He has always taken an active part

in the development of the county, and is an energetic, enterprising citizen.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Fetterman seven children were born, but all have passed away with the exception of two: John M., who now resides in Ft. Scott, Kan.; and Sarah J., wife of Adam Heflinger, a railroad employe. In 1865 the death of Mrs. Fetterman occurred. She was a member of the Church of God, a sincere Christian lady, and was highly esteemed for her many excellencies of character. In 1866 Mr. Fetterman was again married, becoming the husband of Mrs. Flagel, widow of Jacob Flagel, who enlisted in the service of his country, and now sleeps on a Southern battle-field. By that union she had four children: Jennie, wife of Rev. Cyrus Wilson; George, a mechanic of Winfield; Jacob, who is living in Gordon City, Kan.; and Mary, wife of Frank Paxton, a farmer of Elm Grove Township. Mr. and Mrs. Fetterman are members of the Evangelical Church, and are devoted Christian people, ever ready to aid in the promotion of the cause of Christianity. In his political sentiments he is a Republican, and as a citizen he ranks among the highest.



ROBERT W. McELHINNEY, of Morning Sun, one of the proprietors of the *Morning Sun News*, is a native of the Hawkeye State, and was born in Des Moines County, Dec. 3, 1853. His parents are Gavin and Sarah J. (Wilson) McElhinney; the former was born in Ireland of Scotch parents, and the latter is a native of Ohio. Mr. Gavin McElhinney came to America with his parents when but a child, and grew to manhood in Ohio. He is one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, having settled there in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. McElhinney are the parents of three sons, all of whom are living: Robert W., our subject, is the eldest; he was reared upon his father's farm and remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, and during the winter months attended the public schools in the neighborhood. He also attended the High School of Morning Sun a few terms, and in the winter of 1872-73 he took a business course in the Commercial College of Burling-

ton. After leaving college he was engaged as a traveling agent for a few years.

December 3, 1878, Mr. McElhinney was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Hawthorn, of Crawfordsville, Iowa. Since his marriage he has been engaged in buying and selling live stock, and a part of the time as traveling salesman. He was local editor of the *Morning Sun Herald* for a short time previous to his buying an interest in the *News* and engaging in his present business. Politically, his influence has been exerted in favor of the Republican party; he is a member of the Covenanters Church.



REV. MICHAEL SEE, who for forty years traveled over a circuit in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now resides on section 30, Elm Grove Township. The family is of Virginian descent. The great-grandfather, Frederick See, removed from the South Branch of the Potomac River in Virginia, in an early day, to Greenbrier County, W. Va., there locating by a stream called Muddy Creek, near which the Indians lived in vast numbers. While residing there the family were taken prisoners by the savages and confined at a place called Oldtown, in Ross County, Ohio, but within a year all had made their escape with the exception of Elizabeth, one of the daughters, who remained in captivity nine years, and John See, the grandfather of our subject, who was held for two years. He was reared by his uncle, Adam See, and after he grew to manhood enlisted in the regular army during the Revolutionary War, serving five years. He participated in three of the most important engagements of the war—the battle of Germantown, which was fought near Philadelphia; Monmouth, N. J., where the Indians massacred hundreds of the inhabitants; and the storming of Stony Point. Returning from the war, he was united in marriage with Margaret Jarred, after which he settled in Greenbrier County, W. Va., but later removed to Kanawha County; he subsequently became a resident of Indiana, and thence went to Macon County, Ill., where he died at the age of eighty-four years.

On the maternal side our subject is also descended from an old family of Virginia. The grandfather, David Milburn, was born and reared in Hampshire County, now in West Virginia, and during the time of the Revolutionary War was traveling through the unsettled State of Tennessee in company with Sam Lawyers. They encamped one night, and the following morning were awakened at daybreak by gun shots fired by the Indians. Mr. Milburn was badly wounded, the ball striking him in the right breast and coming out at the shoulder. He at length recovered from his injuries, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years. In Kanawha County, Va., he was united in marriage with a lady whose maiden name was Susanna Pryer, though she was a widow when she married Mr. Milburn. Her first husband was killed by the Indians, and by that union she had one child, John Harmon.

Charles F. See, the father of our subject, was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., in 1790. Removing to Kanawha County, he there became acquainted with and wedded Miss Sarah Milburn, who was born in that county in 1794. They were the parents of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, eight of whom are now living: Charles F., who was a member of the 25th Iowa Regiment, was wounded during the service, and is now a pensioner, living in Nebraska; John W., of the 45th Iowa Infantry, is engaged in farming in Dakota; Susanna, widow of Asa Elison, is living in this State; Margaret, also a widow, resides in Iowa; Lois makes her home in Dakota; America is living in Iowa; Aldoolah is also located in Dakota; May died in this State; Urbain is the wife of Rev. J. W. Anderson, a member of the Des Moines Conference, and traveled with her husband over his circuit for twenty years; Sarah died in childhood. The father of this family died in Missouri at the age of seventy-nine, and the mother in Iowa, when sixty-four years of age. They were earnest Christian people, teaching their children, both by precept and example, the true way of life.

Michael See was born Feb. 22, 1817, in Kanawha County, Va., and when four years of age removed with his parents to Indiana, locating in Henry County, which was then an almost uninhabited wil-

derness. His education was there received in the subscription schools. In 1835 the father sold his farm, and the following spring removed with his family to what is known as the Black Hawk Purchase, purchasing a claim in Henry County, fifteen miles west of Burlington. Previous to the fall of 1836 the country was entirely unsurveyed, but at that time a line was laid, which divided Des Moines and Henry Counties, and was called the meridian line. In the fall of 1839 our subject entered land at the first land sale ever held in the State, it taking place in Burlington. The farm which he then secured was situated in Des Moines County, and at the sale of 1840 his father also entered land. The country was then new, times were hard, difficulties surrounded them on all sides, but the brave pioneers toiled on with the hope that one day they might rest from their labors.

In Des Moines County, Iowa, in November, 1838, Mr. See was united in marriage with Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Kentucky, in 1819, and moved with her parents to Illinois, and thence to the Black Hawk Purchase in 1836. By their union eight children were born, six of whom are yet living: Lucretia, now Mrs. Turkington, who resides on a farm in Washington County, Iowa; Lois, now Mrs. Williams, who is living on a farm in Union County, Iowa; Rebecca, now Mrs. Latta, living on a farm in Muscatine County; Mary, now Mrs. Thompson, who resides on a farm in Henry County; Anna, now Mrs. Wilkins, of Washington County; and John W., who married Arta Greary, and is living in Louisa County. The mother of these children died in Grand View, Louisa County, Aug. 24, 1865. She had traveled with Mr. See over different circuits for twenty years, was a faithful Christian woman, and her faith in the promises of the Bible never faltered. Her parents, William and Nancy (Hanks) Miller, died in Des Moines County, Iowa. Her mother was a relative of Abraham Lincoln. In 1866 Mr. See was again married, in Wapello, Louisa Co., Iowa, becoming the husband of Jane E. Thompkins, who was born in Essex County, N. J., Jan. 3, 1831, and is a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Candad) Tompkins, who died in New Jersey. Two children have been born of their union—Aldoolah and Adah.

In 1842 Mr. See united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Henry County, Iowa, soon afterward was licensed to preach, and joined the Iowa Conference in 1845, with which he has since been connected. Forty years of his life he has spent in traveling over circuits, preaching the Gospel of Christ, and during his ministry has received about 2,000 persons into the Church of Christ. Although meeting with difficulties and trials, his faith in the teachings and promises of the Bible has never forsaken him. He has now retired from active life and is living upon a small farm of fifty-eight acres in Louisa County, where he expects to pass the remainder of his days.



HON. ANDREW GAMBLE, deceased, who was a prominent business man and banker of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1816. His parents, William and Margaret (Nixon) Gamble, were of Irish birth, and emigrated from their native country to America in their youth. The father was a farmer by occupation, and being a poor man, could not afford to give his children the advantages of education so essential to them. At the early age of thirteen years our subject was obliged to earn his own livelihood, and worked as a farm hand until the age of eighteen. As he had received no educational advantages, he then attended the public schools during the winter, working upon a farm in the summer months, and made such good use of his opportunities that at the age of twenty-four he was employed as a teacher. Later he attended school in Union County, Ind., and in 1845 was elected Sheriff of that county, serving until 1847. At the expiration of his term of office he came to Louisa County, Iowa, and engaged in farming in Union Township. In the fall of 1849 he was elected to the Third General Assembly of the Iowa Legislature, and served on several important committees.

Mr. Gamble and Miss Ellen Colton, daughter of Patrick and Hannah (Timmony) Colton, were united in marriage in Union Township, this county, Jan. 17, 1864. Mrs. Gamble was born in Adams County, Pa., April 2, 1835, and came to this county

with her parents in 1842. Soon after their marriage they removed to Keithsburg, Ill., where the husband was engaged in mercantile business for a year and a half, when he returned to Louisa County, embarking in the grocery business at Columbus City, which he carried on successfully for four years. While a resident of that city he was chosen Justice of the Peace, holding that position for six years, and at the same time was a member of the Louisa County Board of Supervisors. He was one of the incorporators of the Louisa County National Bank of Columbus Junction, was a member of its Board of Directors, and was chosen its first President, which position he held until his death, which occurred April 6, 1876, at the age of fifty-nine years, eight months and five days.

Mr. and Mrs. Gamble were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters: Eva E., wife of Martin Fogarty, now a resident of Jamestown, Dak.; Kate C. wedded Charles Turner, a resident of Chicago; Emma died at the age of three years and four months; William is single, and resides with his mother on the old homestead; Margaret, wife of Frank Parmeter, a railroad engineer of What Cheer, Iowa; Andrew H., the owner of a cattle ranch in Colorado; Nanna M., a teacher, of Dakota; John C., who is single, is a plumber and gasfitter, of Kansas City, Mo.; James N. died at the age of six years; Josie D. is attending school at Iowa City; and Edward B. is at home.

In 1846 Mr. Gamble and his family removed to the farm of forty-five acres where his widow and children now reside, which is situated in Columbus City Township, adjoining the southern line of Columbus Junction. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, of which his widow is an honored and influential member. Socially, he was a Mason, belonging to Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., and in politics affiliated with the Republicans, being a man of much influence in the local political circles. Possessing superior ability and mental force, he was a successful business man, and attained honorable prominence in the community where he resided. In him his fellow-citizens placed implicit trust and unqualified confidence. It was the high respect in which Mr. Gamble was held by the people of Louisa County,

and his great popularity, that led to the selection of him as the first President of the Louisa County National Bank by the projectors of that institution. In all his intercourse with the world, either in a business or social way, he was known as a genial, kindly gentleman, whose integrity was never questioned, and whose friendship was something to be coveted as more than the usual fair weather civility of the average man of the world.

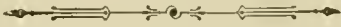


JT. HENSLEY, a prominent farmer residing on section 1, Washington Township, was born in Yellow Springs Township, Oct. 10, 1859. He is a son of William and Susan Hensley, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In its pioneer days they became residents of Des Moines County, where they yet reside, and here reared a family of four children, two of whom died in early childhood.

Our subject grew to manhood in this county, and on the 23d of December, 1880, was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Cubit, a resident of Louisa County, Iowa. She was born in Des Moines County, Nov. 19, 1856, and is a daughter of William and Sarah Cubit. Her father was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America when a young man, locating in Indiana, where he engaged in farming. In that State he was united in marriage, and six children were born of the union. After the death of the mother Mr. Cubit removed to Iowa, and was married the second time. By this union there is but one child, Lizzie, the accomplished wife of our subject. Mrs. Hensley's mother was born in South Carolina in 1816, and when three years of age emigrated with her parents to Preble County, Ohio. At the age of thirty-five, with her widowed mother she came to Iowa. She was an active, consistent member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and on the 23d of January, 1887, passed from labor to her reward.

Mrs. Hensley was educated at the High School in Morning Sun, Iowa, and is a lady of culture and refinement. They have a very interesting family of three children—William Ralph, Anna Lora and Lura Alberta. Mr. Hensley has built a most com-

fortable residence on his farm, and his home is a model of neatness and good taste. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church, in which they are active workers, and at present he holds the office of Deacon. The rules of this church are such that its members cannot take an active part in political affairs, but Mr. Hensley is recognized by all who know him as a citizen in every way worthy, and an earnest advocate of all measures which have for their object the public good. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, which is stocked with a high grade of horses and cattle, and is one of the progressive and leading farmers of Washington Township.



CYRUS GREEN, a representative farmer, residing on section 3, Washington Township, became a resident of Des Moines County, Iowa, in March, 1867, locating upon the farm where he yet resides. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres bought of Nathan Brown, who obtained it by a land warrant given for his services in the War of 1812. It was all in a wild, uncultivated state, but by his energy and perseverance Mr. Green developed a fine farm, and has since added eighty other acres of land, all of which is under a fine state of cultivation.

Mr. Green was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Marsh) Green, who were natives, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of the Empire State, and both of Irish origin. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born near Dublin, Ireland, and after his emigration to America took up his residence in Pennsylvania, but subsequently moved to Ohio, where his death occurred. Thomas Green spent his whole life upon a farm in Muskingum County, Ohio. Of the twelve children who were born of his union, one son died at the age of ten years, two daughters died after they were married; William, who served four years in the late war, died in the spring of 1888, and the other eight children are still living. The father served in the War of 1812, and was with Hull at the surrender of Detroit, to which he, with many others, was greatly opposed.

Our subject was united in marriage with Miss

Mary Ann Fickle, of Perry County, Ohio, and five children were born of their union: Lucretia, George W., John C., Millard, and Benjamin F., who died in infancy. The death of the mother occurred March 4, 1861, and Mr. Green was again married the following year, Miss Nancy J. Tathman, of Fairfield County, Ohio, becoming his wife. They were the parents of two children, Mary and Martha, twins, who died in infancy. Mrs. Green departed this life in 1862, and the husband, on the 16th of May, 1863, wedded Mrs. Arminda Brown, who was the widow of David J. Brown, and the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thump) Latta, of Perry County, Ohio. By her first marriage Mrs. Green had two children—Pearl B. and Mary E. By this last union seven children have been born: James L., who married Rosa Stoner, of Paris City, Iowa; Nellie, May, Edgar Grant, Daisy, Blanche and Jessie. Two children, Hosie K. and Freddie, died in infancy. Mr. Green and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has held the office of Trustee. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as Supervisor of the township for fifteen years, having also held the office of School Director for twenty years, twelve years of which time he was Secretary. He has done as much for the district schools as any man in the county, and has given all his children liberal educations, his daughter, Miss Nellie, being a teacher of recognized ability. Mr. Green is an active worker in political affairs, is well informed on both State and National questions of the day, and is a highly respected citizen in the community where he resides.



DW. PAINE, Postmaster at Letts, Iowa, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1849. His parents, Smith W. and Matilda (Emigh) Paine, were natives of Dutchess County, that State, and reared a family of four children, of whom he was the second in order of birth. The father engaged in mercantile business for several years in the Empire State, and migrated to Iowa in 1850, where he engaged in farming near the city of Burlington, Des Moines County, for

about two years, after which he followed the mercantile business in Danville during the remainder of his life. His death occurred Feb. 23, 1872, at the age of fifty-four years, his wife dying several years later, on the 22d of November, 1882, when fifty-nine years of age, and both are interred in the Jagger Cemetery, two miles west of Danville, Iowa.

Our subject has been a resident of Iowa since his first year, having come to the State with his parents in 1850. He received his education in the graded schools of Danville, and was reared to mercantile pursuits, acting as salesman for his father in that town. In 1877 Mr. Paine came to Louisa County, acting as manager of the Co-operative Store of Letts for three years, after which he was employed as a traveling salesman in the grocery line for Garretson & Son, of Muscatine. Continuing in that employment for about a year, he then engaged in general merchandising for the succeeding six years as a member of the firm of Freeland, Paine & Co., but at the expiration of that time sold his interest to John Benson, and again engaged as manager for the Co-operative Store for eighteen months. He was next employed as a traveling salesman in the grocery line for the Muscatine Spice Mill Company, of Muscatine, Iowa. Mr. Paine is a supporter of the Democratic party, takes great interest in the local political affairs, and under the present administration he has served as Postmaster of Letts. For six years he was a member of the School Board, and has also held the office of Town Treasurer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 365, of Columbus Junction; is the owner of a nice residence in Letts, which is situated upon a well-improved farm of seventy-four acres, lying within the limits of the town.

March 27, 1879, in Letts, Louisa Co., Iowa, Mr. Paine was united in marriage with Elivia R. Schofield, a native of Indiana, and two children have been born of their union—Amy and Roy. Her parents, James N. and Alice (Miller) Schofield, were natives of England, and both came to America in youth. The father emigrated to this country with his elder brother, first locating in Ohio, he learning the trade of a mechanic in Cincinnati, and there engaged in the repairing of furniture, etc. Afterward he purchased a water flouring-mill in

Indiana, which he operated some time. In 1855 he came to Louisa County, locating near Port Louisa, where he purchased a steam flouring-mill and also 175 acres of timber land, where now is the town of Odessa, and also bought and sold different farms in Port Louisa Township. In August, 1866, he moved his family and flouring-mill on the farm adjoining the town of Letts. Before fully completing his mill he was taken sick, and called to his final resting-place Jan. 10, 1868, when fifty-two years of age, and was interred at Harrison Cemetery. Mrs. Schofield and two children survive him: Elivia R., the wife of our subject, and James W., who is married, and lives at Park City, Utah. Mrs. Alice Schofield departed this life Jan. 5, 1887, at the age of seventy years, and now rests beside her companion of life.



PROF. EDWIN R. ELDRIDGE, an honored and respected citizen of the county, was born in White County, Ind., Aug. 31, 1843, and is a son of Elijah and Charlotte (McLaughlin) Eldridge. His father was a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born Nov. 15, 1810, of Dutch parentage. Previous to his union with Charlotte McLaughlin he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Gibson, a native of Miami County, Ohio, and seven children were born unto them: Prudence, widow of Thomas Barnes, who was a prominent citizen of White County, Ind.; Levi, who died at the age of fourteen years; James, who died at the age of twenty years, in White County, Ind.; Mary, wife of George Small, of Carroll County, Ind.; Margaret, now Mrs. Samuel Montgomery, a resident of White County, Ind.; Isabel, who died at the age of six years; and John, whose home is also in White County. After the death of his first wife Mr. Eldridge was married to Miss McLaughlin, their union being celebrated in White County, Ind., in November, 1842. She was born in Greene County, Ohio, in May, 1821, and was of Scotch descent. Throughout his life the husband followed the occupation of farming. A man who took great interest in public affairs, he was frequently honored by his fellow-citizens with positions of public trust,

having served many years as Justice of the Peace, and also held various other offices. A man of great personal popularity, he once received the nomination as candidate for the Legislature, and although the party to which he belonged was greatly in the minority, he lacked but a few votes of carrying the district. In 1840 he migrated from Ohio to White County, Ind., where he remained until 1857, and then removed to Iowa, settling in Washington County, where he purchased a farm near the city of Washington. For thirteen years he continued to reside upon that land, until called to his final home in the month of August, 1870. After his death the mother, in order to give her children better educational advantages, removed to Grand View, this county, where her death took place Dec. 2, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge were devoted members of the United Presbyterian Church, and early taught their children, both by precept and example, to follow in the path that leads to eternal life. Their children were eight in number, namely: Edwin R., the subject of this sketch; Jonathan, who is engaged in farming in Adams County, Iowa; Lydia, who died in White County, Ind., aged six years; Cyrus N., a resident of Osage County, Kan.; George F., Principal of the public schools at Clarion, Iowa; Albert W., a merchant of Central City, Iowa; Hugh Judson, who died at the age of four years, in Washington County; and an infant sister, who also died in that county.

Our subject received his primary education in Burnettville, Ind., which was supplemented by a course at the Washington College, at Washington, Iowa. While in attendance at the latter institution the Civil War broke out, and as soon as his age would admit of his enlistment he responded to his country's call for troops to put down the Rebellion, becoming a member of Company F, 11th Iowa Infantry, on the 18th of September, 1861. On account of physical disabilities he was discharged March 13, 1862. After lying sick with pneumonia in a Southern hospital for four months, his father brought him to his home. He was totally disabled. For six months he could not walk at all, and the physicians despaired of his recovery, but little by little he grew stronger, and when health was partially restored returned to college. During the

fall and winter of 1863-64 he was engaged in teaching in Washington County, and there, on the 17th of March, 1864, was united in marriage with Sarah M. McConnell, a native of Butler County, Pa., and a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Black) McConnell. Her father was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and her mother was a native of Pennsylvania, though of Scotch and Irish parentage. Mrs. Eldridge was educated in the public schools of Washington County, and also attended Washington College.

After his marriage Mr. Eldridge again took up arms in defense of the old flag, becoming a member of Company B, 45th Iowa Infantry. He held the rank of Second Lieutenant until the following September, when the term of service of the regiment having expired, he was discharged, and then returned to Washington County. At once he resumed his studies, but on account of his impaired health was soon obliged to abandon them. For the next five years he was alternately engaged in teaching school and in farming, in the meantime pursuing his studies as his health permitted. On the 8th of January, 1870, he entered upon the duties of the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools of Washington County. After serving two terms he was unanimously renominated. After his term of service as County Superintendent, and also while discharging the duties of that office, Prof. Eldridge was continuing the course of study which he began at college. Little by little, step by step, he rose until he took rank among the ablest scholars of the State of Iowa. He has received a life diploma from the State Board of Educational Examiners, and is one of the most successful instructors in this section of the country.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Eldridge organized the first Normal Institute in the State, at Washington, being assisted in the work by Dr. Jerome Allen, an educator of National reputation, who is now Professor of Pedagogy in the University of New York, and also the author of many educational works of great value. Prof. D. W. Lewis, of Washington, and Prof. F. M. Witter, of Muscatine, Iowa, rendered valuable aid in the organization of that institution. Prof. Eldridge has conducted no less than seventy sessions of Normal Institutes in various

parts of Iowa and Illinois, in which he has been most successful.

In September, 1874, the Eastern Iowa Normal School was opened at Grand View, under Prof. Eldridge's supervision, and is the oldest Normal School in Iowa, having been in existence two years longer than any other of the State. A sketch of this institution may be found elsewhere in this work. After fourteen years' continuous service as President of the Eastern Iowa Normal, Prof. Eldridge resigned in order to enter upon the duties of the Presidency of the State Normal School, at Troy, Ala., to which he had previously been elected. He has delivered hundreds of lectures, whose themes involve nearly every phase of educational work. The citizens of Louisa County, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his genius and ability, presented his name to the Republican Convention of 1887 as a candidate for the nomination of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but that most excellent educator, Henry Sabin, of Clinton, Iowa, who has had fourteen more years of experience than our subject, received the nomination.

Six children graced the union of Prof. and Mrs. Eldridge: Robert E. J., who was born Dec. 21, 1864, received an injury, after which he met with an accident which augmented that, from the effects of which his death occurred April 22, 1882; Leila C., born Feb. 26, 1868, is one of the alumni of the Eastern Iowa Normal School, and is a teacher; George G., born July 1, 1870, is also an alumnus of the Eastern Iowa Normal School, and is a teacher of White County, Ind.; Mabel, who was born Dec. 2, 1875; and Frank F. and Margaret Grace, twins, who were born May 17, 1878. Prof. Eldridge, his wife and three eldest children, are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an Elder and one of the active workers. He has always taken great interest in the Sunday-school work, and has done much for the cause. Mrs. Eldridge has also taken a deep interest in the welfare of the church, and is a member of the W. C. T. U, in which she has served as County President.

As a closing statement we will say that the *Safeguard* and *Gazette* of Columbus Junction, in July, 1888, published the most complimentary resolutions toward Prof. Eldridge, passed by the Board of

Trustees of the Eastern Iowa Normal College, in view of his departure for another field of labor. The "Iowa Normal Monthly," in its issue for August, 1888, spoke in the most flattering terms of the Professor and his work, while greatly lamenting the fact of his removal from the State.

P. D. BAILEY, a farmer residing on section 26, Elliott Township, came to this county on the 19th of April, 1860. He was born in Carroll County, Ky., and is a son of John and Sarah (Goddard) Bailey, the former a native of Delaware, of Scotch descent, and the latter of Maryland, born of English ancestry. The father was a farmer by occupation, and emigrated with his family to Des Moines County, Iowa, reaching his destination on the 7th of May, 1837. He rented a farm near the city of Burlington, and the following year purchased 160 acres of land in Union Township, where he made his home until 1853, when he sold out and removed to Henry County, settling near the city of Mt. Pleasant. He purchased a farm and also became the owner of a mill, which he operated for a number of years, and there resided until the death of his wife, which occurred in 1858. He then came to Louisa County, making his home with our subject until called to his last rest, in August, 1865. He was a man well informed on all public affairs, and a strong friend to education, or any enterprise which was for the good of the community. Mr. Bailey served as Justice of the Peace for many years, and he and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of eight children, only three of whom are now living: Elizabeth, now the wife of George Kneff, of Browning, Mo.; Sarah A., wife of Samuel Willeford, of Georgetown, Col., and our subject.

P. D. Bailey was reared upon a farm, and received his education at the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he rented land and began farming for himself. On the 4th of September, 1853, his marriage with Deborah T. Watterhouse was celebrated. The lady is a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Charles Watterhouse, a pioneer of this county, now deceased. Seven children

have been born unto them: James M., now a resident of Mediapolis, Iowa; John C., who is engaged in farming in Des Moines County; Sarah Jane, who is now the wife of A. M. Wilson, of Stark County, Neb.; Amanda E., William S., Taylor L. and Tirzah, who yet reside with their parents.

Mr. Bailey's first purchase of land in Louisa County consisted of forty acres, which was in a wild, uncultivated state, but by his energy and good management he has added to that tract until he now has 169½ acres of fine land, all highly cultivated. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 19, at Wapello. He has held various offices of trust in his township, was Justice of the Peace for many years, served as Assessor of Elliott Township for seventeen years, held the office of County Supervisor for ten years, and in 1880 was the Government census taker for both Jefferson and Elliott Townships. He is a self-made man financially, having made all that he has by his own efforts, and is one of the highly respected citizens of the township. Mr. Watterhouse, while living in Ohio, was a foreman on a canal, and resided in the neighborhood where Gen. Harrison was reared, while his daughter, Mrs. Bailey, was a schoolmate of Hon. Benjamin Harrison, the candidate for President of the Republican party in 1888.

James C. Bailey, deceased, was a native of Kentucky, and came to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1863, settling in Elliott Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred June 29, 1888. He was a soldier of Company K, 19th Iowa Infantry, and served about two years, when he received his discharge on account of physical disability. He held various township offices, and was one of the well-known and highly esteemed citizens of the county.



ROBERT DELZELL, one of the pioneers of Louisa County, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800. When he was a mere child the death of his mother occurred, and he was placed in a family of strangers. At the age of ten years he went to Licking County, Ohio, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. Mr. Delzell has been twice mar-

ried, his first wife being Miss Mary Huffman, and their union was blessed by six children, who lived to be adults: Harvey, whose sketch appears in this work; William, who is engaged in farming; James; Emeline, widow of William Jamison; Martha, wife of William T. Nichols, who is now deceased; Mary J. wedded T. P. Wright, and all are now residents of this county. The death of Mrs. Delzell occurred in May, 1840, and the following autumn he was united in marriage with Miss Mary T. Patterson, who was born Feb. 17, 1815, and is a daughter of William and Margaret (Fulton) Patterson, Mrs. Patterson being a distant relative of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. Mr. Patterson was a soldier of the War of 1812. In 1815 he went to New Athens, Harrison Co., Ohio, where he built the second house in the city. He was a blacksmith by trade, and also opened the first blacksmith-shop and started the first business in that place. Some time later he moved upon a farm, and followed the occupation of farming for many years.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Delzell: Samuel P., who was a soldier in the late Rebellion, enlisting in Company G, 16th Iowa Infantry, took sick soon after being mustered in, and died at Crane Creek, Mo., Nov. 9, 1862, he there finding his last resting-place; John H. died in May, 1876; Robert S. is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county; and Sarah M. is the wife of J. F. Holiday, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. In 1848 Robert Delzell emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Morning Sun Township. On their arrival the family remained at the house of John Hamilton until they could find a house into which to move. At last Mr. Delzell secured a log cabin 14x14 feet, in which the family spent the ensuing winter. The cabin was in a very dilapidated condition, and Mrs. Delzell remarked that it was not necessary to go to the door when anyone was passing, as they could be seen through the cracks where the chinking had fallen out. The land had been partially improved, which Mr. Delzell later purchased, having 1,000 bushels of corn upon it, but the house into which they moved in the spring of 1849 was scarcely better than the old cabin in which the winter had been passed. To increase their perplexities Mr. Delzell met with a serious ac-

cident, breaking one of his legs, but while laid up he was not idle, spending his time in making shingles for the house which he intended to build. There was no sawmill in the vicinity, and he was obliged to cut and haul his logs a long distance to be made into lumber. The house was commenced that summer, but it was a long time before they were able to finish it. Like most of the pioneers money was scarce with them, and they had to work their way.

Politically, Mr. Delzell was what was known as an old Jackson Democrat. He was a conscientious, earnest Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and served as Steward for many years. A man of strict integrity and uncompromising Christian principles, he did much toward molding the good society of the community in which he lived, and his conduct deservedly won for him a large place in the esteem and affections of all who knew him. As a citizen, he was true and loyal; as a neighbor, friendly and accommodating; as a husband and father, kind and affectionate; as a Christian, devoted and faithful. Mr. Delzell is dead, but he has left behind him a character which is eminently worthy of emulation.



DANIEL McAVOY, a pioneer settler of Louisa County of 1858, residing on section 11, Columbus City Township, was born near Carlisle, Pa., in 1818, and is a son of James and Mary (McGinn) McAvoy. His parents were natives of County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1817, settling upon a farm in Pennsylvania, where they resided for a few years, and then removed to Belmont County, Ohio, where the father purchased eighty acres of raw land, from which he developed a farm.

Our subject was reared in Belmont County, and until the age of twenty-one his life was spent upon his father's farm, but at that time he left the parental roof, going to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he worked as a farm hand. While in that county, on the 17th of March, 1840, Mr. McAvoy was united in marriage with Miss Mary Noble, who was born in Jefferson County, that State, and was

a daughter of Thomas Noble, who was born in Ireland. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Guernsey County, where they resided until 1844, and then removed to Belmont County, making that their home until 1855, when they emigrated to Iowa and became residents of Washington County. Three years were passed in that county, after which they removed to Louisa County, settling in Marshall Township, where Mr. McAvoy rented a farm for eighteen years. In the meantime he purchased eighty acres of land on section 11, Columbus City Township, to which they removed in 1874, though the farm now comprises 185 acres of land, which pays tribute to his care and cultivation.

The following children were born to our subject and his estimable wife: James, who is now County Recorder of Fremont County, Wyo.; Thomas, a soldier of the late war, is now a teacher in the public schools of Indianapolis, Ind.; John, who is a resident of Washington, Iowa; William died in 1881; Enoch, a locomotive engineer, living in Kansas City, Mo.; Joseph, who is engaged in mining in Montana; Mary, wife of George Smith, of Crawford County, Iowa; Daniel, who is living in the city of Chicago; Douglas, a United States official, residing in Wyoming; and Robert, who is still at home. The mother of these children, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was called to her final rest April 4, 1886, at the age of seventy years. Mr. McAvoy, in his political sentiments, is a Democrat, and in his township has held various offices. He is a worthy citizen, a highly esteemed gentleman, and has reared a family of children of whom he may well be proud.



JOSEPH SWAN, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, and a well-to-do farmer, who is residing on section 32, Morning Sun Township, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., Jan. 15, 1824, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (McConnell) Swan. Both parents were born in Huntingdon County, the father in the month of February, 1784, the mother on the 1st of January, 1788. They were married in that county, and

in the fall of 1838 removed to Preble County, Ohio, where Mr. Swan worked at his trade of blacksmithing, which he had learned when a young man. He was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but though taking an interest in political affairs was never a politician. He and his wife were both lifelong members of the Presbyterian Church, earnest Christian people, and were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, five of whom are living: Elizabeth became the wife of George Appleby, who died in Monmouth, Ill. in 1888, where she yet resides; William died of cholera in Blountsville, Ind., in 1848; James M., one of the pioneer members of the Presbyterian Church, of Morning Sun, who was widely known among the early settlers, died in April, 1867; John is now living in Huntingdon County, Pa.; Rev. George M., who was educated at the Miami University in Ohio, was formerly a resident of this county, but died in Pennsylvania, in September, 1877; Eleanor C., who became the wife of R. H. Stewart, now deceased, was a resident of Morning Sun, where his death occurred in 1887; Joseph, of this sketch, and Benjamin, now living in Kansas, is the youngest of the family. Mr. Swan died July 3, 1839, and his wife survived him many years, her death occurring in August, 1867.

During his boyhood, when fourteen years of age, our subject removed with his parents to Preble County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. When twenty-five years of age he was appointed by the Bible Society to distribute tracts, and continued in that employment for about three years. In 1854 he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mollie B. Hamilton, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Hamilton, who were pioneers of this county. Mrs. Swan was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1822, and six children graced their union: John J., who married Edith Conger, is living in this county; Elizabeth G. is the wife of J. G. Bergen, also a resident of this county; George L. wedded Jennie Gregory, daughter of David Gregory; William C. became the husband of Ella McClure, daughter of Alex McClure; Alex C. married Miss Maggie Patterson, a daughter of Charles Patterson; and Erastus M. is single. On the 26th of July, 1873, Mrs. Swan,

who was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a sincere Christian lady, was called to her final home. Mr. Swan was again married, Miss Susan J. Lippitt, a native of Ohio, becoming his wife. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and cast his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Morning Sun, and was Ruling Elder for eighteen years, at the end of which time he resigned. He first came to Louisa County in 1845, though he remained but a short time, and returned in 1850, since which time he has made it his permanent place of residence. By industry, enterprise and good business ability, he has secured a comfortable home, and to-day is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county, owning 400 acres of fine farming land, which is valued at \$50 per acre. His honesty and fair dealing have won him the confidence of all, and he is highly esteemed both as a citizen and a friend.



SILAS CHRISMON, of Wapello Township, is one of the few remaining pioneers now living who came to Louisa County in 1836. He is a native of Madison County, N. Y., born in 1816. His parents were both natives of the same State, and of German parentage. The grandfather of our subject settled where New York City now stands before the Revolutionary War. He was a farmer by occupation, as was his father.

Mr. Chrismon was reared to farm life, and that has been his vocation through life. He remained in his native State until the summer of 1836, when he came to Burlington, Iowa, and in the fall of the same year he came to Louisa County, with John Millard, and has been a resident of this county since. In 1838 he carried the mail from Burlington to Davenport. At one time he owned forty-eight acres of land in this township, and also bought land in Keokuk County.

Mr. Chrismon has been married three times, his first wife being Matilda Atehison, by whom he had one child, but mother and child died soon after the birth of the latter. He was subsequently united in marriage with Eliza Galy, by whom he had four

children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Letta, now Mrs. Owens. After the death of Mrs. Chrismon he wedded a Mrs. Nelson, by whom he had one child, a son, Silas. Mrs. Chrismon died about 1878, and Mr. Chrismon now makes his home with his son-in-law.



JOHAN V. McCURLEY, a farmer of Columbus City Township, was born June 7, 1839, in Lawrence (then North Beaver) County, Pa., and is a son of James and Jane (McCreary) McCurley. His paternal grandparents were John and Nancy (Cornelius) McCurley, the former born in Ireland, Nov. 14, 1777; the latter born in Scotland, in April, 1790. The maternal grandfather was William McCreary, who was born May 22, 1782, and wedded Elizabeth Chamberlain, who was born May 22, 1785. James McCurley, the father of our subject, was born in 1812, in Pennsylvania, and wedded Jane McCreary, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, born June 1, 1820.

Mr. and Mrs. McCurley were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters: John V., our subject; Nancy, born Sept. 24, 1841, and died when quite young; Martha E., born April 30, 1844, and died in infancy; William H., who was born Aug. 14, 1846, served in the navy during the late war, and is now a large farmer in Butler County, Ohio; Stephen C., born March 11, 1849, and now a resident of Branch County, Mich., and James, the youngest, born Aug. 3, 1851, is a carpenter by trade, and resides in Trumbull County, Ohio.

The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1845, when John V. was six years of age, emigrated to Ohio with his family, where he remained eight years, and then removed to Shelby County, Ind., making that his home until his death, which occurred July 29, 1854. He was a man of prominence and influence in the community where he resided, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. McCurley's death occurred Sept. 18, 1853.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, and at the age of fifteen began learning the trade of a carriage-smith, at Attica, Ohio, where he worked for seven

years. At that time the news was received that Ft. Sumter had been fired upon, and he enlisted in Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery. He participated in the seven-days battle before Richmond, and at the second battle of Bull Run was wounded by a shell which caused him to lose his right leg. After that misfortune he was discharged, Oct. 23, 1862, and then went to Poland, Ohio, attending college in that city. While residing there he was elected Recorder of Mahoning County, in 1866, and served in that position for six years. In 1872 he migrated to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Columbus City Township, where he purchased 172 acres of land on section 27, which has been his home continuously since.

On the 5th of February, 1867, Mr. McCurley led to the marriage altar Miss Helena Simon, a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, and a daughter of David and Susanna (Gamber) Simon. Her father was also born in the Buckeye State, of German parentage, while the mother was a native of Virginia. Two children grace their union—Refis Howard and Mabel. Mr. McCurley is a member of the Congregational Church, and his wife of the Lutheran Church. He is one of Louisa County's best citizens, taking an active interest in her public affairs, and aiding in all enterprises for the public good. Since becoming a resident of this county he has added to his original purchase, until he now has 287½ acres of well-cultivated land, besides some town property in Columbus Junction.



