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STORY
OF
LEE COUNTY
IOWA

Under the Editorial Supervision of
NELSON C. ROBERTS, Fort Madison
DR. S. W. MOORHEAD, Keokuk

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1914

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY, ETC.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES—SURFACE—WATERCOURSES AND DRAINAGE—ALTITUDES—SOILS—GEOLOGY—GENERAL SECTION—THE GLACIAL EPOCH—CHARACTER OF THE GLACIAL DRIFT—ECONOMIC GEOLOGY—BUILDING STONE—COAL—CLAY DEPOSITS—MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS—THE WATER SUPPLY..... I

CHAPTER II

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS

THE MOUND BUILDERS—CHARACTER OF THEIR RELICS—DISTRICTS OF IN THE UNITED STATES—THEORIES CONCERNING THEM—MOUNDS IN LEE COUNTY—THE INDIANS—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY—THE ILLINI—THE IOWAS—SACS AND FOXES—CHIEF BLACK HAWK—KEOKUK—HIS REPUTATION AS AN ORATOR AND DIPLOMAT—MONUMENT AT RAND PARK, KEOKUK—MATANEQUA 19

CHAPTER III

EARLY EXPLORATIONS—PREPARATION

SPANISH, ENGLISH AND FRENCH EXPLORATIONS IN AMERICA—CLAIMS OF THE THREE NATIONS TO TERRITORY—THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN LEE COUNTY—LA SALLE—THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA—CROZAT AND LAW—THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE—CONFLICT BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—IOWA UNDER

THE LIBRARY
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
PROVO, UTAH

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY, ETC.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES—SURFACE—WATERCOURSES AND DRAINAGE—ALTITUDES—SOILS—GEOLOGY—GENERAL SECTION—THE GLACIAL EPOCH—CHARACTER OF THE GLACIAL DRIFT—ECONOMIC GEOLOGY—BUILDING STONE—COAL—CLAY DEPOSITS—MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS—THE WATER SUPPLY..... I

CHAPTER II

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS

THE MOUND BUILDERS—CHARACTER OF THEIR RELICS—DISTRICTS OF IN THE UNITED STATES—THEORIES CONCERNING THEM—MOUNDS IN LEE COUNTY—THE INDIANS—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY—THE ILLINI—THE IOWAS—SACS AND FOXES—CHIEF BLACK HAWK—KEOKUK—HIS REPUTATION AS AN ORATOR AND DIPLOMAT—MONUMENT AT RAND PARK, KEOKUK—MATANEQUA 19

CHAPTER III

EARLY EXPLORATIONS—PREPARATION

SPANISH, ENGLISH AND FRENCH EXPLORATIONS IN AMERICA—CLAIMS OF THE THREE NATIONS TO TERRITORY—THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN LEE COUNTY—LA SALLE—THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA—CROZAT AND LAW—THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE—CONFLICT BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—IOWA UNDER

SPANISH DOMINATION—THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—CLARK'S CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST—FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE—IOWA UNDER VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS—ITS ORGANIZATION AS A TERRITORY—ADMITTED AS A STATE. 35

CHAPTER IV

INDIAN TREATIES AND WARS

VARIOUS POLICIES IN DEALING WITH THE INDIANS—POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES—TREATY OF 1804—PIKE'S EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI—FIRST COUNCIL WITH INDIANS IN IOWA—TREATIES OF PEACE AFTER THE WAR OF 1812—TREATY OF 1824—REMOVAL OF THE SACS AND FOXES TO IOWA—THE BLACK HAWK WAR—TREATY OF 1832—THE "BLACK HAWK PURCHASE"—SUBSEQUENT TREATIES—REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS—THE HALF-BREED TRACT. 45

CHAPTER V

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

FIRST WHITE MEN IN LEE COUNTY—TESSON'S GRANT—EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—CLAIM ASSOCIATIONS—LAND SALE AT BURLINGTON—FORT DES MOINES—PIONEER LIFE AND CUSTOMS—HARDSHIPS AND PASTIMES—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—EARLY ELECTIONS—OWEN'S FERRY—FIRST JURYMEN—LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS. 61

CHAPTER VI

TOWNSHIP HISTORY

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE—LEE COUNTY DIVIDED INTO TEN TOWNSHIPS IN JANUARY, 1841—CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES—LIST OF TOWNSHIPS IN 1914—CEDAR—CHARLESTON—DENMARK—DES MOINES—FRANKLIN—GREEN BAY—HARRISON—JACKSON—EARLY SETTLERS IN EACH—PRESENT DAY CONDITIONS—RAILROADS—TELEPHONE LINES—SCHOOLS, ETC. 85

CHAPTER VII

TOWNSHIP HISTORY, CONTINUED

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—MADISON—MARION—MONTROSE—THE TES-
SON LAND GRANT—THE OLD ORCHARD—PLEASANT RIDGE—VAN
BUREN—WASHINGTON—WEST POINT—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF
EACH—PIONEERS—OFFICIALS PAST AND PRESENT—TRANSPORTA-
TION—EDUCATION, ETC. 97