ADEN CURRY, a general farmer of Louisa County, Iowa, residing on section 10, Port Louisa Township, is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, where he was born Oct. 4, 1829. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clevenger) Curry, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother of Virginia. In 1851 he came to this county with his parents, who settled on section 10, Port Louisa Township, where the father purchased 318 acres of land, which he greatly improved, and made his home until called to his final rest, Jan. 19, 1854, at the age of sixty-three years. The mother died in 1879, at the age of seventy-six

years. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and earnest workers for the cause. The father was a Democrat in politics, and took an active interest in all political affairs.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, and has made his home in Port Louisa Township since 1851, with the exception of one year which he spent in Ohio. On the 25th of November, 1860, he led to the marriage altar Miss Sarah A. Ellis, a native of Blount County, Tenn., and by this union eleven children have been born: Hannah E., wife of John Asp, of Museatine, Iowa; Canada C., who died in infancy; Minerva J., wife of B. F. Stroh, who lives in Columbus Junction; Lake Eric, who resides with his parents; Thomas J., John Ellis, Junieta, William O., Nona Charlotte; George, who died in infancy, and Mary Ellen. Mr. Curry is the owner of 103 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. He has always been an enterprising and progressive farmer, and also a great reader, but lately has been afflicted with cataract of the eyes, and is denied that privilege. He and his wife are highly respected citizens in the township where they reside.

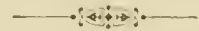


G W. WAGNER, a farmer and stock-raiser, whose post-office is at Letts, residing on section 4, Grand View Township, was born in Louisa County in 1818, on the section on which he yet lives. His parents were Philip and Elizabeth (Gower) Wagner; they had a family of five children, of whom he was the third child and only son. The sketch of his parents appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject was reared to farm life, and his primary education was received in the district schools, supplemented by a course at the Grand View Academy. On attaining his majority he was taken into partnership by his father, the partnership continuing until the latter's death, since which time he has farmed for himself. He was united in marriage in Louisa County, in 1886, with Martha E. Small, who was born in this county, and is a daughter of H. N. P. and Louisa (Williams) Small, both of whom were born in the Buckeye State, and came to this county many years ago, settling upon

a farm in Grand View Township, though they now reside in Letts.

Mr. Wagner brought his young bride to the home where they yet reside, and here one child was born to them, a daughter, Mabel. His farm now consists of 661 acres, 130 of which is timber land, though the remainder is finely cultivated. He also owns 425 acres of wild land in Kossuth County, Iowa. In connection with farming he also raises considerable stock, having a good grade of Polled-Angus cattle, running from one-half to full bloods, a fine grade of Norman and Morgan horses, Cleveland bays, and the Jersey or Durock breed of hogs.

Mr. Wagner takes an active interest in political affairs, both National and local, and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He has held various offices of trust in the township, has been School Director, is at present Road Supervisor, and was on the Board of Agriculture as Director for three years, then served two years more as President, making in all five years. His whole life has been spent in Louisa County, during which time he has witnessed the transformation of the wild and unbroken prairies into beautiful farms and homes, has seen the growth of the cities and villages, and has aided largely in the work of development and progress. As executor under his father's will he settled up the estate. As a representative citizen of Louisa County we welcome him to the pages of this volume.



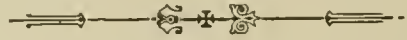
J OHN S. CURRAN, a prominent pioneer and representative farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 15, Morning Sun Township, was born Sept. 7, 1837, in Somerset County, Pa., and is a son of Francis and Mary M. (Dell) Curran, whose sketch appears in that of F. F. Curran on another page of this work. When John was only about a month old he came with his parents to Louisa County, and since that time has made his home on the farm that was first located by Peter Curran, of Willsburg, Va., who bought it from the Government, and erected the first cabin on the claim, after which he returned to Virginia,

where his death occurred. The land was bequeathed by Peter Curran to the mother of our subject.

John S. Curran received his education in the pioneer school-house of the early day, which was built of logs, and contained a puncheon floor and slab seats. To the pioneers of those early days much credit is due, for it was they who laid the foundation upon which Louisa County has been built. Mr. Curran can well remember the frequent visits of the Indians during his boyhood days, before they were driven further westward by the ever advancing white race.

After the death of his father our subject purchased the old home farm, upon which he has since made many valuable improvements, but the house which his father had started to build but was never permitted to finish, he dying in the previous fall, still continues to be Mr. Curran's home. His farm now consists of 190 acres, 130 of tillable land, and sixty acres of timber and pasture land. His farm has all the latest improvements, the machinery which he now owns presenting a marked contrast to the wooden moldboard plow with which he turned the first furrow on what is now section 16, Morning Sun Township, and to which was attached five or six yoke of oxen. Mr. Curran also turned the first furrow on section 27, where Mrs. D. P. Curran now resides. One of the scenes of those early pioneer days he will probably never forget. It was in the year 1846 when he started with his father to the Wilson mill, located on Skunk River, taking two yoke of oxen. They were from Tuesday until Friday making the trip, and, as was customary in those days, had to wait their turn to have the grist ground. In the meantime the river was rising rapidly, carrying with it immense quantities of drift-wood, which soon clogged up the machinery, and stopped the grinding. This indeed was a sad situation, as the people in the surrounding country had to depend upon that mill for the grinding of their grain, so all hands set to work to clear away the rubbish. They were compelled to wade into the water and work hard, but with the oxen, were enabled once more to start the old mill. To the pioneers who endured all the trials and hardships of making homes in a new country the highest praise is due, for were it not for their labor, patience and

perseverance, Louisa County would not now hold the present high position which she occupies in the great State of Iowa. Throughout his life Mr. Curran has been an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and does everything in his power to advance its interests.



HUGH GARDNER, residing on section 22, Morning Sun Township, is one of the earlier and prominent pioneers of Louisa County, Iowa, having become a resident in 1838, while yet a young man. He was born June 28, 1821, in Millin County, Pa., and is a son of Hugh and Mary (McFadden) Gardner. His father was a native of Ireland, and previous to his emigration to America followed surveying. On coming to this country he located in Millin County, Pa., where he made the acquaintance of the lady whom he wedded Dec. 27, 1810, Mrs. Mary Reneston, whose maiden name was McFadden, and who was a native of Pennsylvania. She was the widow of Henry Reneston, and by that union had five children, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were the parents of six children: Rosanna, who was born Sept. 11, 1811, wedded William Savage, and after his death became the wife of Thomas Simpson, and died about the year 1882; Davidson, born March 20, 1813, died about the year 1876; Mary was three times married, her last husband being J. G. Beeson, now deceased, and she is a resident of Cass County, Mich., being now in her seventy-third year; Sarah, born Jan. 28, 1817, is the wife of H. H. Mickey, a resident farmer of Fredonia, Louisa Co., Iowa; Jane, born June 8, 1819, became the wife of Zadok Jarvis, who became a resident of Louisa County, and here lived until his death, which occurred in June, 1886, his wife having preceded him to their final home in February, 1845. They were among the most highly respected citizens of Louisa County. Our subject is the youngest of the family. The father of these children departed this life Feb. 16, 1821, the mother dying in May, 1852. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gardner lived and died in Millin County, Pa., but in 1825 the family removed to Indiana, where

they resided until 1833, and then became residents of Michigan, where the mother died in 1852, as above stated.

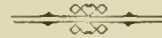
Our subject's school days began in his native county, where he resided until 1825. He never knew a father's love or care, as Mr. Gardner died four months previous to his birth. When he was but four years of age the mother removed with her family to Wayne County, Ind. where he again attended the common schools, residing there until 1833, when they removed to Cass County, Mich. Mr. Gardner made that his home until 1838, when he decided to try his fortune in the new Territory of Iowa. Coming to Louisa County he here worked by the month till 1813, when he was united in marriage with Martha J. Newland, who was born May 15, 1821, in Union County, Ind., and is a daughter of John H. and Sarah (Huff) Newland, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky. The family removed to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1828, and from there to Des Moines County, Iowa, crossing the river at Burlington July 4, 1838, and locating in Pleasant Grove Township, where the parents remained until their death, the father dying about the year 1842, the mother departing this life Jan. 6, 1843.

After the marriage of our subject, which occurred on the 22d of October, 1843, he and his young wife remained in Des Moines County for a time, but later became residents of Morning Sun Township, Louisa County. They here rented a farm, making it their home until 1866, when Mr. Gardner made his first purchase of land, consisting of 127½ acres on section 1, Washington Township, Des Moines County. In 1864 he began turning his attention to raising hogs, and that year sold one lot at \$10.18 per hundred. For the lot he received \$1,000, which, together with what he had saved, he paid for his farm. Ten happy years passed on this farm, but at the expiration of that time Mr. Gardner sold out, and purchased 160 acres of the land in Morning Sun Township which was preempted by Zadok Jarvis in 1838.

Mr. Gardner is one of the self-made men of Louisa County. Starting out in life without a dollar, he has by energy, enterprise and good management won a comfortable competency, and by his honesty

and fair dealing gained the confidence and respect of the people with whom he comes in contact. When he first came to this county in 1838 the Territory was but a wild waste of land, the prairies were unbroken, the timber uncut, and settlements few and far between. For half a century he has been an eye witness to the rapid changes that have taken place. The most far-sighted could not have imagined the mighty progress that has been carried on. In 1843 and 1844 Mr. Gardner made a trip to New Orleans on a flatboat, at that time requiring from seven to twelve weeks to make the journey, which now could be made in about a week. Mr. Gardner has held various township offices, and he and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has held the office of Trustee. In his political views he is a staunch Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have been the parents of one child, who was born July 27, 1844, and died June 5, 1854.

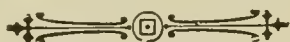


ELLIAH BIRD, a farmer residing on section 31, Wapello Township, was born in Washington County, Pa., Oct. 21, 1814, and is a son of John and Catherine Bird, who were of English origin. He is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having served in the War for Independence. Mr. Bird learned the trade of a stonemason with his father, at which he has worked at intervals throughout his entire life. He also engaged in teaching during the winter for twelve years, in which he was quite successful. He first came to Louisa County in 1865, locating upon the farm which still continues to be his home. His first purchase of land consisted of 100 acres, but from time to time he has added to this until he now has 300 acres, comprising one of the best farms in the county.

On the 14th of May, 1810, Mr. Bird was united in marriage with Agnes McGregor, who was born in Beaver County, Pa., Jan. 29, 1819, and is a daughter of Donald and Mary (Bennett) McGregor. Her father was of Scotch descent, while her mother was of Irish parentage, and they reared a family of eight children, all of whom grew to manhood, and are

married. To Mr. and Mrs. Bird have been born nine children, and, with the exception of one, all are living: Phineas, who married Miss Mary Graham, of Wapello; Corydon, who became the husband of Sarah McMichael, also of Wapello; Elisha; Atlas, who wedded Mary Ryan, of Grand View; Zenista, who married Lewis Clark, of Wapello, was educated in the common schools of Warren County, Pa., and Mercer County, Ill., and subsequently taught several terms in the district schools of this county; Laura became the wife of Cavil McDaniel, a resident of Wapello; Flora, who wedded John McDaniel, also of Wapello; and Oscar, who is at home.

For over fifty years both Mr. and Mrs. Bird have been members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he serves as Elder. He has held the office of Township Trustee for eight or nine years. He was at the organization of the Republican party in New Castle, Pa., and has since been one of its earnest supporters. His home is situated near the city of Wapello, and he has many warm friends in the community where he resides.



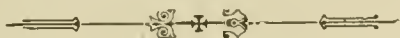
DENNIS GREGORY, a pioneer settler of Louisa County of 1841, now residing on section 17, Morning Sun Township, was born in Harrison County, Ind., in September, 1817, and is a son of William and Lucy (Jones) Gregory, who were the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living, three sons and a daughter: David, who resides in this county; Milton, who is living in Morgan County, Ind.; Eliza D., wife of William Edwards, of Morgan County, Ind.; and Dennis, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Gregory was reared on a farm in Morgan County, Ind., where his parents had removed when he was a lad, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he left the parental roof and made a trip to Louisa County in 1840, settling here permanently in 1841. He was united in marriage in 1843, becoming the husband of Miss Sarah Price, and by their union ten children have been born, six of whom are now living, four sons and two daughters: Mary, who is at home;

Francis A., who was educated at Howe's Academy at Mt. Pleasant, is now a minister of the Baptist faith, in Chicago, Ill.; William P., who was also educated in Howe's Academy, is an attorney-at-law of Yates Center, Iowa; David is residing at home; Hiram Madison is engaged in farming in Christian County, Ill.; and Artie is the wife of John See, of this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory have been lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In early life he was a Whig in politics, and a great admirer of Henry Clay. In 1840 he cast his vote for Gen. William Henry Harrison, and on Nov. 6, 1888, he voted for the grandson of that gentleman, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, the nominee of the Republican party for President. Mr. Gregory has been a liberal supporter of schools and religious institutions, and is ranked as one of Louisa County's best citizens. For forty-seven years he has been a resident of the county, and has shared all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. He was a poor man at that time, his capital consisting only of a horse and the sum of \$5 in money, which he loaned, but which was never returned to him. Possessing a robust constitution and determined to succeed, by his energy, fair dealing and good management, he has accumulated a comfortable competency, has provided educational advantages for his children, and to-day is one of the well-to-do farmers of the community. His farm, comprising 240 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation, is valued at \$30 per acre. Little can the children of the pioneers, who laid the foundation of the country's present prosperity, realize the disadvantages and trials which come to those who found homes in the new and unbroken country. Mr. Gregory had to carry his grain to market at Burlington, and oftentimes only received forty cents a bushel for wheat and ten cents for corn. Pork was sold for \$1.25 per hundred, and for everything else he received prices in proportion. His first house in Louisa County consisted of a rude log cabin, 14x16 feet, the chimney made of mud and sticks. He manufactured his own stools and tables, and in one end of the building was the huge fireplace, before which he baked his johnny-cake, one of the staple articles of diet of those days. Though

there was much that was unpleasant in this pioneer life, there were also many pleasures, and the land, which was then wild and unbroken, constitutes one of the finest farms in the community.



F. GIPPLE, whose home has been in Louisa County for thirty-six years, resides on section 21, Grand View Township. He was born in 1810 in Pennsylvania, and was the eighth in a family of ten children born to George and Mary A. (Stroh) Gipple, whose birthplace was also in the State of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1852 emigrated to Louisa County, locating on section 29, Grand View Township, where he purchased a farm of 120 acres, part of which was fenced and contained a log cabin. Into this cabin the family moved, living in the true pioneer style of those days. Mr. Gipple immediately began the cultivation of the land, but the following May he was called from his new home to his final rest. His wife is still living, and finds a happy home with our subject.

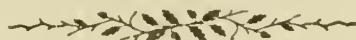
Reared upon a farm, our subject received such education as the district schools of the country afforded, attending both in Pennsylvania and in Iowa, though mostly in the latter State. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in September, 1861, at Grand View, for a three years-service, becoming a member of Company K, 8th Iowa Infantry. He was mustered into State service at Wapello, and into United States service at Davenport, whence with his regiment he was sent to the front, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, and the battle of Spanish Fort. He received a slight wound at Shiloh and was taken prisoner, being confined at Tuscaloosa, Ala., for about two months, and kept on parol. He was then exchanged, and in April, 1866, after four years of hardships endured on the Southern battle-field, he was discharged from further service at Selma, Ala., and then returned to Iowa.

In Louisa County Mr. Gipple wedded Evaline Vandevort, a daughter of J. Madison and Sarah Ellen (Donahue) Vandevort, who were natives of Virginia, and who came to Iowa in 1811, settling

in the village of Grand View, where they were among its earliest pioneers. Mr. Vandevort worked at different occupations for many years, and he and his wife still make their home in the village.

After his marriage Mr. Gipple settled upon the farm where he now resides, it being known as the Gipple estate. Politically, he is a Republican, while socially, he is a member of the Isaiah Dodder Post No. 446, at Grand View. He and his wife also belong to the Evangelical Church at that place, in which he holds the position of exhorter, Trustee and Steward. He takes an active part in the Sunday-school work, being Superintendent of quite a large school, which is doing good work under his leadership.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gipple have been born four children: Arthur L. died July 3, 1874, at the age of nine months; Everet L. is at home; Marcellus E. died in 1881, at the age of two years; and Herbert L., who is also at home. Mr. Gipple's farm being situated only about half a mile from Grand View and in the school district, his children have the advantages of the graded schools. He is one of the highly respected men of the township.



JAMES E. JENKINS, senior member of the firm of Jenkins & Todd, publishers of the *Columbus Safeguard*, was born in Emmet County, Iowa, March 11, 1864, and his parents, Adolphus and Ellen (Davis) Jenkins, were among the earliest settlers of that county. The father was born in Warren County, N. Y., and came to Iowa in 1857. He was one of the leading citizens of Emmet County, where he engaged in milling and was also a dealer in lumber. In his political views he was a Republican, and was the first County Judge of that county, serving in that capacity for several years. His death occurred in the fall of 1886. His wife, the mother of our subject, was born in Dover, N. H., Feb. 9, 1832, is a daughter of James Davis, and now resides in Columbus Junction.

Our subject was engaged as a farm hand for nearly three years, and was educated in the public schools, also obtaining much of his knowledge of

men and events in a printing-office. When fifteen years of age he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Emmetsburg Reporter*, in which he worked until 1882, when he came to Columbus Junction, where he attended school and worked in the *Safeguard* office. One year later he returned to Emmetsburg, where he resumed work in the *Reporter* office, occupying the position of foreman and local editor, and a year later went to Emmet County, where he taught school for a time, and then took the position of business manager of the *Estherville Herald*. In December, 1885, he came once more to Columbus Junction, and formed a partnership with Mr. Eggart, in the publication of the *Safeguard*. In May, 1888, Mr. Todd bought Mr. Eggart's interest in the *Safeguard*, and is the present partner of Mr. Jenkins. These gentlemen by their enterprise and energy have placed the *Safeguard* in the lead of Republican papers in Louisa County, while no country town in the State can boast of a cleaner printed, better edited or more wide-awake journal. The paper is a stalwart Republican in politics, and is strong in advocating the Blaine theory of tariff protection to American industries. Local affairs of the county are fairly treated, and the paper is deservedly popular. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the K. of P., Liberty Lodge No. 22, and one of Louisa County's worthy citizens.



ALEXANDER HIDDLEBAUGH, a prominent farmer of Louisa County, residing on section 10, Grand View Township, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1810, and was the seventh in a family of eight children born to John and Susan (Williams) Hiddlebaugh, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. The father was a cooper by trade, and when a small lad emigrated with his step-father to Virginia, where he remained until attaining his majority. Becoming acquainted with Miss Susanna Williams, he wooed and won her, and their marriage was celebrated in that State. After ten years' residence in Virginia, they emigrated to Jackson County, Ohio, where they remained until 1819, when they proceeded farther

westward, locating in Rock Island County, Ill. There, in September, 1850, the death of the mother occurred, and seven years later Mr. Hiddlebaugh was laid to rest by the side of his wife.

After the death of his parents, with two elder brothers our subject came to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1857, and secured employment as a farm hand, receiving \$12.50 per month for his services. For four years he worked as a farm hand, and then commenced farming for himself on the land now owned by Patrick Dalton, near Letts, but in the month of August, 1862, he abandoned farm life to enlist in the service of his country. He was mustered in at Muscatine, Iowa, being assigned to Company F, 35th Iowa Infantry, and from there went to Cairo, Ill., and later to the South. He participated in an engagement at Duck Port, opposite Vicksburg, and from that place, under the command of Gen. Grant, went by the way of Grand Gulf to Jackson, Miss., where the enemy was encountered, and a battle fought. The next service was at Vicksburg, where Mr. Hiddlebaugh participated in all the battles, and then after its surrender proceeded with his regiment to Jackson, Miss., which the army recaptured from the rebel General, Joe Johnston. He next participated in the Red River campaign, taking part in the battles of Marchville Plains, Old River Lake, the battle of Tupelo in Mississippi, Spanish Fort in Alabama, also the battle of Selma, Ala., after which he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he was mustered out of service.

On the 10th of August, 1864, Mr. Hiddlebaugh reached home, and on the 20th of that month commenced working by the month upon a farm. During the following November he was united in marriage with Lucinda Wagner, a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Gower) Wagner, both of whom are now deceased. By the union of this happy couple three sons and five daughters have been born—Elizabeth C., Mary E., John C., William W., Clara Bell, Nettie M., Nellie C. and Harry A. With the exception of the last two, who died in infancy, all are at home.

Mr. Hiddlebaugh resides on section 10, Grand View Township, where he is the owner of 579 acres of land, which is highly cultivated and well

stocked with a fine grade of cattle, horses and hogs. He makes a specialty of raising the Hereford and Durham cattle, thoroughbred Chester-White hogs, and horses of the Norman and Clydesdale stock. He is a systematic and progressive farmer, and everything about the place denotes thrift and enterprise. For the past six years Mr. Hildebaugh has held the office of School Director, and also served as Road Supervisor of his township for several terms. He has always taken an active part in the upbuilding of the county, has aided in its progress and development, has been prominent in the promotion of its enterprises, and is one of Louisa County's best citizens. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, but being liberal in his views, at the local elections he often votes for the man whom he thinks will best fill the office. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R., Colwell Post, at Letts, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. During his thirty-years residence in the county he has won the confidence and goodwill of all with whom he has come in contact, and is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



JOHAN ROSS, a retired farmer residing at Morning Sun, is a native of Brown County, Ohio, born near Georgetown, March 19, 1820. His father, Benjamin Ross, was a native of Pennsylvania, but of good old Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother, Catherine (Mowery) Ross, was of German ancestry, but born in Pennsylvania. Soon after their marriage they moved to Brown County, Ohio, where they resided for some years, and then moved to Clermont County, Ohio, where the mother died at a good old age. Soon after her death the father returned to Pennsylvania to visit his mother, not having seen her for thirty-six years. While on that visit, in 1854, he was taken sick with a fever and there died. Benjamin and Catherine Ross were the parents of thirteen children, only four of whom are now living, our subject and three sisters. Phoebe, one of the surviving sisters, became the wife of Archibald Mc-

Lain, who is now deceased. He was a native of Sterling Township, Brown Co., Ohio, and died on the same farm on which he was born, being at the time of his death in his seventy-eighth year. For fifty years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for thirty-nine years was a Justice of the Peace of Sterling Township. Delila wedded Israel Jennings, who during the War of the Rebellion enlisted in an Ohio regiment, was wounded, and died in a hospital in the Sunny South. Mary married John Hayden, who is now deceased, and is a resident of Oxford, Ohio. The deceased children were James M., Catherine, Jane, David, Hannah, Peter, Judson, Henry, and one who died in infancy. The parents were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, living and dying in the hope of eternal life.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Clermont County, Ohio, and received his education in the common schools. In that early day the educational advantages were limited, and therefore he cannot boast of receiving a thorough education. On the 19th day of November, 1843, he married Miss Deborah Ireton, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born Feb. 13, 1818, and daughter of Obadiah and Mary (Wood) Ireton, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Kentucky. Both died in Clermont County. They also were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ever took an active interest in church work.

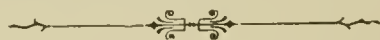
After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ross they moved into Brown County, Ohio, where he was the owner of a small farm, and there remained until coming to Louisa County, in 1855; in the former county five of their eight children were born. The others were born in Louisa County. Of the children born in Ohio, Melinda E. wedded Jasper N. Ross, by whom she had four children, two yet living, Mary E. and Jesse C. Jasper N. Ross was not a relative of his wife. Some years since, while drawing wood, a long pole caught in the wagon, which caused the other end to strike him on the head, knocking him to the ground, and from the effects of which he became deranged, and is now at the hospital at Mt. Pleasant. Mrs. Ross is making her home with her father, Thomas, the second child, married Miss Ellen Simons, a native of Iowa; they

have had ten children, eight of whom are living: Nora, Arthur E., Herman E., Thomas Carl, Charlie Nelson, John R., Clara D. and Chester C. The two deceased were Nancy L. and Sherman E. Missouri is now the wife of James H. Irwin, a resident of Henry County, Iowa; their children are Jesse B., John O., Laura M., Ellis Clyde, James R. and Walter. John Q. married Eliza Lee, a native of Iowa, and is now a resident of Winfield, Henry County; their children are Alonzo E., Orion E. and Daisy E. Mary L. is the wife of John L. Roderick, and has three children—Cora E. B., John L. R. and Emma V.

When Mr. Ross came to Louisa County, in 1855, he purchased about 130 acres of land in Marshall Township, 160 acres just across the line in Henry County, and subsequently purchased eighty acres east of his first purchase, besides about thirty acres of timber land. Altogether, since he came to Iowa, he has owned about 400 acres of land, and as his children married he gave to each a portion of land and money to the value of about \$2,000 each. Upon the farm in Marshall Township he remained until 1884, when, the children all having left home, with his aged wife he removed to the village of Morning Sun, where they propose spending the remainder of their days. The object Mr. Ross had in removing to Iowa was that he might be able to secure a sufficient quantity of land upon which his children could settle, and not have far to go from the home nest. This was done, and each of his children now owns a farm, to reach which will not require more than a two-hours drive from the residence of their parents. Since coming to Iowa Mr. Ross has been very successful, and, as already stated, has been able to help his children as they went out to make homes for themselves. On Christmas Day, 1886, the entire family were gathered at the residence of their parents, and while enjoying the good things common to that day, were each presented with a sum of \$500. Some of the number were in debt for their land, and by the timely aid then received were enabled to pay off the indebtedness, thus leaving their homes free. In making these presents to his children Mr. Ross thought he did but his duty, as all had remained at home until after reaching their majority, doing all in their power to advance the common interests of the fam-

ily. While giving his children a part of his land, Mr. Ross has yet retained 160 acres, which he is now renting. While at present he enjoys the comforts of this life, he can yet look back and realize that he endured the trials and privations incident to a new country, and is truly thankful for the prosperity that has attended him.

In early life Mr. and Mrs. Ross united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have during a long life given liberally to the support of the Gospel and for the upbuilding of the Master's cause. They have always been strong advocates of temperance, and given of their means for the prohibiting of the liquor traffic. For a period of forty-five years this worthy couple have pursued life's journey together, endeavoring in all things to do their duty well, as becomes professed Christians. The Word of God has been to them a daily study, and in their old age they rely upon the promises made by the Giver of all good, and are now only waiting the call of the Master.

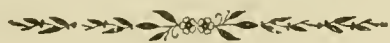


HM. HOLLER, who has been a teacher of recognized ability in the public schools of Louisa County since 1882, and who now resides in Columbus City, was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, June 18, 1855, and is a son of Levi and Harriet (Martin) Holler, who were natives of Ohio. The maternal grandfather, Daniel Martin, was an early settler of Keokuk County, Iowa, and the founder of the town of Martinsburg. He was a man of prominence in the community where he resided, and while living in Ohio served as Judge. Levi Holler, the father of our subject, removed to Keokuk County when a young man, and there remained for ten years, when he returned to Ohio, and now resides in Newark. His wife died in 1864. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were the parents of four children: H. M. was the first in order of birth; Richard is now a railroad agent at Chicago Junction; Flora is the wife of Benjamin Green, a resident of Newark, Ohio; and Sarah, the youngest child, died at the age of five years.

Our subject was reared upon a farm, and re-

ceived his education in the graded schools of Chesterville, Ohio. In 1877 he came to Keokuk County, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching school until 1882, and then became a resident of Louisa County, where he has since followed his chosen profession. For three years he taught in the village of Letts, and in 1886 moved to Columbus City, where he had charge of its public schools for two years. He has a natural talent for this line of work, and was one of the most successful teachers ever employed in the Columbus City schools.

In 1879 Mr. Holler was united in marriage with Lucinda Durfey, who was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, and is a daughter of S. H. Durfey, also of that county. They have been the parents of three children—Lawrence, Glendora and an infant daughter. Mrs. Holler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1888 Mr. Holler, who has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, was nominated by that body as candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts, and was triumphantly elected, his term of office beginning Jan. 1, 1889. That he will make a popular officer is to be expected from his past record.



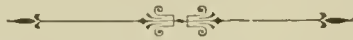
JAMES E. BLANCHARD, a representative farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 25, Wapello Township, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., July 13, 1831, and is a son of Timothy and Mary A. (Holmes) Blanchard, both of whom were also natives of the Empire State. They were the parents of eighteen children, and of that number thirteen are yet living, their ages ranging from fifty to eighty years. Our subject at the age of six years, in 1837, went with the family to Edgar County, Ill., where he received his education in the common schools. Leaving the parental roof at the age of fifteen, he secured employment as a farm hand, receiving \$5 per month as a compensation for his labor. He was engaged in that line in Illinois until 1851, when he came to Iowa, and rented land of his uncle, James Blanchard, for two years.

In 1856 Mr. Blanchard was united in marriage with Miss Tamison Welsh, a native of Indiana,

who came to Louisa County, Iowa, when but six years old. After their marriage he engaged in farming upon the land of Mrs. Welsh for about six years, and during that time bought forty acres of land, which was partly fenced but had no other improvements. With his young wife he moved into an old log cabin, but within the following year built a larger log house, though it has long since given place to a handsome frame residence, which is two stories in height and has a cellar under the entire building. A splendid barn has also been built, and a double eorn crib, which is forty feet long, together with all other improvements necessary to a well-regulated farm. To his original purchase of forty acres Mr. Blanchard has added from time to time until he now owns 323 acres of as fine land as can be found in Louisa County. His stock is also of the best grades, and he makes a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs, in which he has been very successful, having at one time sold twenty-one head for \$815. Financially, he is a self-made man. Having started in life without capital, receiving for his first labor but \$5 per month, he has yet worked on with that enterprise and energy which overcome all obstacles, and now has a comfortable competency. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, while politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has always taken great interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and is ever ready to aid in the promotion of any enterprise for the advancement of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard have been the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy; Ida is the wife of John Morris, a resident farmer of Wapello Township; Charles, desiring to be a minister of the Gospel, fitted himself for that profession, but close application and over study so undermined his health that he has had to lay aside his work. On the 30th of June, 1885, he wedded Maggie E. Reichley, of Letts, Iowa, who was born in Muscatine, Dec. 31, 1860, and is a daughter of George W. and Catherine (Brookhart) Reichley, who were natives of Ohio. One child has been born of their union, Bessie B., Dec. 30, 1887. Leota, the youngest child of the family, is the wife of Charles Stone, who is engaged in farming in Wapello Town-

ship. Mr. Blanchard has taken great interest in giving his children good educations, having provided them with such advantages as would fit them for the practical duties of this life. In 1883 he made a visit to New York for the purpose of attending a family reunion, which took place in a grove near his childhood's home. At that time 137 blood relations were assembled together, and a most enjoyable time was spent by all.



JAMES HIGBEE, residing on section 19 of Morning Sun Township, is one of the oldest living settlers in Louisa County, his sketch, therefore, will be doubly welcome, and his history is one of especial interest. On the 7th of November, 1836, he was born to Joseph and Rachel (Matthews) Higbee, the father a native of New York and the mother of Ohio. They came to Louisa County in 1836, purchasing a claim on section 4 in Marshall Township, and there eleven of their children were born, our subject being the first of that number. In that township he was reared, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-three years he left the parental roof and made a trip to Camp Floyd, Utah, and in 1859 traveled from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., with a freight wagon laden with provisions for the regular soldiers stationed at Camp Floyd, Utah, forty-five miles west of Salt Lake City. While returning home he entered a tract of land, 240 acres in extent, in Anderson County, Kan. He arrived at home in November, 1859, and on the 20th of December, 1860, his marriage with Miss Catherine Watts was celebrated. She was a native of Richland County, Ohio, and a daughter of John Sidney and Ann (Van Horn) Watts, both of whom were also natives of the same State. They emigrated to Louisa County in 1852, though both are now deceased, the mother dying Aug. 2, 1858, and the father departing this life Feb. 27, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Watts were members of the Christian Church, and were highly respected people in the community where they resided.

The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm in Des Moines County, bordering on

the Louisa County line, there remaining until 1865. Having purchased a farm in Elm Grove Township, this county, they there took up their residence in that year. The original farm was but forty acres in extent, though by subsequent purchase eighty other acres were added, making in all 120 acres. Upon this farm eight happy years were passed, and then they removed to Morning Sun, where they engaged in hotel-keeping for about ten months. At the expiration of that time Mr. Higbee traded the hotel for the farm on section 19, Morning Sun Township, which now consists of 152 acres of fine land, and here he still makes his home.

On the 19th of August, 1882, Mr. Higbee was called upon to mourn the death of his wife. She was a sincere Christian lady, a member of the Christian Church, in which she was an active and devoted worker, and in her death the church lost one of its best members, the community one of its respected citizens, and the family, a kind and indulgent wife and mother. To Mr. and Mrs. Higbee were born seven children, six of whom died in infancy. Mary, the only surviving child, is with her father, and a member of the Christian Church. She is a young lady of good ability as an artist, and many of her pictures adorn and beautify the comfortable home. On the 10th of December, 1885, Mr. Higbee was again married, Miss Watts, who is also a native of Richland County, Ohio, and sister of his deceased wife, becoming his wife. She is also a member of the Christian Church, and an earnest, devoted worker in the cause.

Mr. Higbee has held various township offices of trust, and was Mayor of Morning Sun during his residence in that city. In 1886, at the semi-annual meeting of the Pioneers' Association, he was elected its President, being, as before stated, one of the oldest living settlers born in the county, and has since held that position. Mr. Higbee has always been one of the leading citizens of Louisa County, and, besides the various township offices which he has filled, he was appointed, in 1871, by the Governor, as one of the Swamp Land Commissioners, the appointment being made without his previous knowledge. The work of the Commissioners was to drain and ditch the low land, and in that work Mr. Higbee spent about \$1,600, performing the duty faith-

fully, honestly and well. In his political views he was always a Democrat until the temperance question came before the people, when he cast his vote with the Republican party, and has continuously supported that body since. Socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Since the year 1836 Mr. Higbee has witnessed the entire development of the county, and, with the exception of a short time spent in traveling, he has always lived within sight of his birthplace. In an address to an old settlers' meeting, he made the following remarks: "I believe that if there is one class of people under the shining sun that is more deserving of honor and praise than another, it is the pioneers. Those who came in the advance lived on the mast for a few years, drank slough water, broke the soil, trampled down the nettles and faced savage beasts and savage men. It was not the dudes that subdued this country; it was the men, women and children that were willing to bare their arms and cheeks to the burning sun, and mop the sweat from their sunburned brows."

The historian indorses every word of the above, for what would our country be to-day were it not for the brave men and women who dared to face the trials and privations of pioneer life to make homes in an unbroken wilderness or upon a boundless prairie. To such men as Mr. Higbee the highest praise is due for the work of cultivation and improvement which they have carried on, the enterprises which they have established, the educational and religious institutions which they have built. We take pleasure in presenting this sketch of this honored and worthy pioneer, who for over half a century has ranked among the respected citizens of Louisa County and the State of Iowa.

HENRY D. KELLER, the photographer of Wapello, its pioneer in this line, and having the only gallery in the city, established himself here in business in 1864, having been employed in the same gallery a year, at the expiration of which he purchased the interest of the proprietor.

Our subject was born in Putnam County, Ind., June 3, 1829, and is a son of Phillip W. and

Charity (Rynerson) Keller, who took up their residence in Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill., a few years later, in 1835. Thence in 1845 they pushed on still further westward across the Mississippi to Huron Township, Des Moines Co., Iowa, where our subject developed into manhood and assisted his father in farming a number of years.

In 1851 Mr. Keller returned to his old home in Abingdon, Ill., where he learned photography, and thence came back to Iowa in 1863. He was married, Sept. 15, 1865, to Miss Adeline Stillman, a native of Vermont. In the meantime, however, during the progress of the Civil War, he in 1861, having considerable musical talent, became a member of the regiment band, 1st Iowa Cavalry, with which he remained until the fall of 1862, when these institutions were all disbanded. Subsequent to this he took up his residence in Wapello, and is recognized as a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, pursuing the even tenor of his way in his line of business, enjoying a good patronage and the esteem of his community. Socially, he belongs to Taylor Post No. 153, G. A. R., and in politics is a sound Republican.

SBON METZGER, an enterprising and progressive farmer, and one of the early settlers of Louisa County, now residing on section 27, Elm Grove Township, was born in Monroe County, Pa., Feb. 3, 1837. His childhood and youth were spent upon a farm in his native county, where he attended the common schools, receiving a liberal education. On the 28th of June, 1857, he led to the marriage altar Miss Lydia Heller, who is also a native of Monroe County, Pa., and shortly afterward the young couple emigrated to Iowa, settling in Louisa County, where Mr. Metzger purchased forty acres of land on section 27, Elm Grove Township, where he still continues to make his home. Upon the farm was a small frame building in which he moved, and immediately began the work of improvement and cultivation.

By industry, economy and good management, Mr. Metzger has been enabled to add to that small beginning until he now owns 640 acres of beauti-

ful prairie land, which pays a golden tribute to his care and labor. Upon his farm he has had erected one of the finest two-story farm residences in Elm Grove Township, and the barns and other out-buildings are in keeping with the house. Being in limited circumstances on his arrival in the county, Mr. Metzger did not complain of his lot, but with that determination to succeed which characterizes all his actions, he set to work, laboring early and late, overcoming all difficulties, until he is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. His farm is stocked with a good grade of horses, cattle and hogs, and is a model of neatness. Sympathetic and kind hearted, he is ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who show a disposition to aid themselves, and he has the confidence and love of both young and old, rich and poor. In his political views he is not at all partisan, but is broad and liberal, voting for the man whom he thinks will best fill the office.

To Mr. and Mrs. Metzger has been born a family of eleven children, eight of whom are yet living: Joseph, a farmer residing in Elm Grove Township; Frank, who is yet with his parents; Calvin, who is living in Colorado; Olive, at home; Eugene, Samuel, Frederick and Idela, also with their parents. Those deceased are Susan J., Marion and Elizabeth J. We are pleased to record the sketch of this family, which holds a high social position in the community and receives the respect of all.



PASCHAL & SON, auctioneers. This firm of Columbus City, Louisa County, is composed of two gentlemen, W. W. and D. R. Paschal. The former entered upon his present line of business in 1846, at Columbus City. Obtaining a Government license in 1862, he did business in the auctioneer's line in various parts of the State of Iowa. He sold stock and a great quantity of real estate, and was quite successful in that business. The present firm of Paschal & Son was organized in 1873, and is well known throughout the State. Its business is constantly increasing, and the time of both gentlemen is fully occupied. William W. Paschal, the senior member of the

firm, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 21, 1822, and is a son of William and Catherine (Ramsey) Paschal, who were both natives of Martinsburg, Va., the father being of French ancestry, and the mother of Irish origin. The paternal grandfather, also named William Paschal, was born in New Jersey, and was an auctioneer by profession. In the War of 1812 he served as a fifer in a band of musicians. The father of our subject was also an auctioneer, and during the late war served in the 37th Iowa Infantry, known as the "Gray-beard" regiment, as it was composed of men over fifty years of age. Accompanied by his family, Mr. Paschal removed to Pike County, Ohio, when our subject was but six months old, and there William, Jr., was reared upon a farm, and later was united in marriage with Lucinda Kincaid, who was born in that county, and is a daughter of Hugh and Maria (Hill) Kincaid.

In 1845, accompanied by his father's family, our subject removed to Louisa County, Iowa, settling in Columbus City Township. He purchased seventy acres of timber land, entered eighty acres of wild land, and in company with his father and uncle, bought 500 acres. When he came to the county Columbus City contained but three or four shanties, the township was but sparsely settled, and there were about 500 Indians encamped in the vicinity. His father improved the farm, and there resided for many years, and then sold the farm and bought property in the town of Columbus City, where he lived a retired life until his death, which occurred Feb. 22, 1877, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died on the 20th of January, 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he was a Democrat. Though stern and reserved, he was kind and considerate, and won for himself many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Paschal were the parents of thirteen children, only six of whom are now living: William, Jr., our subject; James D., a live-stock dealer of Maysville, Mo.; Isaac N., a printer by trade, now living in Colfax, Iowa; Allen S., a resident of Columbus City; Mary Jane, who wedded Alfred McCoy, and is now a widow, residing in Kansas, and Sarah, who became the

wife of Jacob McCoy, and is now residing at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

After coming to Louisa County our subject engaged in farming upon his claim for about four years, and then removed to Columbus City, where he has since continued to reside. By his union with Lucinda Kincaid four children were born: George C., who is now a clothing dealer of Lenox, Iowa; John Wesley, a resident farmer of Washington County, Iowa; Emily Catherine, wife of Milton Alburn, of Allerton, Wayne Co., Iowa, and Minnie, who wedded Thomas Humphrey, now of San Francisco, Cal., who is engaged in the furnishing of schools. For his second wife Mr. Paschal married Matilda Baker, a native of Georgia. By her he had one son, D. R., who is junior member of the firm of Paschal & Son. His present wife was Mrs. T. M. Ramsey, *nee* Bowman, and by this marriage he has three sons—William W., Edwin L. and Russell Allison. The latter died Oct. 12, 1888, at the age of five years, eight months and ten days.

D. R. Paschal was born in Columbus City, July 7, 1856, there grew to manhood, and received a liberal education in the public schools. He removed to Ellsworth, Kan., where he spent one year, and while there, Jan. 3, 1878, he wedded Linnie B. May, a native of Louisa County, and a daughter of Lenvil May. Five children have been born to them—Zoa, Deronda, Nealy, Frank (who died when three years of age) and Pearl.

The firm of Paschal & Son have received calls to cities in Canada, Europe, and in almost every State in the Union to sell fine stock, and are acknowledged to be among the best auctioneers of the country. Their prompt and efficient manner of doing business has won for them a liberal patronage, which is well deserved. Their printing and advertising agent is O. I. Jamison, editor of the *Columbus Gazette*, of Columbus Junction.



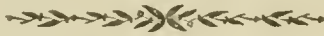
S H. DUNCAN, a farmer residing on section 22, Columbus City Township, is a native of Blount County, Tenn., and a son of George B. and Ann S. Duncan. Accompanied by his family, the father, who was a native of Wash-

ington County, Tenn., emigrated to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1843. To him and his excellent wife were born ten children: A. L., who is a guard at the State Penitentiary, at Anamosa, Iowa, and who during four years of the late war gallantly defended the old flag as a member of Company C, 11th Iowa Infantry, participating in all the battles of the regiment until after the battle of Atlanta, where he was wounded; Samuel H., our subject; John C., a railroad employe living at Creston, Iowa; Mary J., wife of Robert Owens, of Columbus Junction; Sarah A., who wedded A. H. Parsons, also of Columbus Junction; Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Ogier, of Union Township; James R., a resident farmer of Columbus City Township; Isabel, wife of R. N. Johnston, of Columbus City Township; Emma, who wedded Joseph Weir, a resident of Mitchell County, Kan.; Joseph C., whose home is in Rooks County of that State. The parents of these children were members of the Seceders' Church, though afterward the father was an Elder in the Reformed Presbyterian Church. In his political views Mr. Duncan was a Democrat, and a man who took great interest in public affairs. To all church work he was a liberal contributor; to enterprises which had for their object the public good he was an ardent supporter, and to the unfortunate and needy his assistance was cheerfully and quickly given. Ever a leading and influential citizen in the community where he resided, his death, which occurred in January, 1874, at the age of fifty-eight years, was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His wife died five years later, at the age of sixty-two. She also took great interest in the church work, and exerted an influence for right over her children which, though she has long since passed away, will ever be remembered.

Samuel H. Duncan, the subject of this sketch, was born in Blount County, Tenn., June 30, 1843, but the following autumn came to Louisa County with his parents, and here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. In the month of August, 1862, when only seventeen years of age, he enlisted as one of the boys in blue of the 25th Iowa Infantry, becoming a member of Company F. He remained in the service for three years, participating in the battles of Chickasaw

Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, the entire Atlanta campaign, including the celebrated march to the sea under Sherman, and the entire raid through the Carolinas, fighting the last battle at Bentonville, from whence the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., taking part in the grand review, the greatest military pageant ever seen in the United States, after which he received his discharge at Davenport, Iowa. While at the battle of Vicksburg he was wounded in the head by a gunshot which fractured his skull.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Duncan returned to Louisa County, where he has continuously resided ever since. He purchased sixty acres of land on section 22, Columbus City Township, and by his own efforts, his enterprise and good management, has added other lands until he now has 176 acres, comprising one of the best farms of the township. In 1868 Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Tedford, who was born in Tennessee, and is a daughter of Joseph Tedford, also a native of that State. Five children were born unto them: Addie died in childhood; Anna L., Nevada M., George N. and Clyde J. are all at home. The parents and also their daughters are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Duncan is a Democrat, and takes an active part in local politics. A great reader, he is always well informed on both State and National questions of the day, is a friend to all institutions of progress and learning, and being one of Columbus City Township's best citizens, is held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.



REV. JAMES ALEXANDER BLACK. The subject of this sketch is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bell) Black. His paternal ancestors were Scotch Covenanters, who had fought in the memorable battle of Bothwell-

brig, and who to escape the fierce persecution which the ruling class then waged against all faithful adherents to the Scottish covenants, fled from their native land and took up their residence in the North of Ireland. On the maternal side his forefathers were Huguenots. Driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which deprived them of their religious liberties, they found refuge in Holland, and entering the service of the Prince of Orange, afterward known as William III of England, they went with him to Ireland, when, with his army, he invaded that country to defend the Protestants from Popish aggressions, and on the establishment of peace settled there with many others of their countrymen.

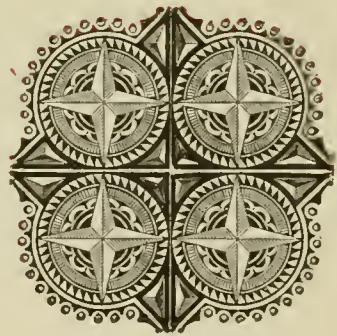
James A. Black, the subject of our sketch, was born in County Down, Ireland, but when an infant was brought by his parents to America, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa. After receiving the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his adopted city, he entered Allegheny City College, and was graduated from that institution in the summer of 1862. He studied theology in the seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and was licensed by his Presbytery May 23, 1867. Itinerating a short time among the vacancies of his church, he accepted a call from a congregation in Clarksburg, Pa., where he was ordained, and installed Nov. 18, 1868.


While laboring in Clarksburg our subject married Miss Tirzah M. Cannon, of New Alexandria, Pa., June 8, 1876. At a meeting of his Presbytery held April 11, 1882, he resigned the pastorate of his congregation in order to accept the Presidency of the Polytechnic Institute, Allegheny City, Pa., which position he occupied three years. Resuming his ministerial work, he shortly afterward received and accepted a call from the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Wyman, Iowa, where he was installed Feb. 9, 1886, and where he continues to labor at present.



HISTORICAL.







INTRODUCTORY.



THIS is a world of progress. History is being made day by day. Events follow each other with lightning-like rapidity, astonishing even to the quick-thinking men of the nineteenth century. But a little more than half a century—only fifty-five years—has passed since the territory comprising the great commonwealth of Iowa was in the peaceable possession of the red men. Today it is divided up into ninety and nine organized counties, with a railroad reaching the seat of justice of every county, while telegraph and telephone wires are stretched here and there, and the hum of machinery in daily use by the farmer and mechanic is heard on every hand.

The wonderful transformation that has taken place can scarcely be realized even by those who have been the most active in the work. The old pioneer as he now sits in his easy chair, while in memory his mind wanders back to other days, feels that he but dreams, and would express no surprise if, instead of the palatial residence, the great fields of waving corn that greet his eyes, would appear the humble log cabin and the tall prairie grass, with the fleet-footed deer and other wild game that he had been accustomed to see. But it is only in imagination, or rather in dreams, that those old familiar scenes can be recalled. The ever-living present is here, and the pioneer knows that he is but one among over 2,000,000 now inhabiting this beautiful land. He sees around him enterprising cities with their diversified industries, while the country has been changed from its primitive state, school-houses built upon nearly every cross road, and churches upon every hillside.





Topographical.

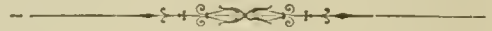


SITUATED in the eastern part of the State, being in the third tier of counties north of the Missouri line, Louisa County is bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the north by the counties of Johnson and Muscatine, on the south by Des Moines and Henry Counties, and on the west by Washington and Henry Counties. It comprises about 422 square miles of land, a considerable part of which is well timbered, the timber land being generally along the banks of the rivers and creeks which flow through the county. The prairie land is the very best, and suitable for the raising of all cereals common to this latitude. The bottom lands are excellent for grazing.

Louisa County now comprises twelve civil townships, each of which is of an irregular size, and, strange to say, not one of which but touches the county line. The names of the townships are: Columbus City, Concord, Elliott, Elm Grove, Grand View, Jefferson, Marshall, Morning Sun, Oakland, Port Louisa, Union and Wapello. Within the boundaries of the county are the towns of Columbus City, Columbus Junction, Clifton, Lettsville, Grand View, Wapello, Toolsboro, Morning Sun, Cairo, Wyman and Fredonia.

The county is well watered by the Iowa and Red Cedar Rivers, which merge together near the village of Fredonia, and pass through the county diagonally from the northwest to the southeast,

emptying into the Mississippi River from section 1, Jefferson Township, and directly opposite the village of New Boston, Mercer Co., Ill. Near or directly upon the banks of the Iowa River, are the towns of Columbus City, Fredonia, Wapello and Toolsboro. The other important streams of the county are Prairie Creek, Goose Creek, Long Creek, Otter Creek, Honey Creek, Indian Creek, Turkey Run Creek and Muscatine Slough. The eastern line of the county is washed by the Mississippi River.



The Iowa River.

By COL. W. W. GARNER.

THE Iowa River, which is navigable for light draught steamboats from its mouth to Iowa City, Iowa, a distance of ninety miles, runs through Louisa County diagonally in a southeasterly course, and empties in the Mississippi River opposite New Boston, Ill.

The steamboat "Rippee," Capt. Jones, was the first boat to explore the Iowa River, and extended the examination thirty miles above Iowa City, on the 21st of June, A. D., 1811, and in April, 1812, the steamboat "Rock River" made a similar examination. At Wapello, Whipple's Ferry and Todd's Ferry, now within the corporate limits of Columbus Junction, were the main ports of entry.

The Cedar River from its mouth to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was also navigable for small steamboats, and the trade well patronized on the two rivers, and boats continued in the trade from 1811 until

1860. The last steamboat that went to Iowa City was the "F. P. Benton," on Sunday, April 29, 1860. Construction of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Bridge at Fredonia, Iowa, destroyed navigation.

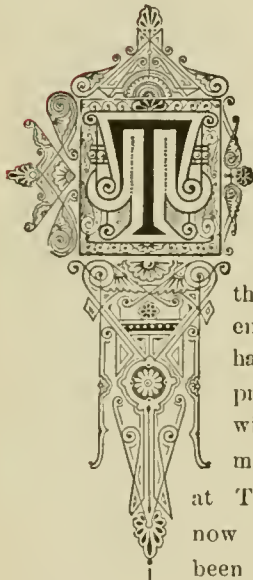
At the early date of 1822 Hon. George Davenport, of Rock Island, had a permit from the Sac

and Fox Indians to build trading-posts on the Iowa River. The first post was erected below the mouth of English River, on the south side, now in Washington County, and in 1837 built a post four miles below Iowa City, now in Johnson County. The supplies of the traders were obtained by the river, in keel and flat boats.





ANTIQUITIES.



THE pre-historic inhabitants of Louisa County have left traces that are worthy of more than a passing mention. It is to be regretted some of them have been almost, if not entirely, obliterated, and there has even been no care taken to preserve by sketches or otherwise the outline of those of most interest. The "old fort" at Toolsboro stood on ground now enclosed in a field that has been in cultivation fifty years, and the embankment is now completely leveled. The sketch given herewith is made from memory, more than forty years after having traced the outline of the embankment. The village of Toolsboro stands on the summit of a high bluff, which at this place makes an obtuse angle, on the east overlooking the Iowa River, which runs near the base of the bluff, and on the north overlooking the Mississippi, which is distant about one and three-quarters miles, the interval being low bottom land, most of which was originally covered with a dense growth of large timber.

From near the angle of the bluff running northwest is a range of mounds, nine in number, and near the last was the northeast entrance to the "fort." This embankment, of which scarcely a trace remains, was in the form of an octagon with incurved sides, and when first seen by white men was easily traced,

its full circumference being in places nearly level with the surrounding surface, and in others at least five feet in height, with a ditch on the outside. It was about or a little more than a quarter of a mile in diameter, and had two entrances, the one on the south was protected by a mound in front of the opening. This mound was long ago entirely leveled, as it stood in the public road. From this entrance a path led southward to a spring. The entrance on the north also opened into a path which led to a spring on the side of the bluff. This path seemed to have been a deep "covered way."

Around this embankment and in many places in the neighborhood were found fragments of ancient pottery of a very peculiar make, always thin, very dark in color, thickly interspersed with fine particles of shell, and nearly always ornamented with geometric designs. Flint arrowheads, stone axes and similar relics have been frequently found. In the mounds have been found skeletons, arrowheads and pipes of many forms, some of the latter showing much artistic skill, among them fair carvings in stone of various birds and animals.

There are other mounds along the bluff southward, and in the northeastern part of the county, north of Grand View, along the margin of the bluff or near it, are found a number of small mounds, from one of which was exhumed the "elephant pipe," which has been the subject of controversy between the savants of the Smithsonian Institute and the Davenport Academy of Science, the former claiming the pipe to be bogus, and the latter as strongly insisting on its being a bona fide piece of antiquity.

There is no doubt but that the pipe was found as represented, and that it is the work of some race that occupied the land before the Indians. This pipe is found figured in Eugene Donnelly's work "Atlantis," and is there referred to as a proof that the original occupants of this country had "seen the elephant," and that consequently there had at some time existed a land communication across the Atlantic between the two continents.

Taking into consideration the fact that at a moderate depth below the surface at Wapello and other parts of the county, teeth, tusks and other portions of large animals, very much resembling the modern elephant, but exceeding him in size, have been frequently found, it is hardly necessary to imagine a connection with the Eastern Continent to account for the acquaintance of these "oldest inhabitants with elephantine forms."





INDIAN OCCUPANCY

WHEN the red men made their homes throughout this section they always selected the most beautiful locations. Living themselves in a state of nature, they have an eye for the beautiful, and therefore dwell where nature is at its best. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the region of country now comprising the county of Louisa was for many years their home, and when the time came for them to take up their line of march toward the setting sun they were loth to go. When the Rock River country in Illinois had to be abandoned, and the red men inhabiting that region were compelled to cross the Mississippi River, they had choice of a vast region in which to make their homes. In all this beautiful land no part was more pleasing to their eye than that portion where the Iowa River pours its volume of waters into the mighty Mississippi. Along the banks of the former stream they could wander to and fro, fishing in its waters, drinking in the beauties of the lovely scene untouched by man, and as it came from the Creator of the universe. Prior to 1832, when the noted Black Hawk with his braves returned to Illinois that he might repossess the country of his birth, he occupied a village where afterward the village of Florence was located.

At the close of the Black Hawk War a large portion of what is now the State of Iowa was ceded by the Indians to the General Government. Keokuk,

a noted chief of the Sac and Fox Indians, would not join Black Hawk in war, and for his fidelity to the Government a portion of the territory was reserved to him, known as Keokuk's Reserve. Louisa County now embraces the principal portion of this reserve. This land remained in possession of Keokuk until 1836, when it was purchased by the General Government. The treaty by which this land was secured was made Sept. 28, 1836, and possession was given in December of the same year.

The following account of the Sac and Fox Indians is from an old volume published about the close of the Black Hawk War:

"The Sacs and Foxes speak the Algonquin language. The language is still spoken by the Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, and some other tribes. It is soft and musical in comparison with the harsh, guttural *Narcotah* of the Sioux, which is peculiar to themselves, having but little affinity to the Algonquin tongues. Their ideas of futurity are somewhat vague and indefinite. They believe in the existence of a Supreme Manitou, or good spirit, and a Malcha Manitou, or evil spirit. They often invoke the favor of the good Manitou for success in war and the hunt, by various sacrifices and offerings. Storm and thunder they view as manifestations of his wrath; and success in war, the hunt, or in deliverance from enemies, of his favor and love. Everything of great power or efficiency, or what is inexplicable, is a "great medicine," and the medicine men and prophets are next in consideration to chiefs. At the decease of their friends

they paint their faces black, and the time of mourning is governed by the affinity of the kindred. Their ideas of the condition of departed spirits and the ceremony of burial may be deemed interesting. Often, in perambulating their deserted villages, has my attention been arrested, in gazing through the bleached and mutilated slabs made to protect the moldering dust of a noted chief or "brave," who is frequently placed in a sitting posture, his gun and his war-club placed by his side, moccasins upon his feet, his blanket (or the remnants thereof) wrapped about his body, his beads and wampum suspended from his neck, where he sits 'like a warrior taking his rest,' in the silent sleep of death.

"The situations of their villages are, oftentimes, extremely beautiful and picturesque. The rude architecture of their lodges; the droves of Indian ponies galloping over the prairies, and snorting at the approach of white men; the squaws busily engaged in preparing food, or, perhaps, 'toting' a back-load of faggots that would frighten a New York porter, while their 'lazy lords' sit smoking upon the grass, or quietly sleeping in their lodges; the young paposes swarming the river bank, and, with bow and arrow, exercising their infant archery upon every prairie flower or luckless bird; or, perchance, the gaily painted warrior, mounted upon his prancing steed, his feathers streaming to the breeze, as he gallops from village to village with the fleetness of the wind, are objects which, to the traveler unaccustomed to Indian habits and character, are full of intense interest and novelty.

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

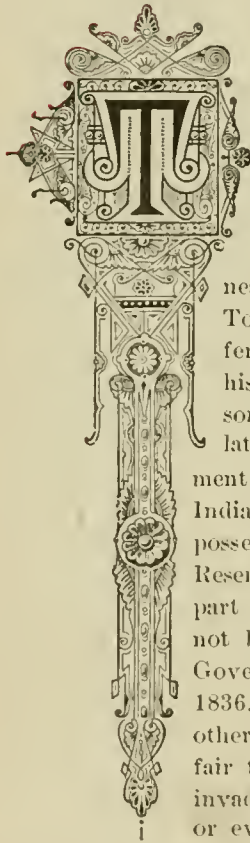
"The dress of the males generally consists of leggings, fitting closely from the loins to the ankles,

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

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

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

Settlement by Whites.



THE first settlement in what is now Louisa County is said to have been made in 1834 by Christopher Shuck, who effected a settlement near the mouth of the Iowa River, and near the present village of Toolsboro, in what is now Jefferson Township. The date of his settlement is disputed by some, who think it was one year later. At any rate, his settlement was made at a time when the Indians were yet in undisputed possession of the country. Keokuk Reserve, which comprised a large part of this section of country, not being ceded to the General Government until September, 1836. While it is possible that others had envious eyes upon this fair territory, yet few cared to invade the country of the red men or even settle in close proximity

to them. However, in the following year, 1835, a few brave men came in, some of them bringing their families. Among these may be mentioned Philip Harrison, John B. Snowden, Jeremiah Smith, William H. Creighton, Thomas Parsons, James Irwin, William Kennedy, David Morgan, H. Parsons, Robert Childers, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Milligan. In 1836 still others came, among whom were Joseph Higbee, Abraham McCleary, Thomas Stoddard,

Wright Williams, William S. Toole, G. Long, Levi Thornton and brother, James H. Williams, G. B. Williams, G. H. Crow, Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Stevens. These may be termed pioneers among pioneers, and it is to them much of the credit is due for the settlement and improvement of the county. They blazed the way through the wilderness and others followed.

In November, 1836, Keokuk and his followers gave peaceable possession to the whites, and at once went further west, though a few remained in the neighborhood, or returned from time to time for some years afterward. But to all intents and purposes the whites were in possession, and improved their opportunities. In 1837 a still greater number came in, staked their claims, erected their cabins, and commenced living a pioneer life. Little can those of the present day realize the life of the pioneer. The following, though it may not apply in all cases, is a faithful description of the life in general of those who first settled in this fair land:

The first business of a settler on reaching the place where he intended to fix his residence, was to select his claim and mark it off as nearly as he could without a compass. This was done by stepping and staking, or blazing the lines as he went. The absence of section lines rendered it necessary to take the sun at noon and at evening as a guide by which to run their claim lines. So many steps each way counted 320 acres, more or less, at one time the legal area of a claim. It may be readily supposed that these lines were far from correct, but

they answered all necessary claim purposes, for it was understood among the settlers that when the lands came to be surveyed and entered, all inequalities should be righted. Thus, if a surveyed line should happen to run between adjoining claims cutting off more or less of the other, the fraction was to be added to whichever lot required equalizing, yet without robbing the one from which it was taken, for an equal amount would be added to it in another place.

The next important business was to build a house; until this was done some had to camp on the ground or live in their wagons, perhaps the only shelter they had known for weeks. So the prospect for a house, which was also to be home, was one that gave courage to the rough toil, and added zest to the heavy labors. The style of the home entered very little into their thoughts—it was shelter they wanted, and protection from stress of weather and wearing exposure. The poor settler had neither the money nor the mechanical appliances for building himself a house. He was content in most instances to have a mere cabin or hut. Some of the most primitive constructions of this kind were half-faced, or, as they were sometimes called, "cat-faced" sheds or "wike-ups," the Indian term for house or tent. It is true a claim cabin was a little more in the shape of a human habitation, made, as it was, of round logs light enough for two or three men to lay up, about fourteen feet square—perhaps a little larger or smaller—roofed with bark or clapboards, and sometimes with the sods of the prairie, and floored with puncheons (logs split once in two, and the flat side laid up) or with earth. For a fireplace, a wall of stone and earth—frequently the latter only, when stone was not convenient—was made in the best practicable shape for the purpose, in an opening in one end of the building, extending outward, and planked on the outside by bolts of wood notched together to stay it. Frequently a fireplace of this kind was made so capacious as to occupy nearly the whole width of the house. In cold weather, when a great deal of fuel was needed to keep the atmosphere above freezing point—for this wide-mouthed fireplace was a huge ventilator—large logs were piled into this yawning space. To protect the crumbling

back wall against the effects of fire, two back logs were placed against it, one upon the other. Sometimes these back logs were so large that they could not be got in any other way than to hitch a horse to them; drive him in at one door, unfasten the log before the fireplace, from whence it was placed in proper position, and then drive him out at the other door. For a chimney any contrivance that would conduct the smoke up the chimney would do. Some were made of sods, plastered upon the inside with clay; others—the more common, perhaps—were of the kind we occasionally see in use now, clay and stieks, or "cat in clay," as they were sometimes called. Imagine of a winter's night, when the storm was having its own wild way over this almost uninhabited land, and when the wind was roaring like a cataract of cold over the broad wilderness, and the settler had to do his best to keep warm, what a royal fire this double-back-logged and well-filled fireplace would hold! It must have been a cozy place to smoke, provided the settler had any tobacco; or for the wife to sit knitting before, provided she had needles and yarn. At any rate, it must have given something of cheer to the conversation, which was very likely upon the home and friends they had left behind when they started out on this bold venture of seeking fortunes in a new land.

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

In regard to the furniture of such a cabin, of course it varied in proportion to the ingenuity of the occupants, unless it was where settlers brought with them their old household supply, which, owing to the distance most of them had come, was very seldom. It was easy enough to improvise tables and chairs; the former could be made of split logs

—and there were instances where the door would be taken from its hinges and used at meals, after which it would be rehung—and the latter were designed after the three-legged stool pattern, or benches served their purpose. A bedstead was a very important item in the domestic comfort of the family, and this was the fashion of improvising it: A forked stake was driven into the ground diagonally from the corner of the room and at a proper distance, upon which poles reaching from each were laid. The wall ends of the poles either rested in the openings between the logs or were driven into anger holes. Barks or boards were used as a substitute for cords. Upon this the tidy housewife spread her straw tick, and if she had a home-made feather bed, she piled it up in a luxurious mound and covered it with her whitest drapery. Some sheets hung behind it for tapestry added to the coziness of the resting-place. This was generally called a "prairie bedstead," and by some the "prairie rascal." In design it is surely quite equal to the famous Eastlake models, being about as primitive and severe, in an artistic sense, as one could wish.

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

The first year's farming consisted mainly of a "truck patch," planted in corn, potatoes, turnips, etc. Generally the first year's crop fell far short

of supplying even the most rigid economy of food. Many of the settlers brought with them small stores of such things as seemed indispensable to frugal living, such as flour, bacon, coffee and tea. But these supplies were not inexhaustible, and once used were not easily replaced. A long winter must come and go before another crop could be raised. If game was plentiful, it helped to eke out their limited supplies.

But even when corn was plentiful the preparation of it was the next difficulty in the way. The mills for grinding it were at such long distances that every other device was resorted to for reducing it to meal. Some grated it on an implement made by punching small holes through a piece of tin or sheet-iron, and fastening it upon a board in concave shape, with the rough side out. Upon this the ear was rubbed to produce the meal. But grating could not be done when the corn became so dry as to shell off when rubbed. Some used a coffee-mill for grinding it. A very common substitute for bread was hominy, a palatable and wholesome diet, made by boiling corn in a weak lye until the hull peeled off, after which it was well washed to cleanse it of the lye. It was then boiled again to soften it, when it was ready for use, as occasion required, by frying and seasoning it to the taste. Another mode of preparing hominy was by pestling. A mortar was made by burning a bowled-shaped cavity in the even end of an upright block of wood. After thoroughly cleaning it of the charcoal, the corn could be put in, hot water turned upon it, when it was subjected to a severe pestling by a club of sufficient length and thickness, in the large end of which was inserted an iron wedge, banded to keep it in place. The hot water would soften the corn and loosen the hull, while the pestle would crush it.

Not the least among the pioneers' tribulations was the going to mill. The slow mode of travel by ox-teams was made still slower by the almost total absence of roads and bridges. The distance to be traversed was often forty to sixty miles. In dry weather, common sloughs or creeks offered little impediment to the teamsters, but during floods and breaking up of winter they proved exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. To get stuck in a slough, and thus be delayed for many hours, was no

uncommon occurrence, and that too when time was an item of grave import to the comfort, and sometimes even the lives, of the settlers' families. Often a swollen stream would blockade the way, seeming to threaten destruction to whomever should attempt to ford it. With regard to roads, there were none worthy of the name. Indian trails were common, but they were unfit to travel on with vehicles.

When the early settlers were compelled to make these long and difficult trips to mill, if the country was prairie over which they passed they found it comparatively easy to do in summer, when grass was plentiful. By traveling until night, and then camping out to feed the teams, they got along without much difficulty. But in winter such a journey was attended with no little danger. The utmost economy of time was, of course, necessary. When the goal was reached, after a week or more of toilsome travel, with many exposures and risks, and the poor man was impatient to immediately return with the desired staff of life, he was often shocked and disheartened with the information that his turn would come in a week. Then he must look about for some means to pay expenses, and he was lucky who could find some employment by the day or job. Then, when his turn came, he had to be on hand to bolt his own flour, as in those days the bolting machine was not an attached part of the other mill machinery. This done, the anxious soul was ready to endure the trials of a return trip, his heart more or less concerned about the affairs of home.

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

impossible to avoid making three or four trips during the year.

The land sales were an important era in the lives of the pioneers. In his "Sketches of Iowa," Newhall says:

"Many are the ominous indications of the approach among the settlers of the land sale. Every dollar is sacredly treasured up. The precious 'mint drops' take to themselves wings and fly away from the merchant's till to the farmer's cupboard. Times are dull in the towns, for the settler's home is dearer and sweeter than the merchant's sugar and coffee. At length the wished-for day arrives. The suburbs of the town present the scene of a military camp. The settlers have flocked from far and near. The hotels are thronged to overflowing. Bar-rooms, dining-rooms and wagons are metamorphosed into bedrooms. The sale being announced from the land-office, the township bidder stands near by with register book in hand, each settler's name attached to his respective quarter or half section, and thus he bids off in the name of the whole township for each respective claimant. A thousand settlers are standing by, eagerly listening when their quarter shall be called off. The crier has passed the well-known numbers. His house is secure. He feels relieved. The litigation of claim-jumping is over forever. He is lord of the soil. With an independent step he walks into the land-office, opens the time-worn saddle bags, and counts out \$200 or \$400, silver or gold, takes his certificate from the General Government, and goes his way rejoicing. Such a scene have I witnessed, which continued for three successive weeks, in which time nearly half a million of money was taken from the actual settlers of Iowa. It is an interesting sight to witness thousands of our fellow-beings, who, having planted themselves in a new country, are patiently waiting for the hour to arrive when they can buy their homes, and the land from which they earn their bread. These are the embryo scenes in the settlement of this new country which mark the progress of the pioneer, who, as yesterday, verging upon the forests of Ohio and Kentucky, is now beyond the western shore of the Mississippi."

The claim-making of the early settlers in Iowa was a mode of settlement peculiar to that portion

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

"Be it enacted, that all contracts, promises, assumpsits, or undertakings, either written or verbal, which shall be made hereafter in good faith, and without fraud, collusion or circumvention, for sale,

purchase or payment of improvements made on the lands owned by the Government of the United States, shall be deemed valid in law or equity, and may be sued for and recovered as in other contracts.

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

Previous to lands being brought into market each township, nearly, had its own organization throughout the Territory. This was to prevent unpleasant litigation, and to keep up a spirit of harmony among neighbors, and the better to protect them in their equitable rights of "claim" purchase. "A call-meeting" was announced something after this fashion: "The citizens of township 72 north, range 5 west, are requested to meet at 'Squire B——'s, at Hickory Grove (or as the place or the time might be), to adopt the necessary measures for securing their homes, at the approaching land sales at B——." After a short preamble and set of resolutions, suited to the occasion, a "Register" was appointed, whose duty it was to record the name of each claimant to his respective "claim." A "bidder" was also appointed, whose duty it was, on the day of sale, to bid off all the land previously registered in the name of each respective claimant. Thus everything moved along at the land sales with the harmony and regularity of clock-work; but if any one present was found bidding over the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre on land registered in the township, woe be unto him! When any controversy arose between the neighbors relative to trespassing, or, in common parlance, "jumping a claim," it was arbitrated by a committee appointed for that purpose, and their decision was considered final.

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

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

But the pioneer life was not entirely one of hardship. At certain seasons of the year there were the wolf hunts, the corn huskings, the quilting bees, the candy pullings, the singing school, the spelling school, and last, but far from least, the time when the good old father would gather his family to-

gether, and all attend divine service, either at a neighbor's, or at the annual camp-meeting, when all who could sing did sing, and those who could not sing "made a joyful noise unto the Lord," and all felt extremely happy and thankful for the good things provided them by the Giver of all good.

As time passed other settlers besides those whose names are given came in, and soon Louisa County was ready to take its place among the other counties of the new Territory.

The question of the first white child born in Louisa County has been a matter of dispute, and the historian has had given him the names of several who claimed that honor. In the biographical sketches that precede this historical narrative mention is made of several. One now comes forward with a claim that seems to set the matter at rest. W. M. Milligan, a publisher of Dallas, Tex., in a letter to the *Wapello Record*, under date of Sept. 5, 1888, says that he was born in Elliott Township Jan. 7, 1836. This would seem to settle the matter. The President of the Old Settlers' Society in 1888, James Higbee, was doubtless the first born in the southern part of the county, the date of his birth being in September, 1836.





COUNTY GOVERNMENT.



ON the 7th day of December, 1836, by an act of the Territorial Council of Wisconsin, passed and approved that day, the county of Louisa was created. The origin of the name is somewhat in doubt, though the most probable view of the case is that it was named after Louisa County, Va., the name being given by William L. Toole, who was a native of that State and a member of the Territorial Legislature when the act was passed to establish a county. It is said by some that it was named after Louisa Massey, who performed a heroic deed by avenging the death of her brother.

From a historical sketch of the county, published in the *Columbus Safeguard* in 1872, it is learned that the county was organized by the election of William Milligan, Jeremiah Smith and John Reynolds as County Commissioners. Their first meeting, according to that account, was held at Wapello, April 22, 1837, when they appointed Z. C. Inghram as Clerk of the Commissioner's Court. Samuel Smith was the first Sheriff and William H. Creighton the first Assessor and Collector of the county. No record can be found of the meeting of this board, the first record being under date of April 2, 1838, when William L. Toole, William Milligan and E. B. Hamilton appeared as Commissioners. Their first act was the appointment of William H. R. Thomas, as Clerk of the Board, who gave bonds

for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. Z. C. Inghram was appointed Treasurer, *pro tem.*, and the first bill allowed was to Mr. Inghram for books and other supplies for county purposes.

The county was divided into five precincts, and Judges of Election were appointed for each as follows:

Under Wapello—Hiram Smith, Thomas England, Abram Wigant. Florence—Samuel Smith, John Deihl, R. P. Burlingame. Fredonia—James Bedwell, T. G. Clark, Craig Black. Grand View—R. Childers, William Fowler, George Humphrey. Black Hawk—Israel Trask, Jonathan Parsons, James Guest. For a seal the Commissioners adopted the quarter dollar of the United States Government.

The seat of justice for Louisa County was first located by the Legislature on a tract of land just south of the present city of Wapello, where a town was laid out and the first court-house built, which was of cottonwood logs. The court was held in one end of the building, with the Sheriff's dwelling in the other.

In March, 1839, an election was held for the location of the county seat, Fredonia and Wapello each trying to secure the prize. Wapello had fifty-six majority. At the same election Thomas Milligan, Wright Williams and Israel L. Clark were elected Commissioners, and C. M. McDaniels, Sheriff.

On the 3d of April, 1839, the Commissioners received proposals for the erection of a court-house

and jail, the former to be of brick, 20x10 feet, and the latter of hewed timber. The contracts were let May 20, 1839, to Samuel M. Kirkpatrick for the erection of both buildings, the court-house at \$1,300 and the jail at \$1,000. The jail, however, was never built. The court-house was erected according to contract and used until 1852, when the present court-house was built.

Until 1851 the legislative business of the county was transacted by a Board of County Commissioners, consisting of three members. As a rule they were the best men in the county, and to the satisfaction of the people. To do the work in a satisfactory manner was just as hard in the early days as at present. The county had no roads, no public buildings, and no improvements of any kind. Roads were to be located, and in such a way as to serve the best interests of all, and not alone of the few. Public buildings were to be erected, bridges built, and a thousand and one things were to be considered, all of which cost money, and the pioneers were not possessed of large wealth, but in general were in very limited circumstances. For years the Commissioners superintended improvements, expending a considerable sum of money,

while at the same time endeavoring to keep the county free from debt.

In the fall of 1851, by an act of the Legislature, the County Judge system succeeded the Commissioners' system, the legislative business being transacted by the County Judge. This was continued until the year 1861.

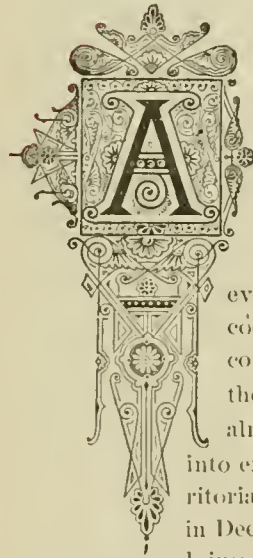
In the winter of 1859-60 the Legislature passed an act providing for a Board of Supervisors and abolishing the County Court. The board was to consist of one member from each township in the county. The first board was elected in the fall of 1860, and convened in January, 1861. For the next four years it had much to do with questions growing out of the war, looking after the families of soldiers, providing for the bounties, and devising ways and means for the prosecution of the work of enlistment. That their work was arduous will be admitted by all.

In the winter of 1869-70 the General Assembly again changed the law by reducing the number of Supervisors, leaving it optional with the counties whether the number should be three or five. Louisa County adopted the smaller number. Since that time there has been no change made, and the plan seems to be satisfactory to the people.





Bench and Bar.



As the world increased in numbers and the rights of men were invaded by fellow-men, courts of justice became a necessity. From the days of Moses to the present time, every country has adopted a code of laws and established courts for the enforcement of them. Louisa County, as has already been seen, was brought into existence by an act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, in December, 1836. The territory lying west of the Mississippi River was divided into two districts, Louisa County being in the second. The first court for this county was held at what is known as Lower Wapello, its first session being held April 20, 1837. The courthouse was constructed of cottonwood logs, and was 18x20 feet in size, and the stand from which the Judge dispensed justice was a common dry-goods box. Upon the organization of the court Z. C. Inghram was appointed Clerk, and James Woods District Attorney for the county, on whose motion a *venire facias* was issued, and the following-named gentlemen returned as the first Grand Jury of Louisa County: Philip B. Harrison, Isaac Rinearson, Jeremiah Smith, Reuben C. Mas m.

Philip Maskill, Henry Stoughton, Thomas Stoddard, David E. Blair, William H. Creighton, James Erwin, Christopher Shuck, Thomas Blair, William Kennedy, Francis A. Roe, William Fleming, William H. Denison, William Dupont.

The first Petit Jury, summoned also at this court, was composed of the following gentlemen: John H. Benson, Orin Briggs, William Kennedy, David Rupell, Wesley Swank, Joseph Carter, Nathaniel Prim, William Dupont, William H. Lee, John Reim, David Linn, Abraham Wygant, Peter Wygant, David M. Hansom.

In describing the meeting of this court at an Old Settlers' Reunion, Hon. John Bird said: "After the Grand Jurors were sworn they were ordered to be conducted to their chamber, which it may not be amiss to describe. It was a gulch in the bank of the Iowa River, its covering no less than the canopy of heaven. Their seats were the beautiful sward, clothed with the verdure of spring. The Clerk was seated with his pencil in hand, and a sheet of paper on his knee, taking down the evidence of the various witnesses introduced by the Government; and as an evidence that they did not suffer violations or infractions of the law, they found twelve true bills of indictment, the offenses enumerated in them being selling liquor to the Indians, assault and battery and gambling, being about all the crimes the early settlers were guilty

of. The Petit Jury were not burdened with much business, as there were but two cases on the docket, and they continued. They improved their time in looking at the fine horses on the ground, and getting up little races for amusement, there being a race track close by."

In 1838 Iowa Territory was organized, and the judicial districts were reformed, but Louisa County still remained a part of the Second District. Hon. Thomas S. Wilson was Judge of the district, and Hon. Alfred Rich, Prosecuting Attorney. For the following eight years the district remained unchanged.

In 1846 Iowa was admitted into the Union, and all courts were reorganized. Louisa County became part of the First District, together with the counties of Lee, Henry and Des Moines. George H. Williams, of Lee County, was the first Judge, serving from 1847 until 1852, when he was succeeded by Ralph P. Lowe, also of Lee County, who served until 1857, when he resigned, and John W. Rankin was appointed to fill the vacancy, serving until the election of Thomas W. Claggett, one month afterward.

Under the Constitution of 1857, the same counties herebefore mentioned still continued to form the First District. Francis Springer, of Louisa County, was elected District Judge in 1858, re-elected in 1862, and in 1866, but resigned in 1869, being succeeded by Joshua Tracy, of Des Moines County, who was appointed by the Governor, and elected to the office in 1870. Judge Tracy resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by P. Henry Smyth, of Des Moines County, who served from April 25, 1874, until Sept. 25, 1874, when he, too, resigned, and Thomas W. Newman was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was elected a few weeks later and served one term, being succeeded by A. H. Stutsman, of Des Moines County, who was elected in 1878, re-elected in 1882, and served until 1886.

The General Assembly of the State passing an act for the reorganization of the districts, Louisa County was placed in the Sixth District, together with the counties of Washington, Keokuk, Mahaska, Poweshiek and Jasper. In the fall of 1886 David

Ryan, of Jasper County, J. K. Johnson, of Mahaska County, and W. R. Lewis, of Poweshiek County, were elected for a term of four years. Judge Johnson was assigned to Louisa County, and held his first term in the spring of 1887.

At the period of the organization of the Territory of Iowa, in July, 1838, there were no resident members of the bar in Louisa County. Francis Springer and Edward H. Thomas, who located at Wapello in December of that year, were the first resident practicing lawyers, though James M. Clark, who had settled in Wapello, and who was a member of the First Legislative Council of the Territory, was understood to have read law, had a moderate law library, but had not then, nor did he ever afterward practice as a member of the profession in Iowa. In speaking of these early days Judge Springer writes:

"In our Territorial years from 1838 to 1846 the county had two terms of court each year, a spring and a fall term. The bar in those years was mainly composed of lawyers from other counties, following the habit of nearly all practicing lawyers of that early day and sparsely settled period of the Territory, going round the circuit, and attending the courts in the several counties."

Among the lawyers from other counties who practiced in the courts of this county more or less, were Alfred Rich, Hugh T. Reid and Philip Veile, of Lee; James W. Woods, David Rover, William W. Chapman, Milton D. Browning, Henry W. Starr and James W. Grimes, of Des Moines County; and Stephen Hastings, Stephen Whieher, Ralph P. Lowe, Jacob Butler and William G. Woodward, of Muscatine; these were able men and talented lawyers, who, many of them, subsequently became distinguished in public life as jurists and statesmen. The Territory had been divided into three judicial districts, known as the First, Second and Third, and one of the three Judges assigned to each. The county of Louisa was in the Second District. The first day or two of the term was as a United States Court for the transaction of such business as had arisen under the laws of Congress, a United States Marshal and a United States Attorney for the Territory being in attendance. The Grand Juries would be organized, and some put in the capacity

of a Grand Jury for the United States, and others as that of a Grand Jury for the Territory.

Coming after Mr. Springer and Mr. Thomas came John Bird, about 1841. He was for many years a leading member of the bar here, and is well and favorably known. Some years ago he moved to Burlington, where he now resides.

In 1854 James S. Hurley was admitted to the bar in this county, and now for more than a third of a century has been an honored member of the profession.

D. N. Sprague, who has been a member of the Louisa County bar for more than a third of a century, save a few years spent in Keokuk, came in 1855.

James M. Edwards came to the county in the "fifties," as editor of a paper, was admitted to the bar, and practiced until about 1866.

Levi Chase came here about 1855 as a railroad contractor, read law with John Bird, and was admitted to the bar about 1858. After practicing about three years, he entered the service of his country in the War of the Rebellion, did his duty faithfully, and came out with the rank of Major. He never returned to Wapello, but went to California, where he has since attained distinction as a lawyer and a Democratic politician. A few years ago he was the candidate of his party for Lieutenant-Governor of his State.

A. M. Williams was admitted here about 1863, and continued in the practice of his profession until his death in 1871. He was a good solid man.

C. B. Holmes came here from Muscatine County about 1866, but remained only a short time. He was a young man of fine ability, and an excellent speaker. Mr. Holmes now resides in Audubon County, Iowa.

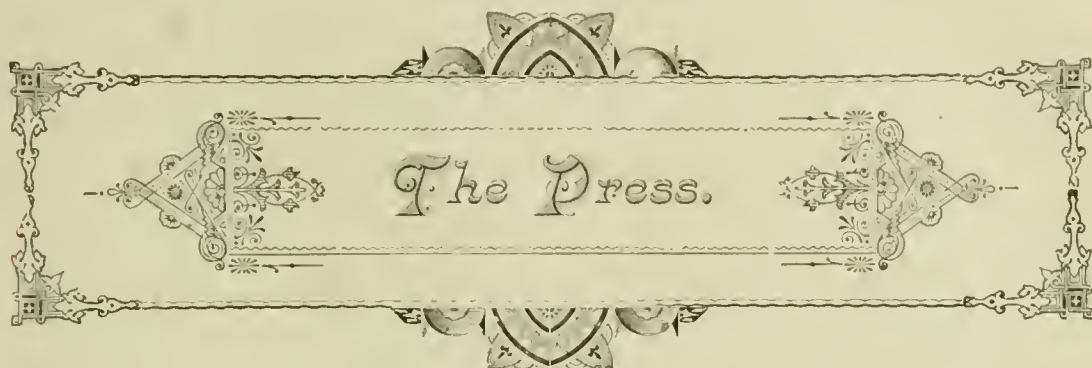
Charles Baldwin, from Keosauqua, came here about 1873, remained one year, left, and returned again, but soon moved to Burlington, and from there to Salt Lake City, where he now resides, and is doing well.

Robert H. Hanna was the first resident lawyer of Columbus Junction, moving to that place early in the "seventies."

Other lawyers came in, but remained hardly long enough to be classed among the members of the profession in the county.

The present bar is composed of able men, the biographical sketches of whom have mostly been given in another part of this work. The following named comprise the list: D. N. Sprague, F. Courts, Jr., C. A. Carpenter, A. Springer, L. A. Riley, E. W. Tatlock, J. B. Wilson, Hurley & Hale, Gray & Tucker, A. W. Jarvis, John Huff, R. Caldwell and B. F. Wright.





THE Archimedian lever that moves the world is without doubt found in the printing-press. Louisa County has ever had reason to be proud of her newspapers, which, though they may not have penetrated every nook and corner of the land, yet have wielded a good influence among the people of this county.

The *Louisa County Times*, afterward called the *Wapello Intelligencer*, was established by J. H. & J. L. Milligan. They sold it to L. P. Wells in 1855, who ran it as an independent newspaper about two years, and then sold it to Kelly, Ives & Minton, who in turn ran it a couple of years, when Mr. Wells again purchased it and continued its publication two years longer. He then sold out to William Keach, who published it under the name of the *Wapello Republican*, but later sold it to Dr. Jones, by whom it was discontinued. L. W. Myers purchased the material of the office and re-established it in 1866.

The *Wapello Republican*, under the management of Mr. Myers, has taken rank among the ablest papers in the State. It is a neatly printed and well-conducted sheet, its local column bearing evidence of considerable care in the collection of local items of interest, while its editorial columns are proof of the ability of the editor, who is thoroughly conversant with the political history of the country. Soon after taking possession of the office Mr. Myers added largely to its stock of type and put in a job press. From time to time new material has been added, so that the office is now one of the best in this section of the country. Not one issue of the

paper has been missed since it came under the control of Mr. Myers.

The *Louisa County Record*, an independent Republican paper, was established by Barr & Ives, in 1870, the first number being issued November 17 of that year. The first number was issued without the name of a single subscriber upon its books. In 1873 J. G. Barr bought Ives' interest in the paper, and continued its management until March, 1887. He then sold out to E. M. Pike, who continued its publication until August of the same year, when he sold out to G. E. E. Townsend, its present proprietor. The office was burned out in the big fire of Aug. 14, 1873, but the paper never missed a single issue. Its early publishers were among the first settlers of the county. Under its present management the high standard of the paper has been maintained, Mr. Townsend being a writer of fine ability and a practical printer. The *Record* is an eight-column folio, neatly printed and filled with interesting local matter.

On the 8th of April, 1856, the first issue of the *Columbus City Courier* appeared. It was a six-column folio, poorly printed, and was started by a stock company. J. L. Grubb, W. M. Clark and Dr. B. G. Neal were the committee on publication, and on starting out Dr. Neal was installed as editor. Subsequently the name of George D. Harrison was substituted for that of Dr. Neal, while the fourth issue contained a handsome salutatory from A. Gamble. The *Courier* lasted some two or three months, and then winked out.

On the 26th of February, 1859, the *Columbus*

City *Enterprise* appeared under the control of J. M. Edwards. The *Enterprise* was well got up mechanically, and its editorials showed considerable ability. In July, 1859, Mr. Edwards associated with him in the publication of the *Enterprise* G. W. Limbocher. The *Enterprise* was published for about six months, and then followed the path of its predecessor into oblivion.

In October, 1870, the *Louisa County Safeguard* made its appearance at Columbus City, and several "croaks" were loud in the assertion that it would not last three months. Its history will be given further on.

The Columbus City *Nonpareil* was established by Allen Hickok and Ralph Miller, its first issue appearing on the date of April 8, 1875. It was subsequently sold to L. B. Coleman, who moved it to Columbus Junction Sept. 20, 1877, and consolidated it with the *Safeguard*.

The first paper in Columbus Junction made its appearance April 16, 1874, under the name of the *Iowa People*, with Seahorn & Williams, editors and publishers. After an existence of twenty-three weeks it ceased to exist.

The Columbus *Safeguard*, as already stated, was established at Columbus City under the name of the *Louisa County Safeguard*. It was removed to Columbus Junction by its proprietor, R. H. Moore, and the present name adopted Nov. 24, 1874. L. B. Coleman succeeded Mr. Moore in September, 1877, and was in turn succeeded by Colton & Maclean, and they by Hungerford & Maclean. On the 1st of January, 1883, it passed into the hands of J. E. Eggert & Co., who continued it but a short time. The company retiring, Mr. Eggert continued the paper until Dec. 1, 1885, when J. E. Jenkins purchased an interest. The paper continued under the management of Eggert & Jenkins until May 18, 1888, when O. S. Todd succeeded Mr. Eggert, since which time it has been under the control of the firm of Jenkins & Todd. The *Safeguard* is an eight-column folio, and is a very neatly printed sheet. In October, 1888, the office was destroyed by fire, but with commendable energy the firm at once secured new material, and not one issue of the paper was missed. In politics it is a radical Republican. The office is supplied with a Campbell

power press, one of the latest style Gordon job presses, and a complete outfit of newspaper and job type. The publishers are young men of fine ability, and get up a paper that is a credit to the city and county in which it is published.

The Columbus Junction *Herald*, edited by Samuel Crocker, made its first appearance on the date of May 29, 1875, and its last number appeared Sept. 21, 1876.

The *Louisa County Times* made its first appearance at Columbus Junction Oct. 20, 1876, with A. E. Coffee as editor and proprietor. After the issue of nine numbers it was removed to Wapello, where it was continued until June 24, 1884, when it was returned to Columbus Junction by O. I. & M. J. Jamison. It was purchased by Neal & Philips Jan. 1, 1886, who continued its publication until Aug. 3, 1887, when its last issue appeared.

The Columbus *Gazette* made its first appearance May 25, 1887, as an eight-column folio newspaper, under the management of F. L. Richardson and J. E. Carpenter. It was published under their management until September of the same year, when Mrs. M. J. Jamison purchased the interest of Mr. Richardson, and in December following also purchased that of Mr. Carpenter. Under the ownership of Mrs. Jamison it has since been published, with O. I. Jamison as manager. The paper was first started in the building owned by Robert Marshall, on the east side of Front street, and later removed to the Moore block on Front street. The *Gazette* is the only Democratic newspaper published in Louisa County. It is well edited and is a No. 1 local paper, a credit not only to its publisher, but to the city and county as well.

The Morning Sun *Herald* was established by Lyman Nangle and Richard Howard, two enterprising young men from the Hoosier State, and Vol. 1, No. 1, was issued April 6, 1882. The firm of Nangle & Howard continued to do business until Jan. 14, 1883, when the heading simply read *The Herald*, by Lyman Nangle. On the 1st of June, 1885, B. F. Thomas became publisher and proprietor, and continued its publication until October, 1887, when E. M. Pike succeeded to its control. In April of the following year A. M. M. Dornon took possession, under whose management it continues at present.

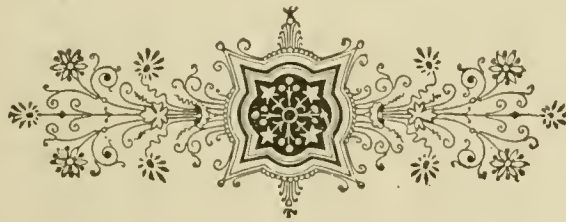
The *Herald* is an eight-page paper, 26x40, and is issued every Thursday. It has never missed an issue since its establishment. Its circulation is principally in Louisa, Des Moines and Henry Counties. Since its establishment the *Herald* has been true to the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party, but has paid more attention to local and county news than to politics. It has always been found laboring for Morning Sun and vicinity, and has done much to bring about the great degree of prosperity which that thriving town now enjoys.

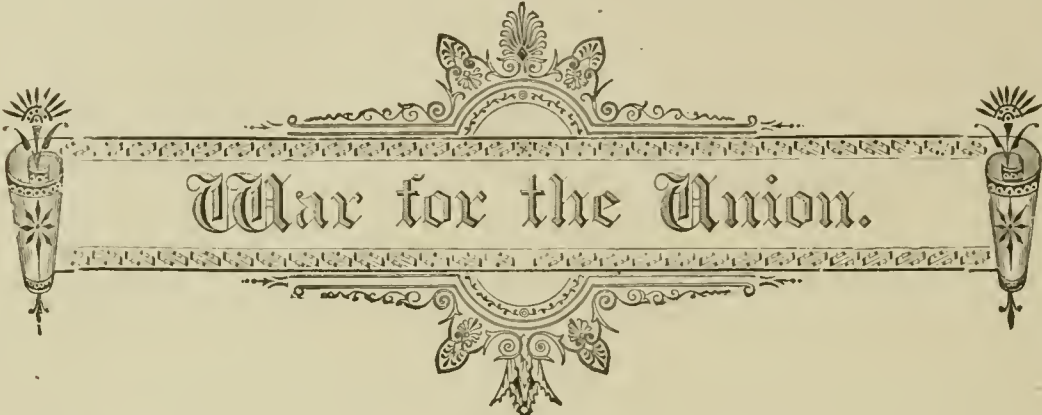
The Morning Sun *News* was founded in September, 1887, by J. Kirk Latta, of Morning Sun, and Arthur J. Huekins, of Lansing, Mich., the first number being issued on the 17th of September. In February, 1888, Mr. Huekins' interest was purchased by Robert W. McElhinney, of Morning Sun, and the paper is now published by Messrs. Latta & McElhinney.

The *News* is a seven-column folio. It is a bright, entertaining, instructive and readable newspaper, devoted chiefly to local news and home interests, and enjoys a good circulation in Louisa and adjoining counties.

In politics it is independent. It is the aim of the managers of the *News* to keep pace with the march of improvement and fill its columns with news from home and abroad, and interesting miscellaneous matter.

In its editorial columns questions of interest to the public are discussed intelligently with a view to instruct. The paper is read with interest by all classes of the community. In connection with the publication office there is a large job work department, where printing is neatly done. This branch of the business receives a liberal patronage from parties at home, as well as from other parts of the State.





War for the Union.

FROM the time the Government was established up to 1860, slavery, as a public question, entered into nearly every political contest. The States of the Union in which slavery existed feared their rights would be encroached upon, and to allay such fears and maintain peace various measures were passed. These only served for a little while, and were never quite satisfactory to either party interested. That known as the "Missouri

Compromise" seemed to come nearer a solution of the difficulty than any other, and was the most satisfactory to the Northern States, and seemed for a time, also, to satisfy the South. By the terms of that compromise slavery was confined south of an imaginary line known as the Mason and Dixon line. The rapid growth of the North, and the formation of new States without slavery, alarmed the Southern people, who feared the loss of power. Then came the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and the question of the introduction of the slaves into the Territories. The Republican party, formed for the purpose of preventing any further exten-

sion of slavery, was regarded as a menace by the South, and threats of secession were made in the event of that party coming into power. In the Presidential campaign of 1860, the Republicans, with Abraham Lincoln as their leader, presented a solid front, while the Democracy was divided, presenting Stephen A. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency, representing the Northern wing of the party, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, representing the Southern wing. John Bell, of Tennessee, was also a candidate, receiving his nomination from the Union party, composed principally of those formerly affiliating with the American or Know-Nothing party. The election of Lincoln was almost a foregone conclusion. While it was known that there were many hot-headed men in the South willing to plunge the country into civil war, few persons realized the danger, or for a moment believed that the threats of the Southern people would be carried into execution. Little was known of the preparations being made in the South for the event sure to follow the election of Lincoln. When the result of the general election was known, and months before the inauguration of Lincoln as President, South Carolina and other States passed ordinances of secession, and preparations were made to resist any force that would be sent against them, as well as to obtain possession of any property belonging to the General Government within the limits of

their States. At Charleston, S. C., two forts were in the possession of the United States authorities, Fts. Moultrie and Sumter. The former was abandoned, the troops being moved to the latter. Early in April, 1861, the authorities of South Carolina demanded their surrender, and being refused, erected fortifications upon the mainland for the purpose of bombardment. No attempt was made to prevent them, and when completed, another demand was made with threats of opening fire upon the fort in case of refusal. In Ft. Sumter were Maj. Anderson and a gallant band of loyal men, with provisions to last but a short time. To the demand for the surrender a refusal was sent, and on the morning of April 12, 1861, the rebels commenced the attack by opening fire upon the fort. The fire was returned by the brave commander of the fort, but on the 14th he was compelled to lower his flag and yield to the rebels.

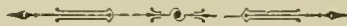
The first gun fired upon Ft. Sumter reverberated throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, and was more of a call to arms than the proclamation of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, which immediately followed. There was no lack of response to this call among the Northern States, and no State more enthusiastically and patriotically responded than the State of Iowa. Men and money were offered without reserve. Volunteers came from all vocations in life, and offered up their lives on the altar of their country. Patriotism was dominant in every heart. Party lines were ignored, and political conflicts were forgotten, and all formed themselves together for the preservation of the Union. The proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was issued on the 15th day of April, 1861, and two days afterward Gov. Kirkwood issued his proclamation calling for the men of Iowa to offer their services to the Union. Louisa County came promptly to the front, and from the first to the last did its duty faithfully, furnishing many of the best men, whose lives were offered up as a sacrifice that the Union might be saved. Time would fail to tell of the heroic deeds of those who went out in life's

young manhood, and now sleep upon Southern soil, or who returned with body racked with pain, possibly minus an arm or a limb, and yet remain suffering in body and mind, with the consciousness that many of their fellow-countrymen fail to appreciate what they have done.

While the boys were in the field the patriotic men and women remaining at home were not idle. Especially should the women of Louisa County have credit for what they did. Think of the struggle of the wife giving up a loved husband, the mother a dutiful son, and the maiden a lover with whom she imagined that her future life was to be passed, while love would reign supreme in their hearts. But they not only gave them up, but sent them forth with their blessing, while praying the God of battles to bring them safely home again. During the four long years that passed they held in check their tears, often with an almost breaking heart, wrote loving and cheerful letters to the absent ones, formed societies for the purpose of obtaining and forwarding to the front sanitary supplies. It was indeed a grand work in which they engaged, and not a soldier boy whose heart was so callous that he did not gratefully appreciate the service. Even at this late day, when a quarter of a century has passed, as they gather together at their reunions they tell how their hearts were cheered by this loving remembrance.

But the war is now over, peace reigns supreme throughout the land, 4,000,000 of human beings have obtained that freedom for which they prayed but hardly hoped for. But it was a fearful price to be paid, though there are few regret it, and may it never occur again. While it has been said that the brave boys who yet remain have a consciousness that their services are not appreciated by some, yet the great majority do not neglect to show their appreciation, and once each year all gather in the various cemeteries of the land, and while they strew the graves of the fallen soldiers with beautiful flowers, let fall the silent tear, teach their children lessons of patriotism, urging them to likewise be faithful, and that it is grand to die for one's country.

PIONEER SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.



NOTICE having been previously given, a number of the old settlers of Louisa County met at the court-house in Wapello, on Tuesday, the 22d of February, 1859, for the purpose of forming an organization of the pioneers of the county. The meeting was called to order at about 10 o'clock A. M., and the object of the meeting stated. Jacob Mintun, Esq., was called to the chair, and John Hale appointed Secretary, when the register was made of the names of those present, with date of settlement here, age, etc. After the appointment of a committee, consisting of L. Robinson, George Key and Hon. J. L. Derbin, to report permanent officers, the meeting adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M., to partake of the dinner hospitably provided by the citizens of Wapello at their dwellings, for the "old settlers." At 1 o'clock the meeting was again called to order, and before proceeding to business the Chairman was called upon for a few remarks, which were made in a happy style, the speaker detailing some interesting incidents connected with his personal history in the early days of our county, and giving a humorous description of some electioneering of that time, when, it seemed from his description, there were plenty of devoted men as willing to serve the "dear people" in an official way as at pres-

ent. He also gave an interesting account of some of the hardships endured by some of the earliest pioneers.

The committee on permanent officers reported as follows: For President, Jacob Mintun, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Dr. J. B. Latta and Joel Bronson; Recording Secretary, A. D. Hurley; Corresponding Secretary, William L. Toole; Treasurer, James Brown; which report was adopted and the officers declared elected. The committee on arrangements had prepared to have an address delivered at the meeting. John Bird was called for and briefly addressed the meeting. He had never before been in a situation for which he felt himself more disqualified, than addressing with regard to the early settlement of this county those who had been here long before himself. Coming as he did at a later date than many others present, he had seen and felt but few of the privations which had fallen to the lot of those who came in advance of him, yet there were to him many recollections of pleasure connected with his early days in this vicinity. Many he saw around him who had responded to this call whose faces he had not seen for years, the bustle of improvement and filling up of the populations separating those who were once neighbors; but this meeting of old settlers had brought them together and they were here, and he found them the same as in other days; no, not the same. Many whom he first knew in all the strength of their manhood, were now blossoming for the grave. Time had wrought its changes upon them as well as upon the county, but he found the "old settlers'

heart was still there." He spoke of the contrast between the day of his arrival here—when the prairies stretched out wide, wild and unimproved, when a few huts, little better than Indian wigwams, composed the town of Wapello—and the present, when, wherever the eye turns over our county, we behold the rich field of the farmer or the comfortable abodes of our people. C. M. McDaniel, being called upon, stated that he was one of the "old settlers," having come to this place when there were only five or six families in the town; the Indians were still there, though preparing to leave.

He did not see, after all that was said of hardships, but that the "old settlers" got along as well as other people; it was true they fared roughly, but that was nothing, as they got used to it. Their dress, perhaps, was not of as fine material as some worn at this time, nor quite so fashionably cut, but it answered the intended purpose, and one did not dress much finer than another. The little privations endured brought them more closely together, good feeling prevailed, and there was none of that neighborhood backbiting, and little jealousies, which are so prevalent in more fashionable society. We had not at that time all the advantages of churches to be found in older communities, and a "preacher" was a rare thing to be seen, but when one did happen along, curiosity, if no better motive, would bring out the whole neighborhood to hear him.

In political matters in those days it was not of much importance what party a man belonged to, the question was not "to what party do you belong?" but "for what *man* do you vote?" Parties were known in the East, but here nothing was known of Whig, Democrat, Republican, Know-Nothing, or any other party name.

At the first election there were ten candidates for members of the Legislature, but not very heavy electioneering, for there were very few voters to electioneer.

In a short time the words Whig and Democrat began to be heard; the speaker stated that he himself was a Democrat, and of course when the party question was raised, was warmly interested for the success of his party and being elected Sheriff, which of course made him begin to feel his importance, began to think it would improve the looks of things

to have some resident lawyers. Being in Burlington about this time, he met with two attorneys just arrived from the East, and seeking a location, both since well known to the people of this county—Judge Springer and E. H. Thomas. Judge Rorer told the speaker that he ought to try to induce them to come to Wapello, as the effect of getting two lawyers located here would be to increase the law business and so make the Sheriff's office more profitable.

They were both induced to come, but being both Whigs he soon found what he might have expected as a natural consequence, that as soon as they were firmly located the county began to show strong signs of Whiggery. At first he could not imagine the reason, but it was so and continually getting worse.

In 1847 politics were high here as in other places, and Judge Rorer being in this place asked him (the speaker) what he thought was the prospect of the election in this county; the reply was, that it was rather mixed, that the Yankee lawyers were about to prove entirely too much for the Democratic opponent. "Oh," said the Judge, "didn't we play the d—l?" and added, nearly with tears in his eyes, "I'd not the least idea they were Whigs; can't you get ahead of them some way?" He thought not, and so it has been; he has been to California since, and on his return found that though the Whigs were dead, the Republicans were opposing Democracy, and it was worse than ever.

The county seat of this county was originally located by the Legislature on a tract of land just south of the present town, where a town was laid off and a court-house built of cottonwood poles. The speaker, being Sheriff, an office which he considered of vast importance, and finding it a part of his official duty to take charge of the court-house, moved into one end of the building, and court was held in the other. The Judge's stand was a pine dry-goods box, surmounted by a split-bottom chair. The Grand Jury used a cave in the river bank as jury room, and that used by the Petit Jury the most of the time was a movable calf pen. For Jury rooms he was allowed at the third term of court \$30, and felt sorely aggrieved that he had lost \$60 by neglecting to present his bill in time

for the same item at the first two terms of court.

The speaker then detailed some of his adventures in the famous "Puke War" which was the first war he had ever been in, and having received the appointment of Quartermaster, gave him enlarged ideas of the importance of this call upon his patriotism; he bought some provisions, and when he saw the soldiers eat he had no doubt of their ability to fight, they used the knife so freely.

The speaker was listened to with a great deal of interest.

The second annual festival of the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Louisa County, Iowa, was held at the court-house at Wapello, Feb. 22, 1860. After a little preliminary business the following Constitution and By-laws were adopted:

WHEREAS, It was our destiny to be pioneers in the settlement of this fair and fertile section of our State; and

WHEREAS, Our lives have been bounteously lengthened out through the honorable conflict of the past to enjoy the prosperity of the present; and

WHEREAS, The number of pioneers is rapidly decreasing, and must soon be removed by death from the scene of their struggles and triumphs, and

WHEREAS, We feel a just pride in gathering and preserving the memories of a settlement that has resulted in a growth and development so great; and feeling that the recollections of the past, the felicity of the present, and hopes of the future, link us together as a brotherhood, we do now ordain and establish this constitution.

Article 1. This association shall be called "The Pioneer Settlers' Association of Louisa County."

Article 2. The officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

Article 3, Section 1. The President shall preside at the meeting of the Association, preserve order therein, and in case of an equal division upon any question, give the casting vote.

He shall call special meetings of the Association when requested to do so by five members of the Association.

Section 2. In the absence of the President, or his inability to act, the senior Vice President shall perform his duties.

Section 3. The Recording Secretary of the Association shall keep a true record of all its proceedings, and shall keep a register called the Pioneer Register, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned him.

Section 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall

receive and read to the Association, and answer all communications addressed to it; and shall also perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned him.

Section 5. The Treasurer shall have charge of the finances of the Association, and collect and disburse all moneys and render an account at the expiration of his term of office, and hand over all moneys, books and papers to his successor.

Section 6. The officers elected at this meeting shall hold their respective offices until the meeting next preceding the annual festival, which meeting shall be held each year on the first Monday in February. All officers shall be elected annually at that meeting by ballot, or in such other manner as the Association may direct.

Article 4. After each annual election the President shall appoint an executive committee of five members to provide for the annual festival, and take charge of and regulate all matters pertaining thereto; and one of three members to select a suitable person to deliver an address before the Association at such festival.

Article 5, Section 1. All male persons who are now residents of Louisa County, and were residents on or before the 31st day of December, A. D. 1844, or who married wives who were residents as above, and are of good moral character, are eligible to membership.

Section 2. Any person eligible to membership may become a member by requesting the Secretary to record his name as such.

Section 3. Every member shall annually pay to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five cents, and such further assessments as may from time to time be imposed by the Association.

Section 4. Other persons, pioneer settlers in this or any other State, may be elected as honorary members by this Association.

Article 6. Any member may be expelled for such cause as two-thirds of the members present deem sufficient.

Article 7, Section 1. There shall be an annual meeting of this society held at Wapello on the 22d day of February of each year during the continuance of this society; should said day fall on Sunday, the festival shall be held on Saturday preceding, or Monday following, as the executive committee shall determine.

Section 2. There shall be an annual public address before the Association on the day of the festival, to be delivered by such person as is selected by the committee appointed for that purpose.

Article 8, Section 1. The Recording Secretary shall provide a book known as the Pioneer Register, in which shall be registered the name, age, place of birth,

occupation, date of settlement here, and date and place of death, when such death shall occur; and he also shall register the same facts as far as may be in relation to such pioneer settlers as have deceased or become non-residents. The Recording Secretary shall ascertain from members the above facts as respects themselves at the time of their becoming members.

Section 2. This Constitution shall not be amended except by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present at the regular meeting of the Association.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of every member of this Association to furnish to the Recording Secretary within six months from the time of becoming a member, a brief memoir of his life, embracing date and place of birth, reasons for emigration, date of same, incidents of his personal experience, and other matters pertinent to the object of this Association; which memoir shall be preserved as the property of the Association.

BY-LAWS.

Section 1. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 2. At all regular meetings of the Association the order of business shall be as follows, viz:

1st. Reading minutes.

2d. Appointments by the President, and communications of committees.

3d. Reports of Committees.

4th. Unfinished business.

5th. Miscellaneous business.

6th. Adjournment.

Section 3. The President may name any member to perform his duties, who shall, *pro tempore*, be vested with all his powers.

Section 4. The President shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal.

Section 5. No member shall speak more than twice on any one subject, nor more than ten minutes at one time, and any member wishing to speak shall address the Chair standing.

Section 6. No money shall be paid out by the Treasurer unless the voucher be approved by the President and attested by the Recording Secretary.

Section 7. These by-laws may be altered or rescinded at any regular meeting of the Association, by a majority of the votes present.

The committee on officers reported the following, who were elected as the officers of the Association for the ensuing year: President, Josiah Vertreese; Vice President, Joel Brunson; Recording Secretary, John Hale; Corresponding Secretary, D. A. Ross; Treasurer, Jacob Mintun.

John Bird delivered the annual address, which was listened to attentively. As the greater part of

it is in substance given throughout this work, it is needless to give the address in this connection. At the close of the address the assemblage joined in the song of "Auld Lang Syne," after which the following sentiments were read:

Washington—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The pioneer settlers will yield to none in veneration of his name.

The Pioneer Dead—"May their names be remembered, their faults forgotten, and their virtues imitated by their survivors and descendants."

This sentiment was responded to by Rev. O. H. Miller, who remarked that it was well in the midst of festivity to sometimes pause and give a thought to the dead. It was a happy thought that this sentiment should be among the first offered on this occasion, thus testifying that foremost in our thoughts were the departed pioneers of our country. Our pioneer fathers, where are they? They have finished their work, they have endured their toils, and suffered their privations, and now they have found their rest on the sunset side of the Father of Waters. Those who have gone before us were men of stout nerves and unflinching hearts, who could dare danger, who felt no fear, and who were able to endure trials and privations without a murmur. They have left us a beautiful heritage, a land, not of sterile mountain peaks, but of plain and river, and rich in its fruitful abundance. Shall their names ever be forgotten? Never! but they shall ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude as those who have opened to us the possession of this goodly land, who have sown that we may reap, and toiled that we might enjoy the benefit of their labor. They were human, and as such were liable to error; in this manner alone we acknowledge their faults; their particular faults, if any, are already forgotten, and may they still be buried in oblivion.

The Veteran Pioneers of our County—"Like the last lingering glory of departing day, they cast a halo of beauty over the beloved county of their adoption, then sink to rest on its bosom, and while a few remain with us as living monuments of days of privation and toil, may their lives and ennobling virtues ever stimulate their descendants to deeds of greatness, and may this glorious heritage

be transmitted as pure and unsullied as we received it from them."

In response to which Jacob Mintun stated that he felt truly grateful for the festivity of this day, the scene being in strong contrast to some through which he and others present had passed: although he had expected to see many of his old friends and co-pioneers on this occasion, he was agreeably surprised by the sight of many unexpected faces. On looking around him he saw faces familiar twenty years ago, but unseen for years; the faces of friends whom he gladly recognized as such, the faces of those with whom he had passed through the incidents and trials of pioneer life, with a feeling of naught but friendship. He again concluded by thanking the Association for the honor conferred on him in assigning him the position of the first presiding officer of the Association.

Our State—"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." Planted in the junction of two inland seas, placed conspicuously in the highway of trade, our soil, our valuable mineral productions, and last, but not least, our educational and religious institutions unrivalled. May not the Star of Empire make a worse selection than to stop with us?"

Response by Dr. H. T. Cleaver. The response of the sentiment just offered might cover the whole history of the State, from the first settlement to the present day. The star that presided over the destinies of the nations of the earth, conferring power and greatness, having heretofore taken a westward course, is now invited to take up its permanent abode with us. And what are the inducements we offer? The allusion to the inland sea is, I presume, to the Father of Waters on the right, and the Big Muddy on the left. In addition to this we find our State penetrated by the Des Moines, and 450 miles of railroad crossing these great arteries of commerce at right angles, giving an important and commanding position in relation to the trade of the continent. We have, undoubtedly, on the prairies of our State as good soil as is to be found in the world, as capable of rewarding the labors of the farmer by good crops. We don't here, like the inhabitants of some localities farther east, as, for instance, the place of nativity of our presiding officer, have to sharpen the noses of our

sheep to enable them to get at the tufts of grass that grow between the rocks. Why, in the summer, when our young natives are allowed to run outdoors, it would be no hard thing to get soil enough from the face of one of them to make a quarter-section of such land as that.

See also the mineral wealth of the State, the lead mines of the North pouring forth their wealth, although not yet half developed; the coal fields of Central Iowa with their vast stores of fuel in reserve for our future manufactories. The extensive deposits of carbonate of lime, a valuable auxiliary to our soil whenever it shows signs of being exhausted, with other mineral wealth of which, as yet, we can have but a faint idea until our resources of this nature have been more fully explored. The educational fund of our State is ample, and to it we may look for the means of educating our children, and giving them true ideas of liberty and usefulness. Already at every cross-road we see the school-house, and in every neighborhood its influences. If our religious institutions are developed in future in proportion to the past, we need feel no apprehension as to the future moral and religious state of society among us.

Twenty-five years ago the first white man dared to put foot in this portion of the State. In 1838 the census was 22,000, now it is 642,000, and the present valuation of property in this State is about \$200,000,000. If we have so increased in wealth and population during the last quarter of a century, what may we not look for in fifty years more? Where, then, a more fitting resting-place for the Star of Empire than the State of Iowa?

The orator of the day alluded to the first Grand Jury ever empanelled in this county, and has partly described their chamber—to that subject he has hardly done justice; one important omission should be supplied: It is stated on undeniable authority that the Grand Jury on that occasion formed a "circle" on the green sward, with the central attraction of a brown jug, and that one member of the jury, who is now present, was so completely spiritualized that he is somewhat under the "influence" to this day, which is manifested by a peculiar wobble in his walk.

The Pioneer Women of Louisa County—"The joy and sunshine of our pioneer life."

"The waste was sad, the county was a wild,
And man the hermit sighed, till women smiled."

Dr. John Bell, responding, said he would that this sentiment had one more able to speak in response. He felt deeply the force of the words, "the joy and sunshine of our pioneer life," and would that he had the eloquence of a Cato or a Cicero to give expression to his feelings, for surely the subject was worthy of it, and the most able orator in the world would be engaged in a task worthy of his eloquence were he to speak the praises and celebrate the virtues of our pioneer women. Man has too long monopolized the entire attention of history and of the world. Men occupy themselves in celebrating and perpetuating the deeds and heroic actions of men, while those of women are unmentioned and forgotten.

We erect marble monuments towering to heaven, sculptured urns and brazen statues, to commemorate the virtues of men; yea, historians of ancient and modern times have vied with each other in the praises of the good and great men who have lived and died; but where are the memoirs of women! Have they no monuments? Yea, have they? They live in the virtue, in the religion of our present institutions. Yes, they are recorded on tablets more enduring than were the tablets that were traced on Mount Sinai; they are engraved on the tablets of our hearts in characters of living light, more durable than time and lasting as eternity.

Around me I see the faces of pioneer women whom I have known as the comfort of pioneer homes, the physician in the hour of sickness, and the companion and help in time of health, the loving wife, the tender mother, and the affectionate daughter and sister.

The sentiment is to the Pioneer Women. In those times they were really women; in those days we had no Ladies. They are an institution of a later growth, and adapted to a different phase of society. Then a woman could get through the door of her cabin without difficulty, but that would be a feat not so easily accomplished by a modern lady.

What on earth, Mr. President, would we have done with a modern lady in those days in a log

cabin? We might have taken choice of sides, and we would have been compelled to take the outside of the cabin.

The massive institutions of the present day, composed of crinoline, whalebone and other kindred material, does not indeed bear much resemblance to those pioneer women on whom our memory loves to dwell, still it is to be believed that somewhere in each of those enormous structures at this time there lives a warm, true-hearted little woman, but of this I cannot speak from experience, as I am too old a pioneer to investigate the matter, and therefore leave that question for some of the younger generation to determine.

But while we weave the wreath of laurel for the brow of the living, let us not forget to twine the cypress for the pioneer dead—while we rejoice to spend a social hour with the pioneer women living, let us in our rejoicing stop to drop a tear over the cities of the pioneer dead.

I look among the pioneers around me, and scarcely a face do I recognize but that to my knowledge death has stricken some member of the household; that around the hearthstone, where the family congregates after the labors of the day are past, some dear one from that household is absent. Where are they? Yonder in the silent churchyard they have laid themselves to rest on the bosom of the beloved country of their adoption. Let us in our annual festivities have them in vivid remembrance.

The New Settlers of our County—They have sought a home among the Old Settlers; may the Association be equally profitable to both.

Responded to by Levi Chase, Esq.

In behalf of the "New Settlers" of Louisa County I will respond to the sentiment just read a hearty, unqualified amen. And yet, sir, while we pledge ourselves to use our every endeavor to make our association with you as agreeable and profitable to you as it is in our power to do, we would not, sir, for a moment presume to be possessed of the ability to make the Association as profitable to you as it has already been, now is, and will continue to be to us. It would be arrogance for us to claim so much. You, gentlemen, have claims upon us, upon our friendship, esteem, yea, our reverence, that we shall never be permitted to make upon you.

On every side, wherever we turn our eyes, we behold the fertile field, the budding fruit, the blooming garden, where, but a few short years since, the stealthily silent tread of the untamed savage crushed the wild flower, and his thirst for slaughter was slacked with the blood of the white man.

You, gentlemen, have made the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose. We are now reaping the harvest for which you toiled many weary days and sleepless nights. And how can we look upon those careworn cheeks or silvered brows without feeling our very souls swell with deep emotion within us, and bless God that we are permitted even to inhale the air that once inflated the lungs of noble patriots.

The effect of our association with you must inevitably be ennobling to our natures, filling us with pure and lofty aspirations, nerving us with energy, and a determination to do for ours all that you have accomplished for us, while you can only look upon us as foster children, with the blessed satisfaction of knowing that you have not lived and toiled in vain—that the world is better for your having been in it. And now let us change somewhat the sentiment, and make it read: The Old Settlers of Louisa County—God bless them.

John Hale having been called to the floor, said that it could be but to little purpose that he could arise, as on a former occasion it had been supposed that he had not only told all he knew, but a little more. Twenty years ago he had first entered this county, and took up his abode in a part of what is sometimes called "Brimstone Point." As there are many false notions afloat regarding the origin of that cognomen, and as we seem just on the point of investigating names, he would state what he knew in regard to it.

Some have entertained the opinion that it was on account of a supposed neighborhood (figuratively) to a locality not laid down on any modern atlas; but this is most assuredly not the case. In the early days of this county a disease was prevalent (not to be mentioned to polite ears), and as the locality in question was then the great commercial mart of the county, there everyone flocked for their supplies of brimstone—the universal remedy—and from this the name arose. I have been called a native of that place, but though that would be an

honor of which to be proud, it is one I cannot claim. I am an adopted citizen, but of twenty years' standing.

Twenty years ago many things were different from those of present times; then, if a man had no coat, he could wear a hunting-shirt, or if he chose to go without either he could still present himself in society. It was no matter what the color of the patches were upon his pants, the durability was the only question of interest. A man was then privileged to wear such clothes as he could pay for, and not compelled to ruin a tailor or forfeit his standing in society. He who had shoes or boots wore them, and he who had not wore moccasins; or if he had neither, or wished to save the price of both, he exercised his constitutional rights and went barefoot.

It is to be doubted if the changes we have undergone in these things are much of an improvement. Indeed, were I to choose, I would now take the frolic in a squatter's log cabin, where mirth and good feeling prevails, in preference to the so-called social party of our more advanced state of society, with its envy and pride. Much has been said of the privations of the pioneers, and such indeed they had, and sore ones; but they served by their contrast to make the enjoyments the more deeply felt, and never were happier faces found than were seen at some of those early festivities.

Since the organization of the association meetings have been held, and each year seems to grow more interesting than the preceding one. Great crowds of old and young, the pioneer and late-comer, meet together, and while the former relates his experience, the latter attentively listens, and invariably goes away with greater respect for those noble men and women who paved the way for the present and future generations.

The following comprises the names of those who have registered upon the books of the Pioneer Settlers' Association, together with the place of their nativity, and date of settlement in Iowa:

James L. Derbin, Washington County, Ind.; April, 1838; removed. Samuel Townsend, Columbus County, Ohio; April, 1812; dead. John Hale, Greene County, Ohio; Sept. 29, 1839. Thomas Stoddard, Cayuga County, N. Y., June, 1836; dead. Joel Brownson, Delaware County, N. Y., April,

1837. Jacob Mintun, Fayette County, Tenn.; April 19, 1837; dead. Edward B. Isett, Westmoreland County, Pa.; Nov. 6, 1844; died 1860. G. B. Williams, Fayette County, Ind.; July 4, 1836; dead. Obediah Garretson, Tompkins County, N. Y.; March 9, 1837. E. W. Irwedy, Delaware County, N. Y.; July, 1838. Jacob Janis, Rowan County, N. C.; June, 1837. John Bird, Washington County, Pa.; June 4, 1843; removed. H. Robinson, Montgomery County, Ind.; May 6, 1837; removed. John Brogan, Beaver County, Pa.; May 3, 1839; dead. Henry Minton, Washington County, Ohio; April 19, 1837; removed. C. M. McDaniel, Jackson County, Tenn.; March, 1837; dead. A. D. Hurley, Champaign County, Ohio; September, 1840. L. Robinson, Cayuga County, N. Y.; May 12, 1837; dead. G. F. Thomas, Chester County, Pa.; August, 1838. George Key, Franklin County, Va.; May, 1838; dead. James Wilson, New York City; March, 1840. Levi Stephen, Preble County, Ohio; October, 1836; dead. Frank Dickinson, Steuben County, N. Y.; Nov. 29, 1837; removed. Henry H. Mickey, Westmoreland County, Pa.; May 24, 1836. Jesse Hamilton, Fayette County, Ohio; Oct. 27, 1842. Silas Chrisman, Madison County, N. Y.; August, 1836; removed. J. E. Dwinell, Guilford County, N. C.; November, 1836. James Major, York County, Pa.; May 3, 1835; removed. Zebina Williams, Cayuga County, N. Y.; July 4, 1836; removed. J. R. McDaniel, Jackson County, Tenn.; May 10, 1840. William Day, Loudoun County, Va.; March 11, 1840. James Blanchard, Delaware County, N. Y.; June, 1837. James Helverson, Frederick County, Va.; November, 1844; dead. S. I. Brogan, Wayne County, Ohio; February, 1839. Dennis Gregory, Harrison County, Iowa; February, 1842. Alexander Hamilton, Fayette County, Ohio; October, 1817. Alex Ross, Washington County, Pa.; Oct. 12, 1837. I. H. Benson, Accomack County, Va.; June, 1836. J. B. Latta, Ross County, Ohio; April 11, 1840. William Kennedy, Butler County, Ohio; April, 1835; dead. G. H. Crow, Jefferson County, Ohio; April, 1836. Anderson Brockett, Germany; October, 1840. Albert McClerry, Richland County, Ohio; July, 1836; removed. William Bell, Greene County, Pa.; November, 1840. James Warnstaff, Ross County, Ohio; April, 1834; re-

moved. Joshua Marshall, Brooke County, Va.; Aug. 15, 1836; dead. James Wilson, Fredell County, N. C.; March 23, 1836. G. H. Cary, Louisa County, Ind.; October, 1837. James Hermes, Abbeville District, S. C.; April, 1839. D. P. Herron, Preble County, Ohio; April, 1837. Hugh Gardner, Mifflin County, Pa.; June 1, 1838. William M. Herron, Preble County, Ohio; April, 1842. Samuel Clark, Tippecanoe County, Ind.; April, 1839. John Deihl, Franklin County, Pa.; April 21, 1836. Benjamin Stoddard, Hamilton County, Ohio; June, 1836; dead. L. G. Blackburn, Bedford County, Pa.; Oct. 26, 1840; dead. J. B. Vaughan, Harrison County, Ky.; April 22, 1842. H. Howey, Camandaigna County, N. Y.; Dec. 16, 1839. Samuel Chaney, Ross County, Ohio; April, 1833. Alfred Coons, Monroe County, Ind.; Oct. 4, 1839. Albert Harpide, Marion County, Ind.; 1836; removed. James Brogan, Wayne County, Ohio; March 1, 1839. Samuel Jamison, Ross County, Ohio; April, 1839. George Daniels, Ross County, Ohio; March, 1839. William Clark, Tippecanoe County, Iowa; March, 1839. John Drake, Butler County, Ohio; February, 1837. Samuel Hamilton, Fayette County, Ohio; Oct. 29, 1841. John H. Key, Tippecanoe County, Iowa; April 13, 1838; removed. John Ronalds, Caledonia County, Vt.; June 5, 1836. S. G. Chambers, Washington County, Pa.; May, 1837; John Alison, Canada West; October, 1839. Amos Hammond, Ohio; 1837. John H. Isett, Westmoreland County, Pa.; July, 1838; dead. Samuel Barr; 1844.

William Keach, 1845; removed. Sylvanus Dunham, Fayette County, Ind.; 1837. David Russell, Illinois; 1835. Joseph Higbee, Ohio; September, 1836. Capt. Wheelock, New York; 1837. H. Patton, Indiana; 1842. J. G. Hall, Pennsylvania; 1837. B. F. Wright, Indiana; 1851. David Flack, Indiana; 1839. J. P. Scull, Ohio; 1839. H. Miller, Illinois; 1843. William Storry, Ohio; 1842. James Gray, Ohio; 1840. William D. Williams, Indiana; 1843. John Wilson, Preble County, Ohio; 1839. T. N. Ives, Canada; 1839. N. J. Ives, Canada; 1838. Jonathan Drake, Indiana; 1837. David Steel, Ohio; 1846. S. B. Thompson, New York; 1843. James Coulter, Pennsylvania; 1843. Thomas Newell, Ohio; 1840; removed. James Higbee,

Iowa; born in 1836. Hon. F. S. Springer, Maine; December, 1838. Josiah Vertrees, Hardin County, Ky.; 1839. M. P. Vanloon, Pennsylvania; 1838. William H. Creighton, Ohio; October, 1835. J. S. Hurley, Ohio; September, 1810. Orlean Spafford, Vermont; 1843. J. C. Stürler, Indiana; May, 1838. N. W. McKay, Illinois; May, 1843.

The following have failed to register the place of their nativity: John H. Williamson, 1836; T. A. Duncar, 1842; W. W. Garner, 1840; G. W. Hall, 1838; G. S. Nichols, 1842; Z. W. Keeder, Joseph Higbee, J. M. Vanderwort, William J. Ronald, S. Karminsky, S. Barr. Thomas Sullivan, 1839; H. Helverson, B. F. Wright, A. Cosgro, Joshua Marshall, H. S. Denham, 1837; W. S. Allen, 1841; H. Young, F. Springer, H. Mallory, 1837; T. M. Parsons, W. W. Wood, W. R. Williams, 1841; Joseph Higbee, 1840; Merritt Jamison, 1845; John Bird, A. Gamble, J. R. McDaniel, J. Q. Buffington and A. Broeck.

The following letter was read at an Old Settlers' Meeting, and was written by Mrs. Rachael Higbee, wife of Joseph Higbee, who are among the earliest settlers of Louisa County, he being eighty-three years of age, and she seventy-five. It aptly describes the pioneer life of Louisa County, and is as follows:

"On the 16th of May, 1836, we started from Crawford County, Ohio, for the Great West. We traveled a toilsome, hard summer, and stopped in Michigan to try and suit ourselves in that State, but we could find no place we liked there. Mr. Higbee asked me what we should do, stay or go farther on. I told him I would rather go farther on. So about the 1st of August we started, and traveled until the 1st day of September, 1836, when we reached the Mississippi, the Father of Waters, and a ferryman set us across the river at a little place called Pinhook. It was too small to be called anything else at that time. Our wagons were three in number. We drove our teams up in town and stopped there for about an hour and a half, the men gathering around us as though we were more than human beings. I felt as though we were out of the United States and into the Territory of Iowa, out of civilization and into the hunting grounds of the red man. I took my four little children and

got into the wagon, and there I shed tears like a child. From there we came one mile from the river, and there was not a house in the length of that mile, nor until we got to a little stream of water where we could water our stock. Then we came to a small shanty close by where we staid all night. That shanty was covered with bark peeled off the trees, and there is now a little blacksmith-shop at that place. We then traveled up to what was called the Wassom Settlement, and on Friday evening we stopped there to rest ourselves and teams. On Monday morning my sister-in-law saw some Indians dressed up in war style. She said that she wasn't going to have her little children scalped by those red men, but I told her that I was not afraid of them. It proved that they were friendly to the pale face. On Monday morning my sister-in-law took their stock and started back for Michigan; that left but two families of us.

"We traveled on until we came to Mr. Snelson's; there they had plenty of honey, and Mrs. Snelson divided it with us. We thought we had got into the land of milk and honey—for we had plenty of milk, and they had the honey. We brought three cows with us. Then we traveled two or three miles, and staid there until our men folks came to Virginia Grove to find a place to live. The man of the people there was Smith, and at that place we saw the first man we had ever seen electioneering for himself. That was in Des Moines County, perhaps some of you have heard of him; his name was Zed Inghram. Our men folks thought he had better be at home, as that wasn't the custom in Ohio. When we left that place for the grove we had to use a pocket compass, as there were no roads or landmarks, and the country had not been surveyed. We arrived at our new stopping-place about 6 o'clock in the evening. There was but one cabin in sight. We paid \$80 for our claim, and lived in a shanty 8x14 feet. We put up some prairie bedsteads—all the old settlers know what kind of a bedstead it is. We lived in that shanty about five or six weeks. There was an Indian and his wife came to our shanty. There was no chimney, but a few boards were left off to let the smoke go out at. It was not long before two Indians dressed in war style, and making a great noise, were heard coming a quar-

ter of a mile off, but they were soon at our door. My sister-in-law took her two children, and hid behind some trees, and left me with my four children in the shanty to fight the battle. They said they wanted meat. I told them to wait until I blew the horn for the men to come, and told them, if they would be good, when the men came they would give them something to eat. There were but two families in the neighborhood, one lived three miles and the other five miles from us. Our neighbors on the south of us were sixteen miles distant. When our men got their hay put up they went to cutting logs, and we built the first house down where Mr. Sullivan lives. Four men were all the hands we could get, and the next day our two families moved into it without either floor or door.

"We lived in that way until after January, when the men cut trees and made us a floor. Our son James was born on the 7th of November, 1836, and we claimed that he was the first white child born in Louisa County; but one claims that their child was born on the north side of the Iowa River, but we will leave it to the memory of the old settlers. The winter was severely cold, and sometimes the ground would freeze within two feet of the fire. Furniture was scarce, and four-legged benches in demand. Mr. George Key made me a present of a split-bottom chair, and told me to nurse my baby on it. Provisions were very dear, flour was \$12 per barrel, and then it came up to \$20. As our means would run out at that rate, we had to go down to Burlington, and bought \$75 worth of corn, paying seventy-five cents per bushel, so that we lived on corn bread, but before starting for Burlington the men cut back logs and rolled them in the house for us. They started on Monday morning, and did not get back until after dark Sunday night. We had all the stock to attend to. My sister-in-law would cut ice and carry water for the cattle until she would nearly freeze, then she would stay with the children while I would go, and so we worried through. Mr. Higbee lost one of his oxen, and then he was out \$100, and in the spring, as he and his brother-in-law were building a stick chimney, he fell and put his wrist out of joint. Then plowing time came on, and his wrist was so bad that he could not yoke his oxen. I helped him to yoke

the oxen, and he plowed about ten days with his arm in a sling. They had cleared off a field in the timber in the winter time, and there was not much brush in the timber, as the Indians had kept it burnt out. Oliver Isett took sick in the second week of July, and his brother brought him to our house for me to take care of. There was no doctor nearer than Burlington, and Oliver died the third week in August, so you can see we had the first birth and the first death in Louisa County on this side of the Iowa River.

"I had a hard spell of typhoid fever after that. It ran on for thirty days, and we had no doctor. The Indians were very kind to me, except once and awhile one would come in drunk. I remember one time I had dinner ready, and in came a drunken Indian and sat down, and went clambering over the dinner. There was also a sober one outside. I took the drunken one by the back of the neck and put him out of doors, and told the sober one what he had done. He said: 'Bad Indian, heap squipy.' I gave the sober one some bread, and he said 'Good Squaw.' I also saw one of Black Hawk's sons, a very nice-looking young man. One time I was alone, and not a man within three miles of me that I knew of. I saw sixteen Indians coming. They left their guns outside, and in the house they came, the foremost one giving me an introduction to them. He said 'Good squaw.' They sat there about an hour and a half around the fire. When they started away they would have some bread, and I gave them some, which they divided into sixteen pieces. 'Wapello' was an old Indian chief. They called him a squaw, because he would not fight. They came past our door and gave Mr. Higbee an introduction to him, and Wapello said: 'Where is your squaw? I want an introduction to her.' I went out, and he said 'Wapello, big captain.' I shook hands with him, but was afraid of him, as he was drunk. Time moved on, and after a few weeks our house caught fire, and we did not discover it in time to put it out, and had but a few things. The snow was very deep and it was freezing cold, and there we were out in the cold with but scanty clothing to cover us. I froze my feet so bad that I could not wear shoes for weeks. When the house was nearly burnt up I thought of a trunk that sat by

the window, and just as I was dragging it out of the door, the whole upper floor fell in. I saw Mr. Higbee lift a barrel of meat out of the burning house that it took three men the next day to lift on a sled. Mr. Higbee covered me up the best he could, and there we staid until morning. But not to detain you longer, and as the Queen of Sheba said to King Solomon, the half has not been told. Just so with this writing, the half cannot be told. There were none of these fine bugries and elegant organs, but once and awhile there was a nice family organ, and they made good music. Mr. Higbee, in the latter part of December, 1836, brought the first hogs to Marshall Township."

RACHEL HIGBEE.



IN this connection are given several fragments that are of interest, but not of sufficient length to form a separate chapter.

POPULATION.

The following shows the population of Louisa County at different times: 1850, 4,939; 1852, 5,476; 1854, 7,381; 1856, 9,568; 1859, 10,805; 1860, 10,370; 1863, 10,639; 1865, 10,948; 1867, 11,885; 1869, 12,219; 1870, 12,877; 1873, 12,377; 1875, 12,499; 1880, 13,142; 1885, 11,992.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to a call for a meeting to form an agricultural society for Louisa County, Iowa, a number of citizens representing nearly all the townships in the county, met at the court-house, on the 12th of September, 1866.

On motion, O. Spafford was called to the chair, and L. W. Meyers was appointed Secretary. J. S. Hurley then offered for consideration a constitution and by-laws which he had drawn up. On motion of John Hale, they were read. John Bird then made some remarks, in which he stated that Louisa County organized the first agricultural society in the State, and he wished this to be a revival of the old society. A resolution to that effect was read and adopted. The constitution and by-laws were, on motion of John Hale, taken up article by article, amended and adopted. After the adoption

of the constitution and by-laws, those present signed the constitution and paid their initiation fees of \$1 each.

The following-named officers were then elected by ballot: James S. Hurley, President; Charles S. Philips, Vice President; E. B. Lacey, Secretary; Jesse Harris, Treasurer. The following Board of Managers was then appointed, representing each township in the county: A. Limboer, Columbus City Township; Noah Letts, Concord Township; Cyril Carpenter, Oakland Township; James Colton, Union Township; Benjamin Jennings, Elm Grove Township; J. H. Marshall, Marshall Township; Frank Jarvis, Morning Sun Township; William Smith, Elliott Township; Thomas Parsons, Jefferson Township; Levi Stephens, Port Louisa Township; C. D. Bent, Grand View Township; Henry F. Wellemeier, Wapello Township.

James S. Hurley, John Hale and Charles Philips were then appointed a committee to purchase grounds for a Fair Ground for this society. The board of managers appointed the 17th of October, 1866, for holding a fair in Wapello. James P. Hurley then offered the following, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers are authorized to solicit voluntary subscriptions for the benefit of the society, said sums to be paid to the Treasurer on or before Dec. 1, 1866, and that the Secretary furnish to each of the managers a subscription paper for said purpose.

This resolution was unanimously adopted, and on motion, the meeting then adjourned.

On the 24th of December, 1866, the society purchased of James S. Hurley fifteen acres of land situated on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 27, township 74, range 3 west, for the sum of \$600, one-half to be paid on delivery of deed and the remainder within a year. Fair has been held continuously since with good success. The association is out of debt, and is in a prosperous condition financially.

Since the organization of the agricultural society the following-named gentlemen have served as its Presidents: J. S. Hurley, W. W. Garner, G. H. Crow, George Jamison, W. H. Letts, G. W. Wagner, T. R. Wilson and John Sterrett. Its present officers are: President, John Sterrett; Vice

President, Robert Carson; Secretary, A. W. Jarvis; Treasurer, G. W. Thomas.

WEATHER STATISTICS.

For the following table showing the coldest weather since 1856, from observation taken at the same place and at the same time each year, we are indebted to Col. Garner: Feb. 3, 1856, 31 degrees below zero; Feb. 7, 1858, 20 below; Dec. 6, 1859, 10 below; Dec. 22, 1860, 18 below; Feb. 2, 1861, 20 below; Feb. 5, 1862, 20 below; Feb. 2, 1863, 14 below; Jan. 1, 1864, 24 below; Jan. 25, 1865, 12 below; Feb. 15, 1866, 18 below; Jan. 28, 1867, 13 below; Feb. 10, 1868, 24 below; Feb. 23, 1869, 8 below; Feb. 20, 1870, 6 below; Feb. 9, 1871, 4 below; Jan. 31, 1872, 8 below; Jan. 29, 1873, 27 below; Jan. 15, 1874, 12 below; Jan. 14, 1875, 20 below; Jan. 29, 1876, zero; Jan. 8, 1877, 10 below; Jan. 7, 1878, 6 below; Jan. 2, 1879, 20 below.

LOUISA COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

This institution was organized about ten years ago by the different Sunday-school workers of the county, for the purpose of meeting together and consulting about the best ways to advance Sunday-school work. The association meets annually at different places in the county as the previous convention may elect. It is well attended, much interest is manifested, and representatives from all the Sunday-schools in the county are present. The officers in 1888 were H. P. Linn, of Lettsville, President; G. W. Thomas, of Wapello, Secretary and Treasurer.

RISE AND FALL OF IOWA AND CEDAR RIVERS.

On Saturday, May 31, 1851, both the Iowa and Cedar Rivers were flooding the country, the water reaching from the sand banks at Columbus Junction to the bluffs on the other side, near the main portion of Fredonia. The water was twenty feet above low water mark at Todd's ferry, and the steamers were obliged to land at the bluffs near the residence of David Flack. The same year Long Creek was sixteen feet above low water mark and Short Creek had reached about the same height. In 1858 there was another notable flood, at which time the water was sixteen feet above low water mark at Todd's ferry in the Iowa River on Sunday, June 6. Rain fell almost continuously from April 30 to May 20. Spring wheat and oats were sown after

the latter date, and corn, which was planted as late as June 24, matured. On Monday, May 5, 1866, the Iowa River was eight feet above low water mark at Todd's ferry; on Saturday, April 16, 1876, was ten feet above low water mark at the same place, and April 2, 1881, the water was fourteen feet above low water mark.

INSURANCE.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Louisa County was incorporated Aug. 29, 1874, by James Woodruff, Henry Wanzer, H. S. Herrick, E. W. Siverly, Jesse Harris, C. P. Woodruff, B. S. Dotson, William T. Nichols, J. M. Kinkaid, G. W. Davis, D. W. Herrick, George W. Scofield, William C. Williamson, Ziba Kreamer and Henry Churchman. The first officers were J. M. Kinkaid, President; D. W. Herrick, Vice-President; Henry Wanzer, Secretary; James Woodruff, Treasurer. Mr. Kinkaid continued to be the President of the company until Dec. 19, 1885, when he resigned, and Jesse Harris was elected to that position.

The object of the association is to insure against fire and lightning, and is organized on the mutual insurance plan. It now has a membership of 300, and the society meets annually in December, while its Directors meet during the month of February.

The present officers are Jesse Harris, President; Jack Leiberknecht, Vice-President; W. G. Allen, Secretary; Jonas Miller, Treasurer. The present Directors are H. B. Chamberlain, Grand View Township; P. D. Bailey, Elliott Township; G. W. Scofield, Port Louisa Township; W. S. Adamson, Elm Grove Township; D. W. David, Oakland Township; J. B. Green, Marshall Township; D. M. Jones, Columbus City Township; R. Stapp, Union Township; J. Leiberknecht, Concord Township; Adam Hill, Morning Sun Township; H. Myerholtz, Jefferson Township.

LOUISA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The physicians of Louisa County met on Saturday, April 24, 1852, in Wapello, for the purpose of organizing a county medical society. Dr. J. H. Graham was called to the chair and Thomas G. Taylor appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Dr. H. T. Cleaver to be for the purpose of harmonizing the profession of medicine and of promoting its usefulness and respecta-

bility. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed by the following, who were charter members: J. H. Graham, Thomas G. Taylor, H. T. Cleaver, J. M. Robertson, J. B. Latta and J. Bell.

The society then proceeded to elect permanent officers, which resulted as follows: Dr. J. M. Robertson, President; Thomas G. Taylor, Secretary; J. B. Latta, Treasurer; H. T. Cleaver, J. Bell and J. H. Graham, Board of Censors. This society is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, county medical society in the State, and has long had the name of being one of the best. In early days the society would meet at some member's house, bringing with them their wives and having an enjoyable as well as a profitable time. This society has met more or less regularly from the time of its organization up to the present date, 1888, and is now in good working order. Its officers: Drs. D. W. Overholt, President; M. W. Lilly, Secretary. The present membership is fifteen.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

The first marriage license was issued by Z. C. Inghram on the 2d day of June, 1837, to Hewey Long and Nancy Layton. They were married June 7, William Milligan, Justice of the Peace, officiating.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The first organization of a union in Louisa County was at Columbus Junction. May 24, 1885, with Mrs. E. R. Eldridge as first President, and Mrs. Ella Duncan, as Secretary. There were thirty-two names enrolled, and a Vice President elected from each church in the city. Unions were then formed at Columbus City, Wyman, Lettsville, Spring Run and Morning Sun. On the 18th of August, 1887, a county union was formed by representatives from these unions, with A. M. Dobbin, President; Lizzie Graham, Vice President from Elm Grove; Mrs. J. Walker, Vice President from Grand View; Mrs. C. Neal, Vice President from Columbus City. Mrs. E. R. Linn from Lettsville was elected Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. Black, of Wyman, Recording

Secretary; Phœbe McConnell, of Columbus City, Treasurer. The organization is in good working order, and doing much for the advancement of the temperance cause.

FIRST THINGS.

The first land broken between the Iowa River and Muscatine Slough was by David Morgan for Christopher Shuck, in 1835.

The first representative from this county to the Territorial Legislature of Iowa was Jacob Mintun.

Rev. Alex Blakie, an Associate Reform minister, preached the first sermon in the county.

The first celebration of the 4th of July in Louisa County was held on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 30, township 75, range 4 west.

Dr. John Bell delivered the oration, and Leonard Hutchinson read the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Dolly prepared the dinner.

The first military company in the county of Louisa and the State of Iowa to be fully equipped was the Union Guards of Columbus City. They organized in 1857, and elected W. W. Garner, Captain. The company was uniformed in gray, neatly trimmed in black. It took part in numerous public gatherings and celebrations.

According to Mrs. Joseph Higbee the first minister of the Gospel was Rev. C. R. Fisk; the first school was taught by John Furgeson; the first marriage was that of H. Long and Mary Lacey; the first birth was that of John McCleary; the first death was that of E. Shuck; the first Recorder, Treasurer and Surveyor was John Gilliland.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The County Farmers' Alliance was organized at Wapello in 1886. The object of the Alliance is for mutual improvement and protection, and for the discussion of practical questions of interest to farmers, including tariff and transportation. Jonas Williams was the first county President, and was succeeded by F. A. Duncan. The incumbent is H. A. Johnston.



TOWNSHIPS.

As previously stated in this work, Louisa County is divided into twelve civil townships, each of which has its distinct local government. In this connection are given short historical sketches of each, together with a description of their cities and villages.

Columbus City Township.

COLUMBUS CITY TOWNSHIP comprises the greater part of township 75 north, of range 5 west, together with part of township 74 north, of range 5 west, a part of township 74 north, of range 4 west, and a part of township 75 north, of range 4 west. Its settlement dates from 1836. The township comprises some of the best land and finest farms in the county. The first white settler was G. Barstow Williams, who yet resides in the township. He came in the spring of 1836 from Montgomery County, Ind., and on his arrival camped about thirteen miles west of Wapello, upon the farm where he now resides. This was on the 4th day of July, 1836. At this time the Indians, who were of the Musquaukee, Fox and Sac tribes, were still in possession of the country, over 100 of them being encamped within a mile of the cabin erected by Mr. Williams. During the following winter Mr. Williams and his brother Zebina made rails and cleared a portion of the land. The winter was a severe one, the snow, which was about two feet deep, lying upon the ground for over three months. "More than a month

elapsed at a time," says Mr. Williams, "that we never saw a white man, our only companions being wild beasts and wild Indians. At two different times the Indians broke into our cabins and stole our provisions and part of our clothes, leaving us nothing to eat. We had to walk twenty-five miles in our shirt sleeves to renew our supplies. The second time they took everything but some meal, which escaped their notice. Upon this we lived for two weeks. At one time we left our camp and went several miles to erect a couple of claim cabins, taking with us only a small piece of bread and meat, about enough for one meal. We worked until night, and then crawled into an open cabin, scraped away the snow, which was about as deep there as anywhere else, threw down a couple of old quilts, slept until midnight, then got up and went about a mile, and erected a claim cabin by daylight. That morning it commenced raining. We had nothing for our breakfast, but continued our work until the afternoon, when we started for our camp. Arriving at Long Creek, we found it had become so swollen with the rain that we could not cross. Drenched with rain, with no food or fire, we crept into a cabin and slept that night. The next morning, after felling some trees, we succeeded in crossing the creek, and reached our camp about 10 o'clock. Thus, by dint of hard labor, having nothing upon which to depend but our hands, we gained a foothold in Iowa. In the spring our friends, who had spent the winter in Burlington, came back, and then commenced the work of improvement under all the disadvantages incident to

a new country, such as going forty miles to mill with an ox-team, grating our corn, or going without bread as some did for several weeks at a time, and living principally upon squash and potatoes."

The experience of Mr. Williams will serve as an illustration of the hardships of pioneer life in Louisa County. One by one others began to come into the township, and in due time it was settled by an enterprising people, improvements were made, the old log cabin gave place to the more modern dwelling, and Columbus City Township took rank with the best in the county or State.

Clark Hall, son of James H. Hall, was the first white child born in the township.

At the present time there are within the limits of the township three villages, while two prospective ones are numbered with the past.

Columbus City Township was organized by order of the Board of County Commissioners in 1840. The first election was held on the old town site of Columbus City, about one-fourth of a mile east of the present site of the village. Hon. A. C. Dodge, Democrat, received nineteen votes, and Alfred Rich, Whig, received eighteen votes for Member of Congress. John Reed and William Woodside were elected Justices of the Peace. They each served but a short time, Mr Woodside dying in 1842, and Mr. Reed in 1843. The first election held after the establishment of the State Government was in a building owned by Samuel Bell, in the town of Columbus City, Oct. 26, 1846. At this election the entire State and county ticket was voted for, and the total number of votes cast was 134. The township then embraced what is now Columbus City, Marshall, Elm Grove and Union Townships. Each party had its candidates. The Whigs had for State Senator Francis Springer, and for the House of Representatives Wright Williams. The Democrats had for Senator Dr. John Bell, and for Representative Joseph L. Durbin. The Whig ticket was elected in the county, and the Democratic ticket in the State, at this election. On the 7th day of November, 1848, the people of Iowa voted for President and Vice President of the United States for the first time. The election was held in an old hotel building, on lot 8, block 9, which has since been destroyed by fire. Gen. Taylor, the Whig

candidate, had 110 votes, and Gen. Cass, Democrat, fifty-two votes; Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, had thirty-two votes.

The first post office in the township was established at Columbus City, in that portion called the old town, in 1843, and H. R. Thomas was appointed Postmaster. The mail was received from Hope Farm, now Cairo, once a week, when Long Creek would admit of it. This continued until 1848, when a weekly mail route from Burlington to Iowa City was established, which served the people of this section for several years.

In 1854 a daily mail route from Muscatine to Washington was established, and carried in hacks. In 1857 four-horse coaches were used from Fredonia, then the terminus of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, to Washington, which continued until October, 1858, when the road was completed to the latter city. A daily line of hacks from Burlington to Muscatine passed through Wapello direct to Clifton, and were continued until the completion of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad to Columbus Junction, in March, 1870. The township is now supplied with the best mail facilities, having several daily mails each way over the two lines of railroads which pass through the township.

Zion Church, of Columbus City Township, a Welsh Congregational Church, was organized Jan. 15, 1846, at the house of John Griffith, with a membership of eighteen. The first house of worship was an old barn, which was fitted up for church purposes and used until 1864. The present house of worship was erected in 1887, at a cost of \$1,856, besides the labor contributed by its members. The church is in a very prosperous condition, spiritually and otherwise, with a present membership of ninety-two. Its Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition.

Bethel Church, Welsh Calvinistic, was organized in May, 1879, by Rev. Richard Hughes, with twelve members. It has now a membership of forty, with a neat house of worship, erected in 1884, at a cost of \$1,500. Mr. Hughes has been the pastor of the church since its organization, and has served it in a faithful manner. Its Sunday-school has an average attendance of thirty pupils. Both church and school are prosperous.

THE TOWN OF COLUMBUS CITY.

THE town of Columbus City was first located about one-fourth of a mile east of the present town site, and was laid out in 1840, but was soon abandoned, presumably on account of a defective title. The present town was laid out by Edward F. Wilson in 1841, on the northeast quarter of section 36, township 75 north, of range 5 west, surveyed by John Gilliland. The location is about one mile southeast of the present town of Columbus Junction, the corporation of each joining the other. The first sale of lots was held July 4, 1841. Among the first merchants was Mr. Myler, who started a store in 1842. The first physicians were Dr. J. M. Robertson, Dr. John Bell and Dr. Skillman. The first iron and stove store was opened by Col. W. W. Garner in 1851, and from that time to the present he has been closely identified with the best interests of the town. The first drug-store was opened by Clark & Colton. The first Postmaster was P. Gore, the father of Mrs. B. G. Neal and Mrs. Judge Allen. The first tailor was H. S. Denham. The first Masonic funeral was that of E. G. Jones, in 1857, the ceremonies being performed by Wapello Lodge.

Columbus City was incorporated as a town in 1871; Andrew Gamble, J. Myler, A. Fulton, George D. Harrison and H. P. May were appointed Commissioners to call an election. The first election was held on Saturday, May, 27, 1871, and the following-named persons were elected to serve until March, 1872: Mayor, Abram Fulton; Recorder, Wesley W. Garner; Councilmen, H. P. May, G. L. Thomas, J. N. Smith, J. Myler and Daniel Morgan.

The first school in the present town limits was held in the winter of 1843-44, by Dr. John Cleaves, in a brick building owned by Wesley W. Garner. The building is now used by the Seceders as a house of worship. On the 14th of November, 1846, the voters of School District No. 3, comprising Columbus City and adjacent territory, met at the store-room of H. S. Denham for the purpose of permanently organizing the district, and to vote on the question of erecting a school building. The vote was taken to levy a tax, and grant power to the

Directors to contract for the erection of a brick building, 20x30 feet. Twenty-five votes were cast in the affirmative, and one in the negative. On the 21st of February, 1847, in accordance with the vote of the district, the Directors let the contract for the erection of a building on lot 3, block 5, for the sum of \$300. The building was ready for use Oct. 1, 1847, and the first school taught therein was during the following winter, by William J. R. Flack. In the winter of 1848-49 Allen W. Pease taught the term, and was succeeded in turn during the succeeding four winters by J. Highfield, Mr. Bigsby, I. N. Chandler and Thomas L. Baird. In the summer of 1853 Miss Sarah Twiggs taught a term of school, and in the summer of 1854 James R. Atchinson taught a term. In the summer of 1855, Miss Mary Wiley taught school in the Christian Church, and in the summer following Miss Mary Wear, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, occupied the same place. In the winter of 1855-56 A. S. Fulton taught in the school building. In October, 1856, the Directors met and condemned the school building, and rented the second story of H. S. Denham's store building, and also the Christian Church.

On the 25th of March, 1856, the Directors issued a call to the voters of the school district to meet at the Christian Church on the 5th of April, 1856, to consider the propriety of levying a tax to erect a new school building. They decided to build, and requested the board, who would be elected May 5, 1856, to issue proposals for the erection of a brick building 30x50 feet, two stories high, and locate the same directly north of the old building. They further ordered that the old school building be occupied for school purposes for three months, from May 26, 1856. The new Board of Directors selected Horace Belkridge, Sr., as instructor.

In compliance with an order issued on the 6th of September, 1856, by the Directors, proposals to build were made, and on the 21st of the same month the contract was let to George B. Harrison, of Columbus City, and Smith McCarter, of Springfield, Ohio, for \$2,985. The building after its completion and acceptance by the Board of Directors, was found defective in the roof, and repairs were required to be made from time to time. On the 3d of July, 1871, a contract was let to make general

repairs on the building and build a cupola. After the completion of this work, including the painting of the brick work, the house remained in use until June 5, 1878, when proposals were received for building an addition on the north side, 30x60 feet, two stories high. The contract was let for \$2,330. The building is yet in use by the district.

Columbus City is well supplied with churches, being represented by the Christian, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren in Christ, United Presbyterian, Baptist and Associate Churches.

The Church of Christ, or Christian Church, dates its organization from 1840, the first meeting being held at the house of Barstow Williams, two miles east of Columbus City. The congregation met at the houses of its members for some years. The first house of worship was erected in 1852, at a cost of \$500, and was dedicated some time during the following year. This house was used until 1868, when a larger and better house was erected, at a cost of \$3,000. Its dimensions are 40x60 feet, and it has a seating capacity of 400. Among those who have served the church as pastor are Arthur Miller, Smiley Bonham, Moses Warren, Joshua Swallow, Jonas Hartzel, Samuel Lowe, Joseph Lowe, Freeman Walden, J. K. Cornell, John Errett, L. C. Wilson, Simpson Ely, J. H. Painter, L. B. Ames, J. Mad. Williams, E. W. Miller and L. C. Wilson. The first sermon preached by Elder Ross was in a log cabin. While preaching an Indian passed by, and seeing him gesticulating and hearing him speak in a loud tone of voice, thought he was intoxicated. Coming into the house he demanded "fire water." All that the people could say or do would not convince him the preacher was not drunk, so they had to put him out by force. At present the church is in good working condition, with a membership of seventy-five. At present writing L. C. Wilson is pastor of the church. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Mrs. Jennie Smith, with Miss Ella Overholt as Assistant Superintendent, is also in a flourishing condition.

The organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbus City dates back to the Territorial days of Iowa, in 1810. The circuit rider of the Methodist Church made this a regular point for preaching, and a class was duly organized. The

first building erected for church purposes, the present structure, was built in 1866, and dedicated Sunday, Oct. 28, 1866. The estimated cost of the building was \$3,000. The church is in fine working order.

The United Brethren in Christ also dates its organization to the Territorial days of Iowa, the present congregation being organized in 1811. The first annual conference of this church held west of the Mississippi River was at the house of H. S. Denham, in Columbus City, on the 24th day of May, 1844. The building now occupied by the congregation was erected in 1870, and dedicated at a conference of the church on Sunday, September 10 of that year. The building is 40x60 feet, and was erected at a cost of \$2,800.

The Associate Presbyterian Church erected the first house of worship in Columbus City in 1851. They held it for a number of years in an unfinished condition, and in 1857 disposed of it to the Reform Presbyterian Church. In course of time it reverted back to the original owners, who removed the old building, and in 1886 erected the present house of worship. The church at this point was organized in the spring of 1844, by Rev. William Smith, of Crawfordsville. It has a present membership of twenty-five.

The United Presbyterian Church of Columbus City was organized in the fall of 1811 by Rev. William Smith. The first meetings were held in the old town and the present church edifice was erected in 1858, at a cost of about \$3,000. It is a frame structure 45x60 feet in size. The first pastor was Rev. George Vincent, now a prominent man in the church. Rev. Alex Storey served the church as pastor for twenty-three years. He now resides in Washington, and is editor of the *Washington Gazette*. In 1858 there was a division of the church, a large majority forming a union with the Associate Reform Church, and taking the name of the United Presbyterian Church. A few of the members of the original organization refused to go into the union and yet retain the old name, a history of which is already given.

The Baptist Church of this place was organized on the 16th day of November, 1850. In 1861 and 1862 the subject of a house of worship was agitated,

a subscription of 1,200 was raised, and the building completed and occupied in June, 1862. In 1871 the church divided, a portion of its membership withdrawing and organizing a separate church at Louisa Center. The present membership is thirty-one, and its Sunday-school has an average attendance of thirty.

The Congregational Church of Columbus City was organized in 1857, and in 1858 purchased a house of worship of the Associate Presbyterian Church. The organization continued for but five years, when it disbanded.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic are represented in this place.

Columbus City Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., was instituted under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, on the 21th day of February, 1857, with W. D. Trebilcock, W. M.; J. F. Reimer, S. W.; and William G. Allen, J. W. Meetings were first held in a hall over the store of Harrison & Barrett. A charter was granted the lodge June 2, 1858, and was signed by John F. Sanford, G. M., and by T. S. Parvin, G. S. The lodge continued to meet in that hall for several years, and then transferred its meetings to the second story of the property of Clark & Colton. Later it was removed to the third story of a brick building erected by Harrison & Barrett, where it remained until 1876, when, Columbus Junction having grown to important proportions, it was removed to that place, its meetings being held in a hall over Easton & Brown's store, where it has since remained. The lodge has continued to work harmoniously and uninterruptedly to this date, with a present membership of fifty-three. The present officers of the lodge are: W. A. Colton, W. M.; W. H. Colton, S. W.; E. R. Lacey, J. W.; W. A. Carr, Treas.; S. H. Blair, Sec. The following named have served as Masters of this lodge for the terms specified: W. D. Trebilcock, the first Master, served from the time of the institution of the lodge until the fall of 1859, when he was succeeded by Dr. W. A. Colton, who served as Master *pro tem* until the June election, 1860, when he was elected to the office, and served until June, 1864, when he declined a re-election, and was succeeded by John F. Reimer, who served until June, 1865, when Dr. Colton was again elected, and served

until June, 1867, when he removed to Des Moines. Dr. W. S. Robinson was elected, and served until June, 1869, when he retired, and William Bellwood was chosen Master. He filled the chair until June, 1871, and was succeeded by S. K. Helmick, and he in turn by C. S. Phillips, in June, 1873. William M. Endsley followed in June, 1875. Dr. W. A. Colton having returned to Columbus Junction in June, 1877, was chosen to succeed Mr. Endsley, and has been re-elected at each succeeding annual meeting to this date, covering a period of eleven successive terms, and making eighteen years in all in which he has presided as Master of Columbus City Lodge. In addition to that service in his old lodge, he serves as Master of Pioneer Lodge No. 2, of Des Moines, making twenty years of service as Master. Dr. Colton, by his earnest and never wavering devotion to the welfare of the order, has won the warmest regard and highest respect of his brethren, and is justly looked up to as the father of the lodge, and an honored leader in the order.

Columbus City Lodge No. 246, I. O. O. F., was instituted Aug. 23, 1872. Its first officers were Daniel McMichael, N. G.; G. W. Breneman, V. G.; W. F. Hall, Sec.; L. G. Baldwin, Treas. The lodge for some years had a very prosperous existence, having at one time a membership of eighty, but on account of the building up of Columbus Junction, and the removal of many of its members to that place, it now numbers but sixteen, but these are all active, being devoted to the principles of the order. The officers in the fall of 1888 were John Spait, N. G.; William Bretz, V. G.; Milan Brownson, Sec.; George Smith, Treas.

Joe Neal Post No. 129, G. A. R., was instituted Feb. 13, 1853, with twenty-five charter members. It was organized in a hall in Harrison's block, and continued to meet there until March, 1886, when it was removed to its present quarters over Asa Merrill's store. The first officers were Thomas G. Allen, Com.; S. H. McCoy, S. V. C. The officers for 1888 were James H. Duncan, P. C.; S. H. McCoy, S. V. C.; John Will, J. V. C.; W. J. Crammond, Adj.; Asa Merrill, Q. M.; A. H. Cunningham, Surg.; John Welch, Chap.; James M. Bell, O. D.; M. Brownson, O. G.; J. F. Bowman, S. M.; M. A. Kelly, Q. M. S. When the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail-

road was built, leaving Columbus City one and one-half miles to the south of it, many said it would die, and old Clifton would be the town, and when the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern was built, leaving the town one and a half miles west of it, they were sure it would die. But it did not. Clifton is gone, absorbed by Columbus Junction, but Columbus City still stands, a monument to the early pioneer days.

COLUMBUS JUNCTION.

The first train of cars on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific was run to what was then known as a sand bank on the 17th day of November, 1857, and was the end of the road until September, 1858, when it was completed to Washington. The station at the sand bank was then discontinued, and a station at Clifton established. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad having been located to cross the Rock Island at this point, J. W. Garner, the owner of the land, determined to locate here a new town. The plat being made, the same was recorded on the 12th day of March, 1870, and the first lot sold to George Jamison, the one upon which the Wortham House was subsequently built. Mr. Garner made other sales from time to time, and in 1871 sold ninety-six lots and five acres adjoining to H. C. Wortham & Co., of Coles County, Ill., and soon after the improvement of the place began. On the 7th day of February, 1870, the first train of cars on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad came to this point, and on that day the first ticket was sold to Col. W. W. Garner.

It was not until it was decided that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad should cross at this point that a town was decided upon. On the 29th day of December, 1869, August Gilbert came to the sand bank for the purpose of looking up a location. Deciding to locate here, he returned to Muscatine, where he was then residing, had a house framed, loaded upon the cars of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and shipped to Clifton station, and from there had it transported to the sand bank and put together, and on the 8th day of February, 1870, opened it up as a restaurant and boarding-house, and did a very large business. The building stood about 200 feet

east of the present Gilbert House, and was in dimensions 18x24 feet, and a story and a half in height. It was in this house that the first white child in Columbus Junction was born, May 15, 1870, Carrie, daughter of August and Anna Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert is still a resident of Columbus Junction, and is engaged in the same line of business, opposite the Union depot.

In view of the fact of the town and township of Columbus City having voted aid for the construction of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, they were permitted to name the town, and called it Columbus Junction, from the fact of its being the junction of the two railroads.

When Wortham & Co. purchased the town site of Mr. Garner, they did so with a view of pushing the place, and making its advantages known. The company built the Wortham House, the lower story being used for storerooms, and the upper stories for hotel purposes. In this building was started, July 10, 1872, the Louisa County National Bank, of which Andrew Gamble was President, and John W. True Cashier. E. M. Sargent and M. Carter, under the firm name of Sargent & Carter, started the first general store in one of the rooms of this house. James N. True also occupied one of the storerooms in this block.

The post-office at this place was first opened on the 22d day of July, 1872, in the north storeroom of the Wortham (now known as the Murdock) House Block, Mrs. M. B. C. Gentzler, Postmistress, with M. Carter, Deputy Postmaster. Mr. Carter opened the first mail pouch delivered at this point on the date given above. The office paid a fixed salary of \$12 per year. Mr. Carter conducted the office until Jan. 1, 1873, when he turned it over to Mrs. Gentzler, who moved to a little frame building which stood on the site of J. L. Collins' hardware store, where she conducted it until April, 1874, when, C. M. Fulton succeeding to the position, removed it to the south storeroom of the Murdock House Block, where it remained until June 5 of the same year, when he removed it to a frame building on Walnut street, on the present site of the Hotel Hedrick. In February, 1881, he removed it to the second storeroom in the Murdock Block, where

it remained until April 20, 1887, when it was removed to opposite its present location on Main street, in one of the buildings destroyed by the fire of 1888. Mr. Fulton continued to serve as Postmaster until Sept. 14, 1886, covering a period of twelve years and five months, when he was succeeded by George P. Neal, the incumbent. The money order department was established July 1, 1887, and it now does a business amounting to about \$15,000 per year. The sale of stamps amounts to about \$1,900 per year. The office became a presidential one Feb. 12, 1883, and was designated as a distributing office Sept. 14, 1887. The transfer of registered mail at this office is exceeded by but few offices in the West.

The first express package over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad from Columbus Junction was sent on Monday, Feb. 21, 1870, and consisted of a money package of \$235, sent to Hon. George Robertson, of Burlington, by Wesley W. Garner, of Columbus City.

For the first two years the town grew quite rapidly, and at the March term of the Circuit Court a petition was presented asking that it should be incorporated under the general laws. The court appointed C. M. Fulton, M. Wheelock, S. W. True, W. F. Hall and William Todd, Commissioners, as provided in the chapter of the Iowa Code for the incorporation of cities and towns. On the 25th day of May, 1874, an election was held at the post-office, at which there were fifty-five votes cast for incorporation and seventeen against. The following officers were duly elected: Mayor, C. M. Fulton; Councilmen, George W. Merrill, O. E. Hobbie, Robert Foster, Theo. Crilley, A. T. Lewis; Attorney, R. H. Hanna; Recorder, W. F. Hall. At the first meeting of the Council J. R. Smith was appointed Marshal, but declining to serve, August Damen was appointed in his place.

The following named have served as Mayor since the incorporation of the town: 1874, C. M. Fulton; 1875 and 1876, F. E. Goble; 1877 and 1878, G. W. Walters; 1879, W. S. Garboe; 1880, J. M. Dotson; 1881, Frank Hedrick; 1882 and 1883, John L. Collins; 1884, H. Z. Barnes; 1885 and 1886, H. D. Riffenberg; 1887, J. R. Smith; 1888, C. M. Fulton.

The following named comprise the officers of the town for 1888; Mayor, C. M. Fulton; Trustees, W. E. Brenneman, A. Hamilton, J. L. Merrill, A. T. Lewis, O. P. Wilcox, J. J. Russell; Marshal, E. E. Bebb; Recorder, William Deford.

The first public school taught in Columbus Junction was in a small house erected for the purpose a year or two after the town was started. Miss Sarah White was the first teacher, and she was succeeded by Mr. Slater. Previous to this there was a private select school taught by Miss Kitty Truesdale in a public hall on Front street. Asa Merrill's building was used in 1874 for school purposes, A. W. Hall being the teacher. Afterward the building erected for a court-house was used for a few years and school held therein. In the fall of 1882 a commodious school building was erected on Front street at a cost of \$7,840. It was finished Jan. 1, 1883, and school was commenced therein February 1. Prof. Edwards was the first Principal in new building. The building has two halls and five recitation rooms, and accommodations for about 400 pupils. The school has been exceedingly prosperous, and for five years prior to the fall of 1888 was ably conducted by Prof. J. K. Pickett. He was succeeded by Prof. G. H. Mullen, who is likewise an able instructor.

On the 14th of March, 1881, Mrs. A. A. Barnes and Mrs. W. H. Gray were elected members of the School Board of the Independent School District of Columbus Junction. One week later they entered upon the discharge of their duties, and Mrs. Barnes served for three years. Mrs. Gray served up to the time of her death, April 4, 1882, and was succeeded by Mrs. L. G. Murdock. The ladies were zealous in the discharge of the duties of their office, and it was during the time that they served that the present school building was erected.

The religious interest of Columbus Junction is represented by the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Reformed and Evangelical Associations.

The Central Presbyterian Church was organized about 1867, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Heiser. Its house of worship, a brick structure with a seating capacity of about 400, was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$5,000. It was built during the pastoral care of Rev. Haskell, with B. F. Coe,

Daniel Brown and Abram Fulton as Elders. The membership at that time was quite small, but the church has had a constant and healthful growth, and now numbers about 100 members. Rev. J. E. Eggert has served the church about nine years as pastor, and has done a faithful work, strengthening the church in every way. A Sunday-school has been sustained continuously since the organization of the church. Its average attendance is about seventy, and from the school a large number of the additions of the church have been drawn, especially during the great revival of 1887, when thirty-seven persons were added to the church. The present Elders of the church are B. F. Coe, J. K. Pickett, Philip Rasley, W. S. Huston and E. R. Eldridge.

The Evangelical Association of Columbus Junction was organized in February, 1883. Its first meetings were held in the old school-house in the western part of town. In 1884 a church building was erected at a cost of \$3,200 with a seating capacity of 350. There is a Sunday-school in connection with the church, with an average attendance of seventy-five pupils.

The Reformed Church is an offshoot of St. Paul's Church organized in Union Township. The society meets for worship in the Presbyterian Church, and has no regular pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized Oct. 9, 1887, with eleven members. The first meetings were held in the Presbyterian Church. In the fall of 1888 a handsome church edifice was erected on the northeast corner of Oak and Second streets, at a cost of \$3,500, and with a seating capacity of 400. The present membership of the church is fifty, and it is in good healthy condition.

The various societies are represented by the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic.

In the history of Columbus City will be found a sketch of the Blue Lodge of Masons. Composite Chapter No. 91, R. A. M., was instituted June 2, 1879, under a dispensation of the Grand Chapter of Iowa, granted April 17, 1879. The brethren who organized the chapter were brothers A. R. Dewey, of Cyrus Chapter No. 13, of Washington, Acting High Priest; Daniel M. Sweeney, K.; William Endsley, Scribe; S. H. Blair, Sec.; S. B. Cook,

Treas.; W. H. Judson, C. of H.; Alex. Robinson, P. S.; N. W. Mountain, R. A. C.; A. Anderson, Master of the 3d V.; Daniel Mickey, Master of the 2d V.; J. B. Lee, Master of the 1st V.; R. D. Jones, T. The chapter worked under dispensation with the foregoing named officers until a charter was granted Oct. 26, 1881, under which the first meeting was held November 2 of that year, the officers being D. W. Overholt, H. P.; S. H. Blair, K.; O. E. Hobbie, S.; H. D. Riffenberg, Sec.; E. R. Lacey, Treas.; F. G. Coffin, C. H.; W. H. Colton, P. S.; J. H. Buser, R. A. C.; W. A. Siddall, Master of the 3d V.; William N. Endsley, Master of the 2d V.; J. K. Blair, Master of the 1st V. The first meetings of the chapter were held over J. L. Merrill's store, corner of Second and Walnut streets. Since the charter was received it has met in the Masonic Hall. The present officers, in the fall of 1888, are D. W. Overholt, H. P.; S. H. Blair, K.; E. B. Tucker, S.; J. W. Garner, Treas.; H. D. Riffenberg, Sec.; W. H. Colton, C. of H.; E. R. Lacey, P. S.; F. G. Coffin, R. A. C.; Frank Hedrick, Master of the 3d V.; William McConnell, Master of the 2d V.; Frank Idle, Master of the 1st V.; J. K. Blair, Sent. The chapter has a membership of forty-one, and its general condition is good, being prosperous financially and otherwise.

Columbus Junction Lodge No. 365, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 15, 1877, its charter bearing date Oct. 18, 1877. Its first officers were J. B. McCormick, N. G.; A. Hamilton, V. G.; A. M. Dodson, R. S.; John A. Forline, P. S.; J. W. True, Treas. The lodge held its meetings for about four years in the Masonic Hall, then rented from William Hanna five years, since which time it has been occupying its own building. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, with a present membership of fifty-five. Its building is not only paid for but it has money at interest. In the fall of 1888 its officers were R. W. Owen, N. G.; J. R. Smith, V. G.; A. E. Clark, R. S.; Daniel Reamy, P. S.; A. Hamilton, Treas.

Columbus City Encampment No. 112, of Columbus Junction, was instituted at Columbus City, May 9, 1883. Its meetings were held at Columbus City until April 29, 1885, and its first meeting was held at the Junction May 13, 1885. Its present officers

are Alex Hamilton, C. P.; William Prettiman, S. W.; Samuel Reamy, A. S.; H. B. Carr, J. W.

Liberty Lodge No. 22, K. of P., was established March 24, 1881, as a reorganization of the lodge of the same name and number which was instituted at Columbus City, Aug. 6, 1873. The first officers on its reorganization were George P. Neal, D. D. G. C.; Charles M. Fulton, P. C.; Robert Caldwell, V. C.; Frank Murdock, C. C. B.; V. B. Bean, P.; James Goble, K. of R. S.; W. F. Hall, M. of F.; E. R. Lacey, M. of E.; H. D. Riffenberg, M. at A.; Frank Hedrick, I. G.; F. N. Wilcox, O. G. In addition to the foregoing there were nine others admitted as charter members of the new lodge. At its second meeting five persons were initiated and also made charter members of the lodge. From its organization it has been prosperous, and is now a strong institution, financially and otherwise. The officers in the fall of 1888 were G. W. Boeman, D. D. G. C.; A. M. Wilson, P. C.; W. H. Colton, C. C.; Arthur Springer, V. C.; I. E. Jenkins, P.; W. F. Hall, K. of R. S.; E. R. Lacey, M. of E.; C. M. Fulton, M. of F.; Justin Lamberson, M. at A.; J. C. Mitten, I. G.; Frank Koeckeritz, O. G. The representative to the Grand Lodge was E. R. Lacey. The membership of the lodge is thirty-four.

Todd Post No. 115, G. A. R., was instituted Dec. 23, 1882, with fifteen charter members. Its first officers were J. L. Grubb, Com.; H. S. Denham, S. V. Com.; W. M. Whitlock, J. V. Com.; Charles P. Brown, Chap.; Dr. William H. Darrow, Post Surg.; George L. Van Ankin, O. of D.; William H. Prettiman, O. of G. The post has been quite prosperous, and holds its meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall on the first Wednesday evening of each month. The officers in the fall of 1888 were J. L. Grubb, P. C.; G. F. Kim, S. V. C.; J. L. Harrison, J. V. C.; T. K. Ross, Chap.; J. R. Smith, Q. M.; Dr. W. H. Darrow, Surg.; W. F. Wilson, Adj.; S. S. Snyder, O. of D.

The brass band of Columbus Junction has been in existence about ten years and has attained a high degree of excellence. The following named compose its membership: Charles Armbright, leader and cornet player; Osmond Barnes, B flat; Ed. Swords, clarinet; F. Koeckeritz, piccolo; A. C. Kelley, solo alto; I. Carr, first alto; Ed. Baldwin,

second alto; W. Oliver, first tenor; Ed. Shellabarger, second tenor; J. M. Klotz, baritone; C. E. Jenkins, E flat; John Raymond, bass drum; R. Paschal, snare drum.

The Eastern Iowa Normal School of Columbus Junction is worthy of more than a passing notice. This institution came into existence to meet a want for normal instruction long felt by Iowa educators. While several attempts had been made to establish institutions for the training of teachers, none had been able to stand long against the many difficulties to be met by young institutions of learning, and after a year or two's struggling had gone down. In some cases their death was caused by mismanagement, perhaps, but these attempts were mostly ephemeral because of untoward political, social or financial circumstances extraneous to these schools themselves. The years preceding 1870 were years full of great social and political struggles, in which the new State of Iowa was an active participant. These mighty struggles called for so much of her power that she could not do all for schools that she wanted to do, but her teachers, although aiding the commonwealth in her public measures, strove to create better educational facilities at the same time, as may be seen by the attempts to establish "Normal Instruction."

The first effort of this kind that had a lasting effect was the establishment of a Normal and Training School or Institute, at Washington, in the fall of 1870, which held a two-weeks session then, a four weeks in 1872 and eight weeks in 1873. This attempt was headed by the County Superintendent of Washington County, who organized and conducted similar Institutes in Clay, Kossuth, Louisa and other counties, prior to the end of the year 1873. Others seeing the worth of these "Summer Institutes," had similar training schools prior to 1871.

Col. Alonzo Abernethy, then the Superintendent of Public Instruction, recognizing the worth of such efforts, asked the Legislature of 1874 to make this Normal Institute a State institution, which was done at the close of their session early in April of that year. Now, every county in Iowa has its annual Normal Institute. But the prime mover in all this effort to give teachers special facilities

for special training was not satisfied to see that effort stop with this Normal Institute alone, but was determined to go a long step in advance and found something more extensive. If a Normal Institute of two to four weeks per year is a great good, a Normal School of ten or more months per year will be still better, was his thought, and a place was soon found where a trial might be made. A few years prior to 1874 Grand View Seminary had been chartered, its charter providing that it might be raised to an institution of college grade within five years from 1869. In 1874 Prof. E. R. Eldridge was appointed Principal of the institution. Having investigated the liberal provisions of the charter, Mr. Eldridge saw at once that his long cherished hope for a Normal School in Iowa might now be realized, and proposed to the board of incorporation that if they would make of it a Normal School he would accept the Presidency thereof. To this proposition they gave hearty sanction, and created the Eastern Iowa Normal School, which opened its first session Sept. 4, 1874, with the following faculty: Edwin R. Eldridge, Pres.; James A. Kennedy, B. A., Vice Pres.; W. Frank Davis, B. S., Sec.; John A. Thompson, Principal of the commercial department.

At the end of two months arrangements were made by which the public schools of Grand View were made "model schools" for the Normal, and were taught by the Seniors and Juniors for the drill of teaching, being carefully supervised by the President, they working according to instructions given in the classes in pedagogy. By the above arrangement the former teachers of the public schools, Joseph Syphrit and Miss Nettie Hutchinson, became adjunct teachers in the faculty, thus increasing its numbers to keep pace with the demands. The enrollment for the year in the Normal department was 113, and in the model school 103. At the end of the year Prof. Kennedy resigned to become a candidate for the County Superintendency of Louisa County, to which office he was elected. Prof. Davis was made Vice President, and still continued to act as Secretary.

A sad misfortune came to the school during vacation, in the sudden death of Prof. Thompson, one of Nature's most gifted sons, an artist of merit

far beyond his years. He was beloved by all and universally mourned.

The first faculty was composed of men young, enthusiastic and resolute. A. H. Shotwell succeeded to Prof. Thompson's place, and P. Ritner to a part of Prof. Kennedy's work. At the time the school was located at Grand View there was a prospect for a railroad being built there, the nearest station then being Lettsville, nearly six miles distant. The lack of a railroad was keenly felt, but still there was a prospect, and the disadvantages were borne from year to year until the will-o'-the-wisp entirely vanished in 1881.

A professorship in each of two colleges was tendered President Eldridge, and he was elected City Superintendent of an excellent school, the last of which he concluded to accept, until the good people of Columbus Junction authorized N. M. Letts to interview him relative to removing the school to Columbus Junction. A beautiful brick structure, not then finished, was tendered the school for its future home, with a guarantee that it should be entirely completed at once.

The school was rechartered, and the Board of Trustees selected under this charter received a warranty deed for a beautiful plat of ground and the fine structure thereon, worth after completion fully \$25,000, and furnished, about \$30,000. This proved to be a grand move for the Eastern Iowa Normal School, as its subsequent prosperity demonstrated. The removal was demanded because of the difficulty of access to its former location. At Grand View it had warm friends who saw the necessity for the removal and justified it. Prof. Eldridge remained as President of the school until the fall of 1888, when he resigned to become President of the State Normal School of Alabama.

Columbus Junction has two good banks, the Louisa County National Bank and the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank.

The Louisa County National Bank, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, the only National Bank in the county, was organized July 10, 1872, with a capital of \$50,000, and began business on the 15th of August following. The first Board of Directors was composed of the following-named gentlemen: N. M. Letts, S. W. True, Andrew Gamble, George W.

Merrill, Cyril Carpenter, J. W. Garner, James Colton, H. C. Wortham and S. C. Curtis. The first officers were: Andrew Gamble, President; S. W. True, Vice President, and John N. True, Cashier. Mr. Gamble served as President until the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1876, and was succeeded by S. C. Curtis, on the 15th of April of that year. J. N. True soon resigned his position, and Dr. W. A. Colton was elected Cashier, Jan. 14, 1878, and has held that position continually since, covering a period of more than ten years. George W. Merrill was chosen President Jan. 14, 1879, and served one year. J. W. Garner was elected Vice President Jan. 14, 1878, and was chosen President Jan. 13, 1880, succeeding Mr. Merrill, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election up to this date, 1888. On the 13th of January, 1880, Judge W. G. Allen, of Wapello, was elected Vice President, and has since held that position. E. R. Lacey, who entered the bank in April, 1874, as janitor and assistant book-keeper, was promoted to his present position, that of assistant cashier, Jan. 13, 1880, and is still serving in that capacity.

The bank was first opened in a room under the Murdock House, now occupied by Mr. Ayers as a jewelry store, where the business was carried on until the bank managers erected the present commodious and tasty brick building, at the northwest corner of Main and Oak streets, which was completed in the fall of 1875, at a cost of \$5,000. The lower story has since been occupied by the bank, the upper story being used for offices. The history of this bank shows an uninterrupted career of prosperity, especially for the past decade. At this writing, July 18, 1888, its business showing is as follows: capital stock, \$50,000; surplus, \$10,000; undivided earnings, \$12,000; total, \$72,000; total dividends to July 12, 1888, \$67,500.

The present officers are J. W. Garner, President; Dr. W. A. Colton, Cashier; E. R. Lacey, Assistant Cashier. The Board of Directors is composed of J. W. Garner, W. G. Allen, F. G. Coffin, M. McLean, Wilson Dougherty, L. M. Samson, J. R. Smith, J. H. Johnson and W. L. Curtis. The interior of the bank has recently been remodeled, and an elegantly designed black-walnut counter substi-

tuted for the old one. The Louisa County National Bank can now boast of having one of the most elegant and tasty offices in the State, while its able management has placed it among the leading financial institutions of Iowa.

The Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, was incorporated March 3, 1888, under the State law of Iowa, with a capital of \$50,000, and business was begun on that date. William W. Eckman was elected President; Marion Carter, Cashier, and Walter P. Paugh, Assistant Cashier. The following-named gentlemen compose the Board of Directors: F. A. Duncan, Reuben Stopp, William H. H. Spafford, Frank Wilcox, William Lieberknecht, Thomas J. Maxwell, William W. Eckman, R. S. Johnson, Richard Cotter, E. B. Tucker, J. T. Kinmouth, J. B. Johnston, C. F. Butler and E. L. Bemis. The well-known personal responsibility and high standing of the gentlemen named above is sufficient guaranty of the stability and popularity of this growing institution. While comparatively new, this bank has secured a fair share of the business in its line, and is in a prosperous condition. It is located on Walnut street, in Spafford's new brick building, next east of the Hotel Hedrick.

The manufacturing interests of Columbus Junction have never been developed to any great extent. Cook's Brick and Tile Works is the most important. It is situated near the southern line of the city, and was established in June, 1880, being the first enterprise of that kind in Louisa County: Mr. Cook got out the first kiln of ware about the middle of August, and during that year turned out about 40,000 tile of all sizes. A popular prejudice existed in the minds of the people that the clay was not of the right texture, and the outlook was not encouraging. At that time there was no one here who understood laying tile, and Mr. Cook had to send for an expert, who laid the tile and instructed others. The tile proved so good that the business increased rapidly. The first three seasons Mr. Cook used horse power, and then put in a 16-horse power engine and 14-horse power boiler. He subsequently put in a new boiler of 30-horse power. At the beginning he used a second-class machine, and could only make 3,000 three-inch

tile a day. He put in a new machine in the fall of 1883, and with that machine he turned out 4,000. Later improvements and better knowledge of preparing the clay, have given the works a capacity of turning out 10,000 a day of three-inch tile. The factory had worked up to 9,000 in 1886 and 1887, and in 1888 ran the number up to 10,000, giving employment to an average of seven men.

Mr. Cook has twenty acres of land, and clay enough for fifty years. The formation of the soil is as follows: The first fifteen inches there is a thin soil, which, used with other clay, makes good brick. The next run of seven feet is of tile clay, then a strata of fine brick clay four feet thick; then tile clay, the best of any, to a depth of fourteen feet, after which the clay becomes intermixed with fine pebbles that increase in size as the depth increases. The tile from this yard has taken first premium at all local fairs, and was awarded first honors at the State Fair of 1884, out of nineteen factories represented.

When Mr. Cook began his present business he had less than \$100 cash capital, and his investment capital was less than \$350. His land contract for the lots on which he started proved only a snare, the property being mortgaged, and he was obliged to pay twice for it before getting the title. He has since built up an extensive and important manufacturing enterprise, and now has it on a solid basis. In addition to the manufacture of tile and brick, Mr. Cook has recently invented an ornamental flower bed and walk border, which is very tasty and easily laid. It is burned from the same clay as the brick, and can be adjusted to any form required. He also is the inventor of a ditcher, with which he can cut trenches, and with which he digs narrow and deep ditches for tile laying, at much less expense than can be done by hand. The machine can be worked with two horses, but is designed for four. As already stated, the factory has grown to be one of the important industries of Louisa County, and the energetic and business-like proprietor is entitled to much credit for his success.

The Marsden Horse Company, of Columbus Junction, Louisa Co., Iowa, was organized in the fall of 1885, by W. P. & W. J. Marsden, who conducted the business under the firm name of W.

P. & W. J. Marsden until Jan. 1, 1886, when they adopted the name of the Marsden Horse Company. On the 1st of January, 1888, John L. Merrill purchased a third interest in the business and became an equal partner. This company do a general business as dealers in Percheron and French coach horses, and always have several fine specimens on hand at their barns at the west end of Walnut street. The business is conducted under the management of W. J. Marsden, an experienced horseman.

The introduction of these fine stock horses is having the effect of improving in a marked degree the later growth of horses. Columbus Junction has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best horse markets in Iowa, for the reason that the farmers of the surrounding country have spared no expense in breeding from the best horses they could find. With the great advantages offered by the use of the fine stock of the Marsden Horse Company, a new impetus has been given to this important branch of business, until this locality has attracted the favorable notice of dealers in and breeders of fine horses in all parts of the country.

Eckman & Baldwin, (William W. Eckman and F. M. Baldwin) successors to Wilcox & Son, are dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, lime, hair, cement and general building material, also in coal and fence posts. The firm bought out Wilcox & Son in May, 1884, and has carried on the business continually since. They have the exclusive trade at this point in their line, except as to fuel, and are doing an annual business of \$35,000 or over. The proprietors are experienced lumber dealers, having carried on a similar business in Illinois several years prior to coming to Columbus Junction. They keep the best of stock, and are prompt, fair and courteous in all their transactions.

S. W. Alfred & Co. are breeders of imported Percheron, Clydesdale and English coach horses, having their headquarters at Columbus Junction, Iowa. This company established their business in that city in the spring of 1886, and now have four excellent thoroughbred stallions in service. The massive and beautiful coal-black Percheron horse "Figaro" is four years old, weighs 2,000 pounds, and is known on the American Stud Book as No. 5,961,

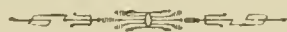
while his French number under which he was imported is 7,708. He is a marvel of beauty and strength, promises to weigh over 2,500 pounds, and his cost was \$2,000. The second Percheron is a finely modeled gray horse, six years old, weighing 1,750 pounds. His American number is 5,085 and the French 2,980. The Clyde horse "Wellington," numbered 134, is six years old and weighs 1,850 pounds. He is a dark chestnut, and is a horse of fine carriage and good points. The English coach horse, "Young England's Glory," is a dark bay or light brown, five years old, and weighs 1,600 pounds. He is of the kind known as good all around horses, good for either road or draught. The introduction of such animals as these into a county will soon help to improve the grade of horses in a marked degree.

George I. Church, proprietor of Church's Tonsorial Parlors, Columbus Junction, has the oldest established barber shop in the county. He began business in Columbus Junction in the fall of 1875, and has carried it on continuously since. He has conveniently arranged bath-rooms in the basement of his building, in which a good business is done. The building was constructed by Mr. Church for the purpose for which it is used, and it is well lighted and ventilated. He employs two good barbers, with himself making a force of three, so that his customers are promptly and well served. Columbus Junction is the only town in the State where the people go to Church to get shaved, and always with satisfaction.

John R. Gardner, proprietor of a restaurant, bakery, ice-cream parlor and depot lunch counter, Columbus Junction, began business at the depot as keeper of the lunch counter in January, 1837, and has carried it on continuously since, covering a period of sixteen years. In March, 1885, he bought out Mrs. Young's bakery and restaurant, which he carried on successfully until the great fire of April 18, 1887, destroyed his establishment, by which he sustained a loss of over \$900 above insurance. During the following summer, while rebuilding, he had stored his soda-fountain, his books, and lot of fixtures, including table wear, in the upper rooms of the railway depot, where they were totally destroyed on the burning of the depot in August of that year.

Having no insurance on the goods, they proved a total loss; the destruction of the books also involved the loss of many accounts. In the month of October, 1887, Mr. Gardner erected his present fine brick building on the site of the old one, at a cost of \$2,200, the upper story being yet unfinished. The building which he now occupies as a restaurant, bakery and ice-cream parlor, is twenty feet front by ninety feet deep, the front sixty feet being two stories high, while the remainder of the building, which is used as a bakery, is but one story high, and is fireproof. Mr. Gardner is doing a good business in all departments of the establishment, and well deserves a liberal patronage.

Gottfreid Kern, a harness-maker of Columbus Junction, established business at that place in 1876, which he has carried on continuously since. He carries a complete stock of harness, whips, robes, blankets, collars and harness findings, and does all kinds of repairing in his line promptly and in the best manner. His stock is the largest and most complete in the county, and his obliging manner and honesty of purpose have won for him the entire confidence of his patrons.



LAFAYETTE AND HILLSBORO.

LAFAYETTE was laid out by Jacob Schmeltzer, Elizabeth Wheelock, William Edwards, James M. Edwards and Augustus Dubril, May 4, 1856, on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 19, township 75, range 4 west. The town lies immediately south of and adjoining the town of Hillsboro, platted by William Todd, and appears to have been platted one year earlier than Hillsboro, though Mr. Todd's recollections place Hillsboro first. According to Mr. Todd he made the first settlement on the land on which he afterward located the town of Hillsboro, the next year after the land sale in Burlington, entering three forties, where he now lives, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 19, township 75, range 4 west, and a fractional forty east of it. At that time there was no one residing in the present limits of Columbus Junction. He platted a village to which he gave the name of

Hillsboro, on the south bank of the Iowa River, on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 19. The survey was made by John Gilliland, May 26, 1857. It was intended to make this a landing point for boats on the Iowa River. In high water steamers used to run up to this point and above. There were two keel boats built here in an early day, one by a Mr. Luckitt, and one by Mr. Wheelock, of Fredonia. Mr. Todd was the first regular licensed ferryman, and built and ran six different ferryboats at this town. He continued in the business until the building of the present wagon road bridge. As the country was settling up quite rapidly he had at times a lively business, and had several narrow escapes from disaster by ice floes. Several business places were started on the plat, Dr. Dill being the first practicing physician. Mr. Wheelock kept store here for awhile. The place only flourished for a few years and then began to decline. The buildings were gradually removed to various places, until nothing scarcely remained of the old town.

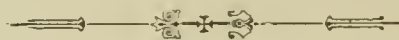
CLIFTON.

What is now known as old Clifton was platted Sept. 15, 1858, by Green and Stone, of Muscatine, and was situated on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 75 north, of range 5 west. It was surveyed by C. E. Kennedy. The town was quite prosperous for some years, and at one time had a population of about 200. A post-office was established soon after the village was laid out, with George Haywood as Postmaster, who served until 1861, when he was succeeded by John Collins, who remained in office until 1866. He was succeeded in turn by George W. Merrill, C. F. Butler, John Gamble and Clinton Dill.

On the completion of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and the building up of the town of Columbus Junction, old Clifton began to decline, its business men moved away, and in time the station was removed by the railroad, and in 1877 its post-office was also discontinued, being merged into the post-office at Columbus Junction.

When the station at old Clifton was discontinued a petition was presented to the officers of the Chi-

cago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for the location of a station some miles farther west. What is now called the village of Clifton, located near the Washington County line, was laid out by Miss Maggie Colton, and has now a population of about 100, and is a shipping point of considerable importance. There are two general stores doing a good business, also a lumber-yard, blacksmith-shop and carpenter-shop. A creamery was established here in 1881, with a capacity of 2,000 pounds of butter per day. A Methodist Episcopal Church affords religious instruction to the people of this place and vicinity.



Wapello Township.

THIS is an irregular township, lying along the Iowa River, comprising part of township 73 north, range 2 west, township 73, range 3 west, township 74, range 3 west, and township 74, range 4 west. The township was named in honor of the Indian chief Wapello. It was one of the first settled in the county, and centrally located within its boundaries is Wapello, the county seat of Louisa County.

Old Wapello was located on a tract of land adjoining the present site of the city of Wapello on the south. It was laid out by John S. David, in 1838. A court-house was built of cottonwood poles, and the first court was held therein by Hon. David Irwin, Judge of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Wisconsin, on the 20th day of April, 1837.

In 1839 the present city of Wapello was laid out by William Milligan, Israel Clark and Wright Williams acting as a Board of Commissioners for Louisa County, appointed by the Territorial Legislature to select a place for the seat of justice for the said county. The original town site was platted on the southeast quarter of section 27, township 74, range 3 west, on the west bank of the Iowa River. It was surveyed by John Gilliland.

The first business house in Wapello was erected by George S. McCleary, who put in a stock of general merchandise. Mr. McCleary afterward became somewhat noted, and was for some years State Treasurer of Iowa.

J. W. and E. B. Isett came soon after Mr. McCleary, opened up a stock of general merchandise, purchased grain and packed pork for some years. They are both now dead.

The first blacksmith to locate in Wapello was Henry Weaver, who remained some twelve or fifteen years, then went to Kentucky and later to Missouri, where he died in 1887.

William Milligan was licensed to keep a ferry at Wapello in 1837, and was probably the first to engage in that business.

The first dwelling-house on the town site was erected in 1835, by William Milligan.

The first tavern was kept by John Drake in 1837, and was known as the Drake House. It was situated in what is now England's Addition to Wapello, on the east side of Second street, and nearly west of the old gristmill.

John Bivens, who was the first County Treasurer, built and kept a tavern near the river on the north side of Mechanic street in 1838. He sold the same to Jacob Mintun the following year, and the latter gentleman continued to keep public house there for many years. It was in the dining-room of that house that Rev. Joseph Kirkland organized the first religious society in Wapello.

The first religious services held in Wapello were in the summer of 1839. The services were held in John Drake's barn, by the Baptists.

The first church building was that of the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first tailor shop here was opened in 1838 by J. W. Watson.

William Milligan and William Clark were the first Justices of the Peace.

The first wagon-shop was started by John Allison at an early day.

On the 8th day of January, 1856, a petition was presented to the County Court, praying said court to authorize the legal voters of the town of Wapello, and England's Addition thereto, to hold an election for the purpose of ascertaining whether the voters were in favor of incorporation. An election was ordered held by the court in the town of Wapello, on the 19th day of January, 1856, to take the sense of the voters of said town, and England's Addition thereto, on the question of incorpo-

ration. At that election there were forty-six votes cast for incorporation and one against. The first election for town officers was held March 8, 1856, when John Corson was elected Mayor, and Lewis Kinsey, Recorder. James Semple was elected Marshal, and Hiram T. Cleaver, D. C. Jackson, Leonard Robinson, L. P. Wells, Thomas Stoddard, Councilmen. Wapello is said to be the smallest incorporated city in the United States. The following named comprise the officers of the city in the fall of 1888: A. W. Jarvis, Mayor; A. Nearhout, Marshal; L. C. Wannell, Recorder; G. R. Keller, Treasurer; C. J. Ives, Assessor; H. B. Davison, F. G. Anderson, George Erbes, H. A. Plitt, L. P. Wells, J. L. Sweney, Councilmen.

The city of Wapello has been of slow growth, but is substantially built and has quite a number of good business houses, as well as private dwelling-houses. In 1887 A. D. Hurley and H. A. Plitt, in connection with the Masonic fraternity, erected a fine two-story brick building on the corner of Second and Van Buren streets, at a cost of \$8,000. N. E. Stevens also, in the fall of 1888, erected a fine brick building two stories in height.

As already stated, Wapello is located on the west bank of the Iowa River in a beautiful valley. Across the river is a splendid bridge, which is of great convenience to the citizens of the county living upon the east side. The bridge was first built in 1873, at a cost of \$13,325. It is a wooden structure and consisted of five spans. In 1884 the span on the west end of the bridge was taken down and an iron span erected 205 feet in length. In 1885 the span at the east end of the bridge was taken down and an iron one substituted, and a sixth span of iron was added, making the bridge consist of six spans, three of which are iron and three wood. The two iron spans at each end are 150 feet each in length, and cost \$6,600. The wooden spans are 150 feet each in length, and the iron one at the west end 205 feet in length, which makes the total length of the bridge 905 feet.

The first mill for sawing logs was built by Daniel Sterrett in 1842.

The first gristmill was built in 1849 by James Sample & Co., later was sold to the Wapello Mill Company, and continued under the management of

Samuel Townsend. It is now owned by George A. Thomas.

A woolen-mill was erected here many years ago by Henry Bothee, who sold it to Johannah & Winter, who carried on the business for several years, having a fine trade. The mill finally passed into the hands of Chris Winters, and was closed down in the fall of 1887. In the spring of 1888 the machinery was sold, and is now used by the Wapello Creamery Company.

The post-office at Wapello was established in the winter of 1838-39, and John Bevins, the first hotel-keeper in the town, was Postmaster. Bevins' "tavern" was situated on the north side of Mechanic street, near the river. He sold his place to Jacob Minton a year later, and Mr. Minton succeeded to the post-office. In the fall of 1844 George W. McCleary, a pioneer merchant who was afterward Secretary of State and Member of Congress, succeeded to the office; following him was L. P. Wells, who was then publishing the *Wapello Intelligencer*; William Keach, the first Republican Postmaster, succeeded Mr. Wells in 1861, but on his enlistment in the late war he left the office in the care of his deputy, Mr. Wells. On the 23d of August, 1862, George F. Thomas became Postmaster by appointment of President Lincoln, and served until Aug. 8, 1885, when, the Republican party having gone out of power, he was obliged to step down and out, after a service of almost twenty-three years. M. L. Jamison succeeded Mr. Thomas, and served until January, 1887, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, J. M. Herrick. The office has four mails daily, two each way, north and south. Miss Blanche Wells is Deputy Postmistress. The money order department was established Sept. 1, 1867.

The educational advantages of any community indicate the intelligence, enterprise and moral standing of the people, considering of course the age and wealth of the town or settlement. Judging by this rule, the citizens of Wapello have reason for a just pride in their elegant and conveniently arranged school building, their corps of able teachers, and the earnest and faithful efforts of those who have served and are serving as their Board of Education.

The school building, which is a large and ele-

gantily designed structure, is built of brick, and is two stories in height, containing eight rooms used for school purposes, with a capacity to accommodate at least 400 scholars. Six teachers are employed, a gentleman as Principal and five lady assistants. The school is divided into six departments, and has a total of 280 scholars enrolled, with an average attendance of 220. The present teachers are: Josiah Cline, Principal; Miss H. Luella Betts, second grammar; Miss Amy Bell, first grammar; Miss Lillie Sweney, intermediate; Miss Lizzie G. Hurley, second primary, and Miss Joanna Doenne, first primary, under whose management the school is doing excellent work. The early history of the Wapello schools dates back to the summer of 1840, when John Gilliland, the County Surveyor, opened a private school in his log dwelling, situated on Main, near Mechanic street, on the site of the residence of the late Mrs. Clements. Miss Gilliland, Miss Milligan and Lewis Kinsey were the early teachers. The first school-house in the village was built in 1844, and was situated on Main street, south of Van Buren, it being used for school purposes until 1853, when a brick structure was completed, which served until the present building was finished in the fall of 1878, at a cost of \$12,000. School was opened in the new building in January, 1879.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Wapello was organized in 1839, by Rev. Joseph Kirkpatrick, a missionary sent out by the Methodist Episcopal Conference. Mr. Kirkpatrick is spoken of as a grand old pioneer preacher. He was succeeded by Rev. John Hayden, who is said to be still living, at the age of eighty years, and is a resident of Wapello County. The first services were held in the dining-room of the Drake House, and later in the old courthouse. The first church building was of brick, and was erected about 1852. It was finally torn down, and the present church edifice erected in 1877, at a cost of about \$3,500. It is situated on the southeast corner of Main and Jackson streets, and has a seating capacity of about 400. The church is in good condition, and in 1888 had for its pastor Rev. F. Ashpole. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of about 125.

The First Presbyterian Church of Wapello was

organized May 22, 1857, with thirteen members. W. C. Wilson and W. P. Smith were the first Elders. Rev. Dinsmore preached the first sermon for this church. For some time the church had no regular pastor. Rev. O. H. Miller was the first regular pastor, Rev. M. M. Cooper is the present pastor, with Elijah Bird and John L. Sweney as Elders.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church of Wapello has a membership of about 100. Its house of worship was erected in 1871, and is a neat frame structure, with a seating capacity of 400. Its present pastor is Rev. Mr. Wilhelm.

Wapello Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of Wapello, Iowa, was instituted early in 1844, under dispensation by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, which then comprised only four lodges, which four had been established under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and constituted the basis of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, but recently organized, Wapello Lodge was the first instituted under the authority of that body, and the first to which a charter was granted, it being granted at the second session of the Grand Lodge, and bears the date Jan. 8, 1845. It was signed by G. M. Oliver Cook and G. S. T. S. Parvin, the latter still being Grand Secretary. The first officers of Wapello Lodge were George W. McCleary, W. M.; Robert Burchill, S. W.; Lewis Kinsey, J. W.; A. G. Siverly, Treas.; J. C. McCleary, Sec'y; David Hurley, S. D.; J. Millard, J. D.; and J. W. Watson, T. The charter was procured at the January session in 1845, by J. W. Watson, who made the trip on foot to Iowa City and back for that purpose. In addition to the officers named should be mentioned the following-named brothers who were charter members: Dr. John Bell, Joshua Marshall, J. F. Nye, J. M. Baker, Z. C. Inghram, W. Little and R. Story. At the first election under the charter the following-named brothers were chosen for officers: George W. McCleary, W. M.; Lewis Kinsey, S. W.; J. W. Inghram, J. W.; John Bird, Treas.; C. M. McDaniel, Sec'y; David Hurley, S. D.; G. W. Riggins, J. D.; and J. W. Watson, T.

The oldest official book belonging to the lodge known to exist is the Treasurer's book, now in possession of F. M. Ong, who has been Treasurer of the lodge for the past fifteen years. The book bears

the date of April, 1847, and shows that W. M. Clarke was Treasurer the previous year, and was succeeded that year by L. L. B. Miller, and that John Bird was Secretary at that time. The record book now in use opens at the regular communication of Dec. 23, 1849, Dr. John Bell serving as W. M.; Jacob Pilger, S. W.; S. G. Jones, J. W.; George W. McCleary, Treas.; and C. F. Morris, Sec'y. The lodge first convened in a little frame building on the west side of Second street, between Van Buren and Mechanic street. Later their meetings were held in the upper story of the post-office building, now the G. A. R. Post room. The lodge owned a half-interest in the building, and they continued to occupy that hall until May 14, 1878, when, having sold their interest in the building, they leased quarters in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The lodge having purchased one-half of lot No. 1, block No. 12, of the original plat of Wapello, which faced Second street, determined to build a home of their own. The building was designed by John Hale, who was one of the active ones in promoting the enterprise, and construction was begun in the summer of 1887, the building being completed and occupied in December following. The "Masonic Building," as it is called, was built of brick, is two stories high with basement, and is twenty-five feet front by sixty-eight feet deep. The lower story, which is thirteen feet high in the clear, is occupied as a dry-goods and grocery store; the upper story, which is the same height as the lower, is all used for lodge purposes, and comprises a commodious and tasteful hall, two anterooms, reception and other necessary rooms. The lot originally cost \$600, and the building \$3,125. By its erection the lodge encouraged the building of the substantial brick structures adjacent, which extend to the corner of Second and Van Buren streets, making, together with the Masonic building, a valuable and important addition to the business center of the town.

The present officers of the lodge are D. W. S. Grimes, W. M.; D. Kirkpatrick, S. W.; H. A. Plitt, J. W.; L. P. Wells, S. D.; W. R. Colip, J. D.; F. M. Ong, Treas.; C. P. Lacey, Sec'y; A. D. Whitecomb, T.; H. Bothe, S. S.; and R. E. Archibald, J. S. The present membership numbers forty-one, new members are being received, and the lodge

is in a prosperous and thriving condition. As an item of additional interest, the names and date of service of persons who have held the office of W. M. of Wapello Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of Iowa, is given: George W. McCleary, 1844, U. D., 1845 and 1847, he also serving as Grand Master of Iowa Grand Lodge; Z. C. Inghram, 1846; John Bird, 1848, 1850, 1853 and 1862; Dr. John Bell, Jr., 1849 and 1851; A. J. Winter, 1852; Lewis Kinsey, 1854 and 1856; C. F. Morris, 1855; Elias Keach, 1857; M. P. Van Loon, 1858; John Hale, 1859, 1860 and 1871; Dr. T. G. Taylor, 1861; L. P. Wells, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1870, 1876 to 1880, inclusive, 1883 to 1885; J. M. Edwards, 1864 and 1866; Dr. J. F. Grimes, 1868 and 1869; J. S. Hurley, 1872; John Jenkins, 1873; T. L. Garrett, 1874; L. C. Wonnell, 1875; L. A. Riley, 1881 and 1882; and Dr. W. S. Grimes, 1886, 1887 and 1888.

Louisa Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., of Wapello, Iowa, was instituted Sept. 19, 1848, and is now in its fortieth year. The following-named brothers were the charter members: Hon. George W. McCleary (who was the first Noble Grand), Henry Christy, Lewis Kinsey, Micajah Reeve and Joseph L. Durbin. The first to be initiated into the lodge was Samuel Townsend, after whom were the following-named members in the order written: John Bird, Amos Farris, John Minton, Harris Howey, William H. R. Thomas, George Grasham, D. F. Markley, C. F. Morris and William Egans. Meetings were first held in a building owned by Jacob Pilger, which was situated on Water street, corner of Merchant. In 1851 the lodge removed to a building which stood on the site of Mr. Garrett's new building on Second street, and several years later they moved to a new hall on the site of the present Odd Fellows' building, which they subsequently purchased. A fire occurred on the 13th of August, 1873, by which the hall and contents were destroyed, and a new building was erected on the same site by the lodge at a cost of \$3,500, which they still own and occupy. A new charter was issued by the Grand Lodge Oct. 23, 1873, in lieu of that which was destroyed by the fire, and the hall was dedicated on the 4th of June, 1874.

The Odd Fellows' building is a brick structure of two stories in height, and is thirty feet front by sixty

feet deep. The lower story is leased for mercantile business, while the entire upper floor is used for lodge purposes. The hall is neatly and comfortably furnished, and serves for both the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment. At the time of the fire the lodge had only \$900 insurance on building and contents, and lost heavily. When they had completed the new building they were \$1,800 in debt, all of which has since been paid off, and the lodge is now out of debt and in a healthy and prosperous condition, with money on hand. The present membership is thirty-five, and the present officers are: M. W. McKay, N. G.; O. P. Myers, V. G.; L. P. Wells, Secretary, and George R. Keller, Treasurer.

Wapello Encampment No. 12, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 7, 1854. The following named constitute the charter members and the first officer: A. M. Taylor, C. P.; John Mann, H. P.; B. H. Drusa, S. W.; Henry Christy, J. W.; J. M. Herrick, Treas.; T. G. Taylor, Sec., and Lewis Kinsey. The encampment was short-lived for some reason, as the records show that the last meeting held was on the 21st of February, 1860, when the charter was surrendered. A reorganization took place in December, 1875, and the charter was reissued under the old number. The officers then were James Semple, C. P.; George S. Nichols, H. P.; Henry Bothe, S. W.; John Hale, J. W.; John M. Herrick, Scribe; H. S. Herrick, Treas., and with H. B. Karr these constituted the entire membership at that time. The present membership numbers eighteen, and the present officers are: August Lawrence, C. P.; James Semple, H. P.; Jesse Graham, S. W.; Henry A. Plitt, J. W.; N. W. McKay, Scribe; W. S. Grimes, M. D., Treas., and Henry Bothe, I. S. Meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, and the lodge is in a thriving condition.

Harmony Lodge No. 29, Legion of Honor, Wapello, was instituted May 6, 1882, under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. W. S. Grimes was chosen President; Milo J. Smith, Vice President; H. R. Christie, Recording Secretary, and George E. Black, Financial Secretary. The business and object of this order are to promote fraternity, and to afford financial aid and benefit to the widows, orphans, heirs or devisees of deceased members of the order. The present membership is

twenty-three, and the present officers are as follows: W. C. Williamson, President; W. S. Grimes, Vice President; G. R. Keller, Recording Secretary; C. J. Ives, Financial Secretary, and L. A. Kelly, Treasurer.

A. M. Taylor Post No. 153, G. A. R., of Wapello, was instituted March 28, 1883, with the following-named comrades as charter members: William G. Allen, B. F. Wright, S. F. Small, G. M. Bell, George W. Hayden, T. S. Bell, G. S. Nellis, N. W. McKay, W. C. Saunders, J. B. Jarvis, A. H. Havenhill, H. D. Keller, W. R. Colip, Henry Wanzer, Henry Hunt, F. M. Ong, F. S. Butler, E. P. Davis, S. W. Tompkins and H. Polite Carson. The post met in the Odd Fellows' Hall from the date of its organization until November, 1885, when they leased the hall over the post-office for three years. In the spring of 1888 they purchased the property, which is a two-story brick structure situated on the southwest corner of Second and Mechanic streets, and which is valued at \$1,200. The post has the property all paid for with the exception of \$400. The lower story is leased to the Government for a post-office.

The first officers of the post were William G. Allen, P. Commander; B. F. Wright, S. V. C.; S. F. Small, J. V. C.; N. W. McKay, O. D.; G. W. Hayden, Q. M.; T. S. Bell, Surgeon; George S. Nellis, Chaplain; W. C. Saunders, O. G.; George M. Bell, Adjt.; J. B. Jarvis, Sergt. Major; and A. H. Havenhill, Q. M. S.

After a prosperous career of five years or more, during which time much good has been done, and fraternal feeling cultivated among old comrades who are now rapidly passing to the shady side of life, the post has won a permanent place among the cherished institutions of the county, and is working harmoniously. The venerable comrade, William G. Allen, who was chosen first Post Commander, has been re-elected to that position at each successive election. The total membership at this writing is sixty-five, and the present list of officers (1888) is as follows: William G. Allen, Post Commander; N. W. McKay, S. V. C.; J. W. Walker, J. V. C.; H. M. Davis, Adjt.; W. R. Colip, Quartermaster; James H. Hicklin, Surgeon; Frederick Ashpole, Chaplain; B. F. Wright, Officer of the Day; Joseph

Shipman, O. G.; J. J. Ambler, Sergeant Major, and Henry Hunt, Q. M. S.

Frank Davison Camp No. 134, Sons of Veterans, Division of Iowa, was organized March 3, 1888. This society is an adjunct of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was instituted for the purpose of keeping green the memory of the fathers of its members, to aid the G. A. R. in the protection of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and to inculcate patriotic sentiment. Its constitution provides that it shall not be partisan in politics. The charter members of this camp are: A. W. Jarvis, J. W. Crutchfield, V. Hyde, Ed Hicklin, W. A. Colip, W. E. Fielman, Abe Hunsucker, Charles Shipman, Frank Archibald, Ira Lesnet, John Davis, Perry Axtell, Lete Axtell and Harry Allen. Its officers are: A. W. Jarvis, Captain; J. W. Crutchfield, 1st Lieut.; Abe Hunsucker, 2d Lieut.; A. W. Colip, 1st Sergt.; V. Hyde, Sergt. of G.; W. E. Fielman, Q. M. S.; Ed Hicklin, Chap.; Charles Shipman, Corp. of the G.; John Davis, Camp G.; Lete Axtell, Picket G.; L. Archibald, Color Sergt.; and T. M. Howey, Principal Musician. The camp has a membership of eighteen, and meets at the G. A. R. Post room on the first and third Saturday of each month.

The Woman's Relief Corps No. 95, of Wapello, an auxiliary to the G. A. R., was organized Jan. 19, 1887, the charter members being: Mesdames E. A. Miller, L. C. Riley, E. Garrett, Emma Mincher, E. A. Small, F. E. Shipman, Lena Davis, Lydia Lacey, A. C. Bell, Louisa Linderman, M. J. Farver, Clara Hale, E. J. Ong, Mercy Smith, Laura Tompkins, Mary Colip, Matilda Allen, O. J. Ambler, and the Misses Jessie Ambler, Lizzie Tompkins, Lilly Ong and Maggie E. Colip.

The Western Rifle Association, which comprises nine clubs, representing the States of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas, has its present headquarters at the city of Wapello, Iowa. E. W. Tatlock, of the latter-named city, is President, and W. H. Shenowith, of Chicago, is Secretary and Treasurer. The first tournament was held at Milwaukee, Wis., May 25, 1881, and the last two at Wapello, Iowa. A tournament is held each year, and that for 1888 is to take place at Ft. Luelling, Minn. President Tatlock has been asso-

ciated with the institution since 1884, and has served two years as Secretary and Treasurer, prior to his election as President. The Wapello Rifle Club has twice in succession won the championship long range badge, and J. J. Ambler, one of its members, at the last tournament won the Minneapolis *Tribune* badge, valued at \$100.

Wapello Lodge No. 212, A. O. U. W., of Iowa, was instituted Feb. 3, 1880, with twenty-two charter members. Its meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and it has a membership of twenty-two persons.

Louisa Tent No. 8, K. O. T. M., of Wapello, was organized in July, 1887, with twenty-one charter members. Its meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall. The object of the society is that of insurance. In 1888 its officers were G. W. Thomas, Com.; J. T. Scroggs, Recorder; C. J. Ives, Finance Keeper.

The V. A. S. Fraternity and Collegium No. 40, of Wapello, was organized in 1880. Its object is that of mutual life insurance. The officers for 1888 were Milo J. Smith, Rector; H. L. Smith, Vice-Rector; C. J. Ives, Scribe; L. P. Wells, Treasurer. Its membership at present is ten.

The Good Templar Lodge of Wapello was instituted April 27, 1886, with twenty-four charter members. It is in the most flourishing condition, with a present membership of seventy-nine. Its present officers are G. W. Thomas, W. C. T.; Fanny Oates, W. V. T.; Emma Mohle, Secretary; Charles Shipman, Assistant Secretary; V. B. Beane, Treasurer; Louisa Townsend, Financial Secretary; Susie Black, Chaplain; L. W. Myers, P. W. C. T.; Izola Swency, Marshal; R. Riley, Deputy Marshal; Lilly Graham, Sentinel; Charles Sargent, Guard; Riley Armstrong, Lodge Deputy.

The Philharmonic Musical Society and Brass Band was organized in February, 1878, and has had a continuous existence of eleven years. The organization is one of the best in the country, and has received many flattering testimonials for the proficiency of its members. Those comprising its present membership are Oak Myers, leader; G. M. Bell, Ed. Lowe and Fred Keck, Lew, John and Ed Erbes, George, Frank, A. A. and Jesse Townsend, Guy Kremer, George Thomas and George Ong.

The Wapello Canning Company was incorporated

June 20, 1888, with a capital of \$50,000, the company purchasing the woolen-mill building, situated on Water street, which is well adapted to the purpose. The building is 40x100 feet in size, and three stories in height. In 1888 about 200,000 cans of vegetables were put up, which is expected to be increased to 1,000,000 cans per year in the future. The officers of the association in 1888 were Milo J. Smith, President; G. W. Thomas, Secretary and Treasurer; A. J. Osborn, Superintendent.

The Wapello Cemetery Association was incorporated June 20, 1884, with J. S. Hurley, Pres.; G. W. Thomas, Vice Pres. and Sec. Its officers for 1888 were John Huff, Pres.; George Erbes, Vice Pres.; N. W. McKay, Sec. The object of the association is to acquire, hold, improve and convey real estate for burial purposes. The Wapello Cemetery is situated on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21, township 74 north, range 3 west, and contains seven acres. There was here an old burying ground, and the present cemetery is but an extension of that one. It was laid out on land originally donated by Thomas England, whose wife was the first person there buried.



Morning Sun Township.

THIS township comprises a portion of township 73 north, range 3 west, and a portion of township 73 north, range 4 west, comprising in all a fraction over one Congressional township. The township was first known as Florence, its name being given it by William Harrison. In 1853 it took the name of Morning Sun, after the village of that name. There are two streams running through the township, Otter Creek and Honey Creek. The first settlement was made about 1836. Jonathan Harkeman, of Ohio, settled on section 25. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was the first to work at that branch of business in this township. He was also the inventor and manufacturer of the first diamond plow. After remaining here for a time he removed to Mahaska County, Iowa. John A. Lewin came from Virginia and settled on section 18, where he made a farm. He was a member of

the Baptist Church, and it is stated by some that the first services were held at his house. He afterward removed to Polk County, Iowa. John Hamilton settled on section 20. He was a native of Ohio. Zadok Jarvis settled at Virginia Grove, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a native of Indiana, and became a prominent farmer and stock shipper. John Vaughn, a veterinary surgeon by profession, is also numbered among the first settlers. Religiously, he was a Seventh-Day Baptist, and services of that denomination were held at his house.

The first religious services were conducted by the Rev. Johnson, a Baptist minister. The first organization was that of the Associate Presbyterian, and their first meetings were held in a building owned by W. P. Brown, and which was used for school purposes. Rev. Mr. Jackson was the first minister of that denomination. The next church organized was that of the Reform Presbyterian or Covenanters, the first regular pastor of which was Rev. Mr. McDonald. The Presbyterians organized the next society, Rev. Bell officiating on the occasion. The first house of worship was built by the Associate or United Presbyterian Church, on a plot of ground given by W. P. Brown, which they were to have and hold as long as used for church purposes. The building was finally moved to the village of Morning Sun, and used for school purposes and afterward as a wagon-shop.

The first school was taught two miles north of Morning Sun, on land owned by W. P. Brown, who erected a building free of cost. The first school was taught by T. P. Brown, son of W. P. Brown, who died in 1856.

The first mill was erected on Honey Creek in 1840, by John Rose. It was a water mill. The early settlers used to carry their grist on horseback to this mill, giving one-half for grinding.

The first wagon-maker was Hugh Edwards, who did quite a business at an early day.

The first merchandise was sold by J. C. Brown, who opened up a stock of goods Aug. 10, 1850, in a hewed log house which he subsequently removed to the village of Morning Sun, where he continued in business for thirty-three years. The second store was opened by a man named Wright, who

soon afterward disposed of his stock to H. C. Blake.

The first marriage was that of W. H. Mickey and Sarah Garner.

HONEY CREEK DISTRICT.

FOR the following account of Honey Creek District we are indebted to William M. Wilson. This district was named Honey Creek by John M. Wilson, Samuel Hamilton and Hiram Morgan. Among its early settlers were Mark Davison, Robert McElhaney, John Wilson, William Lee, J. Dowell, Robert Lee, John O'Loughlin, John Hamilton, E. W. Siverly and James Morgan. The first school was taught about the winter of 1839-40, by Mr. Siverly, in a cabin used for a blacksmith-shop, near the bank of Honey Creek. The boundaries of the district at that time were about from Morning Sun to James McCray's, and from Linn Grove to Wapello. About 1845 it was permanently organized and the district erected a substantial log school-house, which was used until 1856, when it was burned. In the summer of 1857 the frame building now occupied was built, in which the first school was taught by David Tolbert. The first persons born in the bounds of the district were Elizabeth McFall, Philip Lee and T. R. Wilson. The first two marriages were James Joy to Nancy Hamilton, and Jane Lee to Henry McFall.

The pioneer young ladies of the district were Vina Lee, Catharine Lee, Katy, Mary and Betty Hamilton, Melinda Pace, Charity Payne, Mary Joy, Nancy and Margaret Wilson. The pioneer young men were D. R. Lee, Alex and Samuel Hamilton, Hiram Morgan, William, James and Ed Joy. The first brick residence was built by T. McClurkin. John Wilson had the first well dug by Ed Joy, and walled by Tobias Brogan. The following named served as soldiers from Honey Creek in the late war: Thomas Brown, J. J. Conway, Patrick Coin, Robert Gillenwater, Alex Kerr, Ira Linton, Harvey Linton, Edmond Linton, James Milton, Dan Milton, Finley Paisley, Josiah Paisley, Ezra Paisley, Frank Paisley, John Paisley, George Simpson, Ed

Skiwinski, J. W. Wilson, G. W. Woolverine, J. C. Williams.

Two and one-half miles north of Newport is the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. The first meetings were held as early as 1840. A house of worship was soon erected at a cost of \$100. The contractors were Mark Davison and George Jamison. They felled the trees, scored the logs, hewed the timbers and hauled to the spot selected. All the neighbors assisted in the raising. This building was occupied and used as a church and school-house until 1844-45, when the present church was erected. It is of stone which was quarried in the immediate vicinity.



VILLAGE OF MORNING SUN.

THE village of Morning Sun is pleasantly situated on section 30, township 73 north, range 3 west, and section 25, township 73 north, range 4 west. It was laid out in 1851; W. P. Brown erected the first building inside of what is now its corporate limits. It was a hewed log building and it took all the men in the surrounding country to build it, with the help of two gallons of the best whisky to be had. The building was 16x18 feet, one and a half stories high. In one end of this building J. C. Brown sold the first goods. It was also in this building that the early ministers of the Gospel always found a welcome home, and the first sermon in the vicinity was preached in that house also. W. P. Brown also built the first hotel in Morning Sun in 1857, at a cost of \$5,000.

Wellington Wright erected a small building on South Main street in 1855, and commenced selling merchandise, being the second in the village. He soon sold out his business to H. C. Blake, who did business in Morning Sun for many years afterward. The next store building was erected by J. C. Brown on Main Street. J. L. Hurd was the next merchant, and about the same time Stormant & Jamison also erected a store building and put in a stock of goods. This was the substance of the business of Morning Sun until the building of the railroad.

Cicero Hamilton, who laid out the village, built

the first brick house in Morning Sun. He started the first sawmill in the south part of Morning Sun. A circular saw was used and the mill was run by steam.

The first bank was started by Proctor Johnson, who sold to Mr. Stevenson, who built the brick block and used the corner room for banking purposes.

Morning Sun was incorporated Aug. 19, 1867. Its first officers were J. C. Brown, Mayor; J. R. Wright, Recorder; T. D. Wilson, H. McClurkin, J. H. Graham, J. F. Gattthrop, A. W. Cabin, Councilmen; H. C. Blake, Justice of the Peace. Those serving as Mayor of the town have been J. C. Brown, Samuel Miller, H. C. Blake, P. F. Shackle, Samuel Hamilton, H. McClurkin, R. M. Pomey, James Sterrett, James Higbee, Samuel Hamilton, J. L. Marshall, T. J. Appletree, and D. Stormant, who is the present Mayor, with E. M. Edwards, Recorder; W. A. McCormick, R. H. Cabin, H. F. Bivens, J. F. Holiday, G. B. Huffman, S. McKinley, Councilmen; William Bell and Joseph Kincaid, Justices of the Peace.

The United Presbyterian Church of Morning Sun was organized in 1840 by Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D., assisted by the Elders. It was organized under the auspices of the Associate Reform Church of the Presbytery of Indiana, and named the Associate Reform congregation of Virginia Grove, Louisa Co., Iowa. John Wilson and John Hamilton were elected Elders, and were in due time ordained. Some time after H. M. Ochiltree and Wilson Giffin were elected to the Eldership. Rev. Jackson Duff was Pastor for some years, and was succeeded by William M. Graham, who served the church until the summer of 1860 or 1861. In 1862 the congregation presented a call to Rev. Thomas Samson, which was accepted, and he remained until 1864. The church has been highly favored by those who have served as pastors, and has increased, not only in membership, but in spiritual strength as well. It now has a membership of about 220. In 1856 the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$4,000, on grounds given by Wilson Giffin. It is a stone structure 40x60 feet. Rev. T. C. McKilday is the present Pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized at a

very early day by Rev. Mr. Bell, who was the first to establish the cause of Presbyterianism in Southern Iowa. McConnell Swan and Hamilton Brown were the first Elders. The first Pastor was Rev. Samuel Cowles.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Morning Sun dates its organization back to 1856. In 1842 there were a few Methodists in the southern part of the county, and Rev. Mr. Paschall, a pioneer Methodist Episcopal circuit rider, visited and preached in this section of the country. The first meetings were held in a log cabin built by W. P. Brown, and which was also used for school purposes. Rev. Mr. Paschall visited and preached occasionally for several years. In 1856 the first class was formed by Rev. Mr. Shelton, who was followed by Rev. Michael See. About this time the Presbyterians built a church in Virginia Grove, on land donated by Mr. Brown, with the understanding that when not occupied by the Presbyterians the Methodists should have it for their use. Rev. Mr. Prather and Rev. Mr. Wyman occasionally preached there. They were followed by Rev. Mr. Pell, who had regular appointments. In 1870 Rev. Mr. Bird was appointed, and meetings were held in Schenk's Hall. From 1871 to 1874 Rev. Mr. Bamford, who organized the church, served, and was instrumental in building the present house of worship. Under his preaching there were thirty-four received into the church. From 1874 to 1878 Rev. G. M. Tuttle occupied the pulpit, and 110 were taken into membership. From 1878 to 1880 Rev. J. E. Corley was the Pastor, and ten were added. He was succeeded by Rev. S. S. Martin, who remained one year, in which time twenty-eight were received into the church. Rev. George Melton came in 1881, and remained until 1883, during which time there were thirty-two added. He was followed by Rev. J. W. Lewis, who left no record of additions. Rev. J. H. Armant, who came in 1886, is the present Pastor, and in two years under his administration thirty-four were received into the church. The church building is a frame, in good condition, with a seating capacity of about 200. It was built at a cost of about \$1,500.

The Reform Presbyterian Church of Morning Sun was organized July 9, 1873, with forty-six

members. In the fall of that year the church erected a good, substantial, frame building, 55x34 feet, with vestibule and belfry, 10x18 feet, at a cost of \$2,500. In April, 1874, Rev. C. D. Trumbull was installed as Pastor, which position he has since held. To the original membership 203 have since been added, of which number 130 have either died or moved away, leaving a membership of 119. Since its organization the church has had a steady and healthy growth.

The Knights of Maccabees was organized in this place June 20, 1887, with about fifteen members, but has at the present time but nine. Its present officers are: H. M. Cochran, Past Com.; J. T. Holiday, Com.; Dr. R. S. Paxton, Finance Keeper.

The Legion of Honor is represented by Lodge No. 147, which was organized in July, 1883, with sixteen charter members. Its present membership is but eleven, with M. Ochiltree, Pres.; J. M. McClannahan, Vice Pres.; W. B. Moffett, Rec. Sec.; M. H. Cochran, Financial Sec.; R. R. Orchard, Treas.

The Mutual Improvement and Social Circle was organized in the winter of 1886, and is composed of some of the best citizens of Morning Sun. Its membership is limited to twenty, and each takes an active part in all its meetings. The season is from October until May, and meetings are held on Friday evenings at the homes of its members. Its first President was Miss Jessie Palmer.

The Senate Literati was organized in 1886, having for its object social entertainment and literary improvement of its members. The Senate observes the regular parliamentary rules that govern the United States Senate. Prof. W. B. Moffett was its first President. Meetings are held each Friday evening from December until March.

The Morning Sun brass band was organized in 1872, under the leadership of Prof. Platter, who was instructor for a short time. Prof. J. E. De-Long then took it in charge, and has since been its instructor and leader.

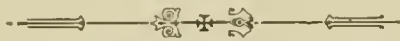
The first post-office in Morning Sun Township was at Virginia Grove, and was known as the Virginia Post-office. John Jarvis was the first Postmaster, and the office was at his house. Prior to this the nearest office was Wapello. Mr. Jarvis

was succeeded by Elias Marshall, who was in turn succeeded by Peter Curran, J. L. Jarvis and John Anderson. After the railroad was built the office was removed to Morning Sun, and W. P. Brown was the first Postmaster in the village. Mr. Brown was succeeded in turn by H. C. Blake, J. C. Brown, Milton Blair, James McCaw, Samuel Reed, J. L. Hurd, Samuel Thompson, Henry McClurkin and W. A. McCormick. The office was made a money order office July 7, 1873, and the first order was issued to Lemuel Platter for \$17.62 in favor of Thomas J. Elmore & Co., of Chicago.



Grandview Township.

ONE of the finest bodies of land in Louisa County is that of Grandview Township, which comprises all of township 75 north, range 3 west, with the exception of a small portion lying east of Muscatine slough, and the western half of township 74 north, range 3 west, lying north of the Iowa River. It is so named on account of the grand and natural view to be seen from the village of that name. The township was first settled in 1836 by J. H. Benson, J. H. Wilson, Abram McCleary, Samuel R. Crow, Levi Thornton and John Chriswell. Among those who came in soon after were: Martin Gray, S. G. Chamberlain, Alex. Ross, J. B. Latta, J. P. Walker, George E. Mitchell, David Humphrey and Philip Wagner. The first birth in the township was Jack McCleary, born in October, 1836. The first death was that of Mr. Miller, a native of New York, who died in 1838.



VILLAGE OF GRANDVIEW.

THE village of Grandview was laid out in 1837, by Oliver Clark and Alvin Childers. The first house was built some time during that year by Gabriel Walling, who afterward moved to Oregon. The post-office was established here in 1837, the first Postmaster being Alvin Clark. A mail route had been established some time prior to this from Wapello to Muscatine, and Grandview

was upon that route. Since that early day there have been many changes in Postmasters, William Conkling serving in 1888. The moral sentiment of Grandview Township has always been at a high standard. The first church built was by the Methodist Episcopal people, and was used for several years, then torn down and a new one erected on the same ground about 1871. The organization is in good condition, with about fifty members, with preaching every other Sabbath, the pastor residing at Lettsville. In 1844 a building was erected as a seminary building, which was used by the different denominations. The first denominations using it were the Seceders and Methodists, and later came the United Brethren. The Seceders and United Brethren united and bought the seminary building for their special use, thus compelling the Methodists to erect a building. The Seceders afterward united with the Presbyterians, under the name of United Presbyterians, and about 1854 they erected a house of worship. The Church of God was the next to use the seminary building, in connection with the United Brethren.

The first school in the township was in a cabin in the village of Grandview. It was held in 1839, and taught by Miss Rachel Gray, now Mrs. Wilson, who resides in Nebraska. In 1844 the seminary building was erected, and for many years a very flourishing school was held therein. Later a new building was erected by a stock company, the stockholders agreeing to give the building to that denomination that could best sustain a good school. Mr. Presley, representing the Presbyterian Church, then obtained control, and it is still held by that denomination. The building is now rented to the district, and is used for public school purposes. The first mill was erected about 1858. The first blacksmith-shop was run by Mr. Rexroat. The first wagon-shop was established in 1845. The first store was kept by William Beard. The first wedding was in June, 1837, Henry Long and Nancy Laken being united in marriage.

The first physician who practiced his profession in Morning Sun Township was Dr. John Bell, who settled here about 1840. He was of a happy turn of mind, and in riding over the country was at all times either whistling or singing. He removed to

Wapello, where he died. The first physician to settle in the village was Dr. Graham, about 1849. The following named have settled in about the order given: Drs. David McCaughn, O. Reynolds, J. W. Holiday, Morrison, Fullenwider, Allen and R. S. Paxton.

Morning Sun now contains about 1,000 inhabitants, many of whom are from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Virginia. There are five church organizations, one bank, two printing-offices, seven groceries, two dry-goods stores, two drug-stores, three hotels, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one hardware store, two elevators, three livery stables, one jewelry store, one meat-market, one furniture store, one tailor-shop, one harness-shop, three agricultural implement stores, three millinery stores, two dentists, two shoemakers, five physicians and two attorneys.

Blake Post No. 114, G. A. R., is named in honor of Nemiah Blake, one of the early settlers of Louisa County, a soldier of the War of 1812, and a member of the "Graybeard" Regiment of Iowa in the late Rebellion. The post was mustered in Dec. 22, 1882, by Charles Fish, of Newton, Iowa. Its first officers were: T. J. Ochiltree, Com.; M. H. Cochran, S. V. C.; Joseph Higbee, J. V. C.; J. L. Marshall, Q. M.; J. A. Swan, Surg.; G. D. Huffman, O. D.; Rev. George Melton, Chap.; F. T. Paisley, O. G.; William Copeland, Adj.; B. F. Graham, S. M.; I. L. Ferrill, Q. M. S. Since its organization there have been forty-six comrades enrolled, but at the present time it has only twenty-three active members. The following is the roster of the post:

M. H. Cochran enlisted Dec. 17, 1863, in the 11th Illinois Cavalry; mustered out Sept. 30, 1865. B. F. Graham enlisted in Company D, 47th Ohio Infantry, in 1861; mustered out Sept. 6, 1865. Thomas J. Ochiltree enlisted Aug. 8, 1863, as Sergeant of Company M, 8th Iowa Cavalry; mustered out Jan. 1, 1866, as Lieutenant. George Upton enlisted Nov. 7, 1861, in Company I, 14th Iowa Infantry; mustered out Nov. 7, 1864. William Ewing enlisted Aug. 4, 1863, in Company F, 19th Iowa Infantry; mustered out July 15, 1865. Joseph Higbee enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in Company F, 19th Iowa Infantry, was wounded at Prairie Grove, and subsequently received his discharge. Alex.

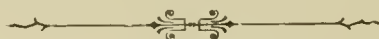
Finley enlisted Nov. 4, 1864, in Company F, 13th Iowa Infantry; discharged June 25, 1865; died Feb. 9, 1887. John Letta enlisted Feb. 2, 1863, in Company K, 129th Ohio Infantry. Francis T. Paisley enlisted Aug. 8, 1863, in Company M, 8th Iowa Cavalry; was wounded in the shoulder at Florence, Ala., Nov. 30, 1864; discharged Aug. 13, 1865. Solomon D. Johnson enlisted March 18, 1862, in Company B, 103d Pennsylvania Infantry; discharged July 15, 1865. Isham Thomas enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, in Company G, 19th Iowa Infantry; was wounded in the arm and discharged July 15, 1865. Robert M. Hamilton enlisted in the 25th Iowa Infantry, was wounded in the head at Chickamauga, Sept. 2, 1863, and in the thigh at Bentonville, N. C., March 1, 1865, and was subsequently discharged. G. D. Huffman enlisted in 1864, in Company H, 51st Ohio Infantry; discharged in November, 1865. William Copeland enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Company B, 126th Ohio Infantry. John A. Swan enlisted Aug. 19, 1863, in Company E, Iowa Cavalry. Horace Upton enlisted Oct. 5, 1864, in the 2d Iowa Cavalry; discharged Sept. 19, 1865. A. Ellis enlisted July 16, 1861, in Company C, 5th Iowa Infantry; discharged Nov. 9, 1864. John L. Marshall enlisted Sept. 29, 1861, in the 1st Iowa Cavalry. Joseph Boltz enlisted June 2, 1861, in the 1st Iowa Cavalry; discharged Dec. 9, 1864. Joseph R. Shipman enlisted Aug. 5, 1861, in Company F, 19th Iowa Infantry. I. L. Farrell enlisted June 13, 1861, in the 1st Iowa Cavalry; discharged Sept. 9, 1864. J. E. Westfall enlisted Sept. 23, 1861, in Company D, 4th Iowa Cavalry; discharged in 1862. James McClannahan enlisted July 16, 1861, in Company D, 47th Ohio Infantry; discharged Aug. 11, 1865. W. J. Hamilton enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, 78th Illinois Infantry; discharged in June, 1865. L. H. Smith enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in Company I, 77th Illinois Infantry; discharged in July, 1865. William Blair enlisted in 1863, in Company M, 8th Iowa Cavalry; discharged in 1865. John Pollock enlisted Aug. 25, 1861, in Company A, 20th Ohio Infantry; discharged Oct. 8, 1861. S. K. Peel enlisted July 15, 1862, in Company E, 25th Iowa Infantry; discharged in August, 1863. John Wood enlisted July 3, 1862, in Company F, 19th Iowa Infantry;

discharged in July, 1863. William Winchell enlisted Jan. 8, 1864, in Company K, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry; discharged in July, 1865. O. C. Thornton enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Company C, 30th Iowa Infantry; discharged June 5, 1865. J. H. Armstrong enlisted April 16, 1861, in Company K, 2d Ohio Infantry; discharged in 1865. John Millinger enlisted in January, 1864, in Company C, 1st Iowa Cavalry; discharged in February, 1866. J. H. Finley enlisted Oct. 8, 1861, in Company D, 14th Iowa Infantry; discharged Nov. 5, 1864. B. F. Spafford enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, in Company F, 25th Iowa Infantry; discharged in January, 1863. Joshua Brown enlisted Aug. 5, 1861, in Company K, 2d Iowa Cavalry; discharged Oct. 8, 1864. Sanderson Lyons enlisted July 21, 1861, in Company G, 12th Illinois Cavalry; discharged Feb. 28, 1864. W. P. Elliott enlisted Aug. 3, 1861, in Company I, 11th Maryland Infantry; discharged Aug. 31, 1864. William D. Dohedell enlisted Dec. 23, 1861, in Company D, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry; discharged Feb. 16, 1865. William H. Bridgeford enlisted Aug. 16, 1862, in the 102d Illinois Infantry; discharged June 6, 1865. M. Browdrick enlisted Nov. 21, 1861, in Company C, 12th United States Infantry; discharged Jan. 23, 1865. F. M. McDonald enlisted Aug. 18, 1864, in Company H, 39th Missouri Infantry; discharged July 19, 1865. Samuel S. Finley enlisted Aug. 1, 1861, in Company B, 3d Iowa Cavalry; discharged in June, 1865. Reuben Barker enlisted Aug. 16, 1861, in Company I, 4th Iowa Infantry; discharged in September, 1864. E. M. Pike enlisted in April, 1864, in Company G, 45th Iowa Infantry; discharged June 20, 1865.

The Excelsior Tile and Brick Works of McClurkin, Ochiltree & Co., were established in 1883, and are located about half a mile west of Morning Sun. The factory is doing a business of from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per year, and gives employment to eight men. The clay used in this factory is equal to any in the county. Morrison Bros.' Creamery was built in 1882. It was run three years, and then lay idle for the next three years from the fact that no experienced parties could be had to run it. The Elmwood Cemetery was laid out in the spring of 1856, on land donated by W. P.

Brown, consisting of one acre of ground, which was subsequently increased another acre. It is located about ten rods west of the city limits. T. P. Brown, son of the donor, was the first person buried there.

The Isaiah Dodder Post No. 446, G. A. R., was organized March 17, 1888, with twenty-four charter members. It was named in honor of the first man killed from Grand View Township. The first officers elected were W. B. Robinson, Com.; B. W. Thompson, S. V. C.; Hiram Walker, J. V. C.; Joel Chenoweth, Q. M.; J. S. Kelley, Adj.; John Hunter, Surg.; T. B. Christie, Chap.; N. T. Thompson, O. D.; William Guthrie, O. G.; J. H. Dodder, S. M.; J. L. Kent, Q. M. S. Since its organization the membership has been increased by ten, and it is in good condition in every respect.



VILLAGE OF LETTSVILLE.

ONE of the prettiest town sites in the county of Louisa is that of Lettsville, situated on a slightly eminence which overlooks as fine a body of farming land as there is in the State. The community is noted for the sobriety, industry and stability of its citizens. Lettsville is on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, thirteen miles west of Muscatine, and seven miles east of Columbus Junction. It was laid out in October, 1855, by Joseph A. and Cyrena Green, who gave to the prospective village the name of Ononwa. The railroad station still retains that name, while the name of the town was changed to Lettsville a number of years ago. The post-office bears the name of Letts, in honor of N. M. Letts, who is one of the largest property owners in Louisa County. The post-office name was changed to avoid the frequent mistakes made by the mail service in carrying mail intended for Ononwa to Onawa, a town in the western part of Iowa.

The village of Lettsville came into existence with the completion of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad through this section of country. When it was laid out there was but one house on the town plat, the Benedict House, afterward used as a storeroom by J. A. McDaniels. In September, 1856, W. K. Trabue built a house, and put in a

stock of goods. In October and November of the same year, the building now known as the Ononwa House was built by Messrs. Green and Stone, and in May following it was finished, and occupied by Seth C. Curtis as a hotel. In April, 1857, A. Harrison built the first dwelling. During the summer following the town flourished and several new houses were built. In the fall of 1857 Lemp & Sells put in a stock of goods in the room now occupied by the Lettsville Co-operative Store, with S. C. Harvey as manager. In the same year S. H. Caldwell started the first blacksmith-shop.

W. K. Trabue was the first Station Agent and Postmaster; S. C. Harvey succeeded him as Station Agent, and served until 1868. A. L. Bayard was the first physician, and commenced to practice here in 1857. In 1863 S. C. Harvey bought the Green & Stone building at a bankrupt sale, for \$450; prior to this time Lemp & Sells had removed their stock of goods to Muscatine, and S. C. Harvey soon after purchased the property, put in a stock of goods, and continued in business successfully until 1873.

The first school was held in the summer of 1858, in a private house, and was taught by Miss Loretta House. In 1860 a school building 28x30 feet was erected. At the time of the erection of the building Benjamin Furnas was School Director. Each school district in the township had one Director, and all together constituted a Township Board. The village has now a good two-story brick building with three departments. It is heated by a hot-air furnace, and the ventilation of the building is good. The school is well graded and numbers about 120 pupils.

The first religious services were held in Lettsville shortly after the village was laid out. There are at present two denominations represented here, the Methodist Episcopal and the United Brethren in Christ.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by some who had formerly been members of the church at Grand View Village. Mr. Curtis was a prime mover in the organization of the new society, and was the first Class-Leader. Prayer-meetings were first held at the school-house, and the organization of the church was first effected by Rev.

Michael See. In 1867, under the pastorate of Rev. F. Wells, the church building was erected at a cost of something over \$3,000. It is 35x50 feet in dimensions, and is a good frame structure. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. F. Wells. The succession of pastors have been Revs. Poston, Gastner, Friend, Cairns, Waters, Bevan, Hahn, Hall, King and U. B. Smith. Special revivals have been held from time to time, one of the most interesting being that following the erection of the church, when thirty-five members were added. Each succeeding winter has witnessed a revival, and the church has grown from a small beginning to a large body. A parsonage has been erected at a cost of \$1,200.

The United Brethren in Christ, now under the pastorate of Rev. Richard Collier, is in a very flourishing condition. The church building was commenced in 1884, under the pastorate of Rev. B. F. Rhinehart, and finished during the summer of 1885, under the pastorate of its present pastor. It was dedicated in August, 1885, by Rev. T. D. Adams. The church membership at that time was but twenty-four. A spiritual awakening followed, and the church now numbers fifty-eight members. The church is in a good working condition, with a good choir and Sunday-school, the latter being under the superintendency of Arthur Weaver. The society also owns a good parsonage.

The society is represented in Lettsville by the Masons, United Workmen, Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Triangular Lodge No. 245, A. F. & A. M., worked under dispensation for nine months, and then received a charter bearing date June 2, 1869. Its first officers were William Calder, W. M.; W. Furnas, S. W.; Peter Knott, J. W.; R. F. Newell, Sec.; Jacob House, Treas.; H. S. Griffin, S. D.; M. Diller, J. D.; M. Reeder, Tyler. The lodge is in a most flourishing condition, with thirty-seven members. Meetings are held each Wednesday evening on or before the full moon, in their own hall, which they erected in 1875, at a cost of \$2,000, including furnishings. The lodge owns a lot in Lettsville Cemetery for the purpose of burying any brother who may die among them a stranger. The wives of

the members of the lodge have mostly taken the Eastern Star degree.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is represented in this village by a lodge organized in 1877, with ten charter members. They now number twenty-one, and meet once each month in Shellabarger's Hall. One of the members of this lodge has died, John Low, and his heirs received the full benefit.

The S. Caldwell Post No. 360, G. A. R., was instituted Sept. 4, 1884, with eleven charter members. It has now twenty-one members, and its regular stated meetings are held the first and third Saturday evenings of each month, in Shellabarger's Hall. The officers in the fall of 1888 were J. D. Richard, Com.; John Geiger, S. V. C.; J. B. Coutan, J. V. C.; T. S. Meeker, Surg.; O. H. P. Linn, Chap.; C. F. Miller, Q. M.; Ira Hendrix, O. D.; F. L. Brown, O. G.; A. B. Riggs, Q. M. S.; G. W. Reichley, Adj. Since its organization they have lost by death one member, W. C. Hall. The post was named after the first soldier killed from this community.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Lettsville, was organized in June, 1887, with seven members. There has been a gradual growth, though some members have moved away and a few have taken membership with the Y. The first officers of the union were Mrs. Johnson, Pres.; Miss Della Neal, Sec.; Mrs. Linn, Treas. In May, 1888, Mrs. Johnson resigned, and Mrs. Dobbin was then elected President. The union has now a membership of fifteen.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in March, 1888, with seven members. Its first officers were Miss J. Derby, Pres.; Miss Maggie Harrison, Sec.; Miss Idle, Treas. The union is in good condition with increased membership, and holds meetings each week. Its present officers are Miss Jennie Derby, Pres.; Belle Dobbin, Vice Pres.; Della Neal, Sec.; Iowa Idle, Treas.

The post-office was established at this place in the fall of 1857, on the completion of the railroad to this point. The office was kept in the depot building, and the first Postmaster was W. K. Trabue. He was succeeded by Dr. A. L. Bayard, who removed the office to a small building on Main street.

Dr. Thompson succeeded Dr. Bayard, and removed the office to his office near by. It was again moved back to the office of Dr. Bayard, and from there to the drug-store on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets. N. W. Mountain succeeded Dr. Thompson, and was in turn succeeded by O. H. P. Linn. Following Linn came E. F. Hall. The present incumbent is D. W. Paine. A money order department was established here during the administration of N. W. Mountain.

Lettsville was incorporated in 1867, and its first Mayor was Isaac Shellabarger, who still resides in the village. Lettsville is quite a prosperous village, and contains two general stores, a furniture store, drug-store, harness-shop, restaurant, hotel, and other lines of business.

The Letts Co-operative Store of Letts, Louisa Co., Iowa, is owned and operated by a stock company, which was organized in 1878 for a term of twenty years, and with a capital stock of \$5,000. The present officers are: President, H. Lieberknecht; Secretary, Thomas Newell; Manager and Treasurer, William M. McCormick. The following-named gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees: John Geiger, George Gipple and Enoch Taylor. This company carries an average stock valued at \$10,000, which includes all general merchandise. The semi-annual report for the six months ending Sept. 1, 1888, shows assets amounting to \$15,191.23, and a balance above liabilities of \$10,004.43, showing that the business has been conducted on strict business principles, and is in a prosperous condition. It is an outgrowth of a grange store which was started about 1871, under the grange system.

Oakland Township.

THIS township was organized in 1853, its first election being held April 4 of that year. The township was named by Charles H. Abbott, for a township in Michigan where he formerly resided. It comprises all of township 76, range 5 west, lying east of the Iowa River, and that territory lying in Louisa County between the forks of the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. This township was formerly a part of Fredonia, and all elec-

tions were held at the village of that name. In order to vote the citizens of this township were compelled to cross the Cedar River, which made it very inconvenient. They therefore held a caucus at old Port Allen, with a view of electing officers for the township who lived west of the river. In pursuance of this idea, after consultation, they ferried across the river in an Indian canoe, two at a time, until about thirty men were collected around the voting place at Fredonia. Sauntering up and quietly casting their ballots, in order to allay suspicion of their scheme, they then returned to their homes. A short time before the polls were closed, those residing on the east side of the river suspected that something was wrong, and that they were being out-voted. Putting some boys on horses they sent them out in all directions to bring in voters from their side of the river; but too late, all the township officers elected being from the west side of the river. The citizens of Fredonia, not liking the plight they were in, petitioned the County Court to set off the territory now comprising the township of Oakland from Fredonia Township, which was accordingly done. It is stated that the ballot box used at this election was a plug hat belonging to John Tucker, afterward County Treasurer. As a cover to the hat a shingle was used, with a slot through which to drop the ballots. There was a jug of whisky standing outside in the sand, in front of the hotel where the election was held, which was free to all.

At one time there was a post-office at old Port Allen kept by Hiram Hall, but it was afterward removed to Oakland Village. In an early day private schools were organized and were sustained until the passage of the laws for free schools. There are now five schools in the township, located as follows: No. 1, on section 1, is a frame building erected at a cost of \$1,500; No. 2, on section 15, is a frame building costing about \$600; No. 3, on section 2; No. 4, on section 25, and No. 5, on section 4, cost about \$600 each. The schools in this township will average with any other in the county.

There are two cemeteries in this township. Oakland Cemetery is located on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 36, and contains one acre of ground. It is one of the oldest ceme-

teries in the county. Beauchencamp Cemetery is located on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23, and contains one and one-half acres. There was an old cemetery on section 1, but it is now abandoned.

There are two literary societies now in operation in this township. The Oakland Literary Society meets at Oakland school-house from October to March each year. The meetings of the society are interesting and profitable. The average attendance is about forty. The McQuinn Literary Society meets at the McQuinn school-house from October to March, with an average attendance of sixty.



Concord Township.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP was originally called Fredonia, and embraced what is now Oakland and Concord. It is bounded on the north by Muscatine County, on the east by Grandview Township, on the west by Columbus City, Union and Oakland Townships, and on the south by Columbus City Township. Among the early settlers of this township were J. C. Sterling, Macajah Reeder, Capt. Wheelock, R. F. Newell, George Stone, Joseph Clark and the Shellabargers. The northeastern portion of the township is fine farming land, while the southern part is sandy bottom land. The township is well drained, and is watered by the Iowa and Cedar Rivers and Indian Creek. It was organized in 1852.

The first school building in Concord Township was erected on land belonging to the father of R. F. Newell. The township now consists of six districts, each of which has a good school-house, and the schools of the township will compare favorably with all others in the county.

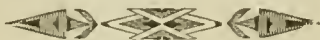
The citizens of Concord Township may be considered a church-going people, there being three churches in the township, in addition to two in the village of Fredonia.

The Church of God was established in this township in about 1856, since which time services have been regularly held. Many of the best citizens of the township are members of this church.

Pleasant Grove Church of Concord Township

was organized in the winter of 1856-57, by Rev. I. Whisler, with nine members. For a number of years they held meetings in a school-house, and in 1870 erected a house of worship at a cost of \$2,000. The church has continued to grow, and has a membership of thirty. It has lost about forty by removal. In connection with the church is a flourishing Sunday-school, with about sixty members. Rev. David Kepford, the present pastor, resides in Grundy County, Iowa.

Cedar Bethel Church of Concord Township is located on section 4, and was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1,100.



VILLAGE OF FREDONIA.

THE village of Fredonia was laid out in the fall of 1836, by Alvin Clark, who had a squatter's claim on the land. It was surveyed by John Gilliland. The town is situated on the east bank of the Iowa River, immediately below its juncture with the Red Cedar River, and comprises a part of section 20, township 75, range 4 west. The first buildings that were erected in the place were log cabins near the river. The overflow of the river, however, caused the town to be moved to higher ground. The first hotel erected was near the river and called the Ferry House. It was erected about 1817.

Fredonia never attained any special size, but while it was a terminus of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad it did a thriving business. When the railroad was extended farther west business declined, and has never yet been as good, though it is quite a shipping point for stock. Its business consists of one general store kept by William Curtis, a grocery store kept by Levi Mickey, a blacksmith-shop, stockyard and post-office. The Methodists have the only house of worship, it being built in 1870. The soil in the bottom land around Fredonia is peculiarly adapted to growing to perfection all kinds of vines and vegetables, which are said to be superior to those grown on the famous Muscatine Island. Alvin Clark and his brother, Gibbs Clark, are said to have been the first settlers of Fredonia. The first physician was Dr.

Enoch Maxson, who also bought the first stock of groceries and started the first store in the place. The first blacksmith-shop was started by Lothrop Darling in 1841. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad reached the place July 4, 1857.

The point where the Iowa and Red Cedar Rivers join was a favorite trading-point for the Indians in an early day, and hundreds of them at a time would be gathered there. The bottom lands below the confluence of the two rivers, where now lie beautiful and well-cultivated farms, at that early day were covered with timber and plentifully stocked with game.

As another illustration of what might have been, it may be said that when the Territorial capital of Iowa was about to be located, Fredonia came within three votes of securing the coveted prize, Iowa City being the successful point.



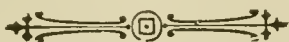
VILLAGE OF ALIMEDA.

THIS village was laid out by D. C. Maxson and James Waterbury, July 22, 1859, and was located on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, township 75, range 4 west, and was surveyed by J. R. Sisson. It is part of the original town laid off as Fredonia, before the title was acquired by the United States Government. A Mr. Maxson purchased it from a Mr. Fletcher, and in connection with his partner, James Waterbury, had it resurveyed in 1859. The first house built on the plat was a storehouse by Maxson & Waterbury. The next was built by J. B. Van Dyke. It being practically a part of Fredonia, its history is the same.

The ferry at Fredonia was established by Alvin Clark in 1836, and consisted of a little flatboat capable of carrying one team and wagon at a time. The boat was built of lumber obtained by the use of a whip-saw. An Indian canoe sufficed to transport foot passengers. The Iowa River was much deeper then than now, and the stream much narrower, the timber being cleared that lined the banks, and the soil being of a sandy nature, successive freshets have widened it until now it is quite shallow. The ferry boat was rented from Mr. Clark, and run by

various persons, among whom were E. K. Maxson and E. C. Whipple. The latter bought it from Mr. Clark, and later sold it to C. W. Ellsworth and N. Burrus. In 1856 it passed into the hands of D. C. Maxson and Mr. Chapman. After operating it for a time Mr. Maxson sold his interest to his partner, who in turn disposed of it to a Mr. Hicox. It was finally sold to a Mrs. Shonnesy, and from that on went into decay.

William Todd ran a ferry at one time just above on the Iowa River, near where the Red Cedar empties into it.



Jefferson Township.

JEFFERSON is an irregular township in the southeast part of the county, and is bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the west by Wapello Township, on the north by Port Louisa Township, and on the south by Elliott Township. It was one of the earliest settled portions of the county. The first settler of the county, Christopher Shuck, was a citizen of this township. He was followed by Toole, Bird, Springer, Hale, Hook, Guest, Palmer, the Parsons and others. The first school in the township was taught by John B. Ferguson. William L. Toole was a member of the first Constitutional Convention.

The village of Tooleboro is situated on the northwest quarter of section 11, township 73 north, range 2 west. It was laid out and platted by William L. Toole, May 2, 1840. Mr. Toole was a native of Virginia, who came to this county in 1836, and was for many years a prominent citizen. He was a member of the first constitutional convention, and was also the first merchant in the village. He died here about 1878. The town is beautifully located on the west bank of the Iowa River, about eight miles from Wapello. The post-office was established shortly after the village was platted, and William L. Toole was the first Postmaster. Rev. Fisk, a Presbyterian minister, was the first to break the bread of life to the people in this vicinity. In 1848 a house of worship was erected by the Missionary Society of this denomina-

tion. It is now used by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, the only one represented in the place. The first Methodist Episcopal preacher was Rev. Nathaniel De Witt.

The first school was taught by John Ferguson. The next teacher was William Flack. The first school-house was erected in 1838, and was a log structure. It was used for several years, and later a brick school-house was erected. A handsome frame school-house now furnishes accommodation to the seventy-two pupils enrolled.



Port Louisa Township.

PORT LOUISA TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Muscatine County, on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by Jefferson, and on the west by Wapello and Grandview Townships. Among the earliest settlers of this township were James Major, William Kennedy, Samuel Chaney, John Ronold, Levi Stephens, G. H. Crow, Albert McClung, James Irving, D. P. Herron, William N. Herron, Henry Rockafellow, William Flinn and Sam F. Parris. The first school in the township was taught by John Holmes. Eliza J. Ronold and Miss McConnell were the first lady teachers. The first child born is supposed to be Emily Ronold. Rev. Alexander Blakie preached the first sermon. David Herron and Nancy Gerriek were the first couple married. John Ronold was the first Justice of the Peace. The township of Port Louisa stretches along the Mississippi River, and contains much waste land, although it has within its borders a number of fine farms. The religious element predominates in its population, the United Presbyterian having the largest membership.



Elm Grove Township.

THIS township is in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the east by Marshall and Columbus City Townships, on the north by Columbus City Township, on the south by

Henry County, and on the west by Washington County. It is a fine township of prairie land, and is settled by a good class of people, those connected with the Covenanter Church predominating. Among the early settlers of the township were S. K. Helmick and H. Marsben. The Burlington & Northwestern Railroad runs through the northwestern part of this township, and on section 30 was laid out the village of Wyman, a small station which affords a good shipping point for the people of this neighborhood. There is but one general store in the place, and a large elevator for the storage of grain.

The Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Rehoboth was largely composed of families of Covenanters who came from Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1854 they settled near the present town of Wyman, and on October 19 of the same year they were organized into a congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, under the name of Rehoboth. They chose Thompson Graham, Sr., and Joseph Purvis to serve as Elders, and Thomas Garvin with a Mr. McElroy to act as Deacons. At the same time they extended a call to the Rev. Robert B. Cannon, to whose congregation in Pennsylvania many of them had belonged. This call Mr. Cannon accepted, and on Dec. 14, 1854, was installed as their pastor. For several years they met for worship in private houses, or wherever they could secure shelter, but the congregation growing quite rapidly, they became able in the fall of 1857 to erect a church. The site chosen for it was about two and a quarter miles east of Wyman, and the building erected was hexagonal in form. On account of this peculiarity it became a landmark for the whole of the surrounding country, being popularly known in every direction as "the Round Church." In this building divine services continued to be held until the summer of 1885, when it was torn down, and a neat and commodious house of worship erected in Wyman. In the meantime, however, many changes had taken place, new members had moved in, and some of the old ones had gone farther West, or returned to their former places of residence in the East. Mr. Cannon, the first pastor, labored on until he had gathered quite a flourishing congregation, when he demitted his charge, Dec. 17, 1867, and at present is located

in Muskingum County, Ohio, where he is still doing efficient work in the service of Christ. Rehoboth now continued a vacancy until Aug. 14, 1874, when the Rev. Edward G. Elsey was ordained and installed in charge. Mr. Elsey remained for a period of nearly seven years, or until April 12, 1881, when he was released, and the congregation again became vacant, but on the 9th of February, 1886, the Rev. James A. Black was installed in the pastorate, and at this writing is still in charge. The present officers of the congregation are: Elders—Thomas G. Dunn, James B. Dodds, Louis M. Samson, James H. Graham and Isaac R. McKenry. Deacons—William Carson, Thomas Martin, Owen M. Samson and John C. Cannon. The congregation has a flourishing Sabbath-school, an efficient Ladies' Missionary Society, a Band of Hope, and a W. C. T. U. organization. The membership are spirited and liberal, and are found among the foremost workers in every good cause.



Marshall Township.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP also lies in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Columbus City Township, on the east by Wapello, on the south by Morning Sun, and on the west by Elm Grove Township. Among the early settlers were Joshua Marshall, James Chapman, Joseph Higby, Robert Coulter, John Nichols, Jesse Van Horn and Henry Churchman. The first birth in this township was James Higby, son of Joseph Higby, who was born in September, 1836, and in 1888 was the President of the Old Settlers' Society of Louisa County.

The village of Cairo, situated on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28, was laid out by James H. Marshall, and surveyed by W. S. Kremer, June 15, 1865. The first building erected was for a pump factory, and was built by M. M. Carson, and is at present used as a hotel, known as the Louisa House. The next building was the store building now occupied by Murray Bros. as a general store. The first general store in Cairo was run by John S. Marshall.

The first blacksmith-shop was run by S. McKinley. The post-office was started in the residence of John Marshall and afterward moved to the store of John S. Marshall. Later it was moved to the store of Mr. Darrow, and later to its present location in the store of Murray Bros.

The public school of this place was organized in 1870. The first teacher is supposed to be F. F. Kinger. The school building is a frame structure, 24x40 feet, with two rooms, and two teachers are employed. The building was erected in the summer of 1884, at the cost of \$1,500.

There are two churches in the village; the Church of God, originally organized in Marshall Township, was removed to this place and a church building erected. The Free Methodists also have a church building here.

Cairo is healthfully situated on a rolling prairie, remarkable for its fertility. It was an active business center at one time, but the railroad starting other towns in its vicinity has decreased its trade.

The township cemetery is located three-fourths of a mile south of the town of Cairo, on the southwest quarter of section 33, and contains two and three-fourths acres. It was platted in 1886.

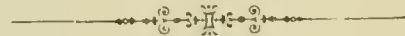
The Prairie Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1857, and is a frame structure, the dimensions being 35x50 feet. It is situated on the southwest quarter of section 30, Marshall Township, and was erected at a cost of \$1,700, on land purchased of Hiram Hunt; the committee which had charge of its construction consisted of Charles Butler, H. B. Kirkpatrick, William Ballain and H. Hunt, and the church was dedicated in 1857. It was started under very favorable circumstances, with a very large membership, which in its early history numbered 200. The first pastor was C. B. Reynolds, who was followed by William Orris. The first Trustees were Charles Butler and H. B. Kirkpatrick. In 1859 a revival was held, which added about 100 converts to the church roll. Many of the first members have now passed away, while still others have removed to different localities.

The membership at the present time is about twenty-five or thirty, and services are held on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, Rev. Rose being the present pastor. Sabbath-school is held at 2:30 P. M. each Sunday, George Hill being the Superintendent, and has an attendance of about forty-eight scholars. The present Trustees are John Le Cornu, Lerand Bemiss and George Miller, and the present Stewards are George Hill and William Miller. The church is in a good condition financially, and is also in splendid working order.



Eliot Township.

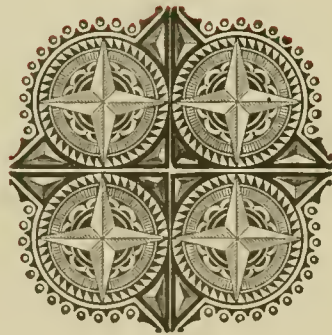
THIS township is in the southeast corner of the county, and was one of the first settled in the county. It was organized in 1856, previous to which it was originally part of Florence, but was at times parts of Jefferson and Wapello. It has since its organization included parts of what are now Jefferson and Wapello. The township contains some fine farms, and some first-class farmers.



Union Township.

IN the extreme northwest corner of the county is the township of Union, which was taken from Columbus City Township, and duly organized Feb. 6, 1854. It lies west of the Iowa River. Its citizens are among the best in the county.

St. Paul's Reform Church, of Union Township, was organized in Columbus City in 1857, with a membership of twenty-five. They met at Columbus City four years, when the church was moved to Old Clifton, where a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$2,500. The church met at this place until 1876, when they moved to their present location on section 5, Union Township, where they now meet with a membership of seventy and a good Sunday-school.



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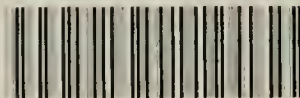
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