CHAPTER VIII

FORT MADISON

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—THE OLD MILITARY POST—DIFFERENT
STATEMENTS REGARDING ITS ESTABLISHMENT—ITS CORRECT HIS-
TORY—ITS DESTRUCTION AND ABANDONMENT—MONUMENT ON
THE SITE—PETER WILLIAMS—THE KNAPPS—EARLY SETTLERS—
FIRST TOWN PLAT—THE GOVERNMENT PLAT—TOWN INCORPORATED
—BECOMES A CITY IN 1842—LIST OF MAYORS—FIRE DEPARTMENT
—WATER WORKS—PUBLIC LIGHTING—STREET RAILWAY—POST-
OFFICE—COMMERCIAL CLUB—MISCELLANEOUS FACTS. 113

CHAPTER IX

THE CITY OF KEOKUK

LOCATION AND INDIAN NAME—THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER—MOSES
STILLWELL—OTHER PIONEERS—AMERICAN FUR COMPANY—“RAT
ROW”—HORSE RACING AS AN AMUSEMENT—ADOPTION OF THE
NAME KEOKUK—PLATTING THE TOWN—SOME EARLY EVENTS—
KEOKUK INCORPORATED—LIST OF MAYORS—WATERWORKS—FIRE
DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC LIGHTING—STREET RAILWAY—THE POST-
OFFICE—INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION—THE RIVER BRIDGE—MISCEL-
LANEOUS COMMENT 135

CHAPTER X

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

SPECULATION IN EARLY DAYS—NUMEROUS TOWNS PROJECTED—LIST
OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN LEE COUNTY—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF
EACH—PRESENT DAY POSTOFFICES. 153

CONTENTS

CHAPTER XI

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY

WAR WITH MEXICO—ANNEXATION OF TEXAS—GENERAL TAYLOR'S ARMY OF OCCUPATION—WAR DECLARED—ACTION OF CONGRESS— CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—IOWA'S RESPONSE—A REGIMENT ENROLLED BUT NOT MUSTERED—FIFTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY— INDEPENDENT COMPANIES—GENERAL BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS—A FEW VETERANS	173
---	-----

CHAPTER XII

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

CONDITIONS LEADING UP TO THE WAR—THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE —THE OMNIBUS BILL—THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860—SECESSION OF THE SLAVE STATES—FORT SUMTER—CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—GOVERNOR KIRKWOOD'S PROCLA- MATION—IOWA'S RESPONSE—WAR MEETINGS—BRIEF HISTORIES OF THE REGIMENTS IN WHICH LEE COUNTY WAS REPRESENTED— ROSTERS OF LEE COUNTY COMPANIES—MISCELLANEOUS ENLIST- MENTS—THE WORK AT HOME.....	181
---	-----

CHAPTER XIII

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND MILITIA

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA—INSURRECTIONS AMONG THE CUBANS—THE TEN YEARS' WAR—SENTIMENT IN THE UNITED STATES—DESTRUC- TION OF THE MAINE—ACTION OF CONGRESS—DECLARATION OF WAR —IOWA READY—FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY—IOWA NATIONAL GUARD—TWO COMPANIES IN LEE COUNTY.....	221
---	-----

CHAPTER XIV

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

EARLY CONDITIONS IN LEE COUNTY—RIVER TRANSPORTATION—PIONEER STEAMBOATS AND RIVER MEN—THE GOVERNMENT CANAL—DES MOINES RIVER NAVIGATION—PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—PLANK ROAD— THE RAILROAD ERA—THE DIFFERENT LINES OF RAILWAY IN LEE COUNTY—MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROADS.....	229
---	-----

CHAPTER XV

THE KEOKUK DAM .

EARLY VIEWS CONCERNING THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI
 —ROBERT E. LEE'S REPORT—COMPANIES ORGANIZED TO DEVELOP
 WATER POWER—JOSEPH SMITH'S FRANCHISE—GATES' WING DAM
 —OLD GOVERNMENT CANAL—KEOKUK AND HAMILTON WATER
 POWER COMPANY—HUGH L. COOPER—HOW THE DAM WAS BUILT—
 FORMAL DEDICATION—LAKE COOPER—HISTORIC OBJECTS SUB-
 MERGED 243

CHAPTER XVI

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

BONDED DEBT OF THE COUNTY—PUBLIC REVENUES—VALUE OF TAXABLE
 PROPERTY—BANKING INSTITUTIONS—KEOKUK BANKS IN 1914—
 FORT MADISON BANKS—OUTSIDE BANKS—AGRICULTURE—CROPS
 AND LIVE STOCK — FARMERS' INSTITUTES — MANUFACTURING —
 BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE LEADING FACTORIES. 251

CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY SCHOOLS—THE COURSE OF STUDY—SPELL-
 ING SCHOOLS—THE THREE R'S—FIRST SCHOOLS IN LEE COUNTY—
 CAPTAIN CAMPBELL'S REMINISCENCES—WEST POINT AND DEN-
 MARK ACADEMIES—PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—THE PERMANENT
 SCHOOL FUND—STATISTICS—KEOKUK SCHOOLS—FORT MADISON
 SCHOOLS — PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS — THE PRESS — PUBLIC LIBRA-
 RIES 267

CHAPTER XVIII

LEE COUNTY IN LITERATURE

MARK TWAIN ONCE A RESIDENT OF KEOKUK—VIRGINIA WILCOX IVINS
 —DAVID B. SMITH—J. MONROE REID—SUE HARRY CLAGETT—
 MARGARET GRAHAM COLLIER—JOHN BURGESS—N. GRAY BARTLETT

—REBECCA S. POLLARD—RUPERT HUGHES—GEORGE P. WILKINSON —FRANK GRAHAM MOORHEAD—G. WALTER BARR—MISCELLANEOUS WORKS BY LEE COUNTY AUTHORS	283
---	-----

CHAPTER XIX

THE BENCH AND BAR

PURPOSE OF COURTS—THE LAWYER'S PLACE AS A CITIZEN—EARLY LEE COUNTY COURTS AND JUDGES—FIRST JURORS—TERRITORIAL COURT OF IOWA—PERSONNEL OF THE JUDICIARY—COURTS UNDER THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION—SKETCHES OF PROMINENT ATTOR- NEYS	293
--	-----

CHAPTER XX

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

HOME REMEDIES OF EARLY DAYS—THE PIONEER DOCTOR—HIS CHARAC- TER AND METHODS OF TREATMENT—HIS STANDING IN THE SETTLE- MENT—HARDSHIPS OF FRONTIER PRACTICE—DR. SAMUEL MUIR THE FIRST LEE COUNTY PHYSICIAN—OTHER EARLY PRACTITIONERS— KEOKUK MEDICAL COLLEGES—SKETCHES OF PROMINENT OLD-TIME PHYSICIANS	305
--	-----

CHAPTER XXI

CHURCH HISTORY

FATHER MARQUETTE—EARLY CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES—ESTABLISH- MENT OF THE FIRST CHURCH—CATHOLIC PARISHES—CHRIS- TIAN CHURCH—CONGREGATIONALISTS—PRESBYTERIANS—METHO- DIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE BAPTISTS—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—EVANGELICAL CHURCH—MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	317
---	-----

CHAPTER XXII

SOCIETIES AND FRATERNITIES

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FAIRS—WOMEN'S SOCIETIES—DAUGH- TERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—KEOKUK AND FORT MADISON	
--	--

CLUBS—KEOKUK COUNTRY CLUB—MASONIC FRATERNITY—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—THE ELKS—MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS 333

CHAPTER XXIII

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

LITTLE CALL FOR CHARITY IN EARLY DAYS—THE COUNTY HOME—HOSPITALS—CHARITABLE SOCIETIES—BIRGE BENEVOLENT UNION HOME — THE PENITENTIARY — CEMETERIES — COUNTRY GRAVE-YARDS 345

CHAPTER XXIV

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY

PIONEERS AND OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION—PERSONAL MENTION OF SOME OF ITS FOUNDERS—THE MORMONS—THEIR EXPULSION—MATTHEW SPURLOCK — CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS — FLOOD AND STORM—ILLUSTRIOUS SONS 353

CHAPTER XXV

STATISTICAL REVIEW

POPULATION AND WEALTH—CHRONOLOGY—A SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF LEE COUNTY—POST-SCRIPT 365

HISTORY OF LEE COUNTY

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY, ETC.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES—SURFACE—WATERCOURSES AND DRAINAGE—ALTITUDES—SOILS—GEOLOGY—GENERAL SECTION—THE GLACIAL EPOCH—CHARACTER OF THE GLACIAL DRIFT—ECONOMIC GEOLOGY—BUILDING STONE—COAL—CLAY DEPOSITS—MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS—THE WATER SUPPLY.

Lee County occupies the extreme southeastern corner of the state. On the north it is bounded by the counties of Henry and Des Moines, being separated from the latter by the Skunk River; on the east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois; on the southwest by the State of Missouri, from which it is separated by the Des Moines River, and on the west by the County of Van Buren. The form of the county is that of an irregular trapezoid and its area is a little over five hundred square miles.

Along the boundary streams the surface is somewhat broken, the bluffs sometimes reaching a height of 200 feet or more. In the interior the county is an elevated plateau, the surface of which is gently undulating or rolling. Across this plateau there are two wide, shallow troughs trending toward the southeast, marked by the valleys of East and West Sugar creeks. The narrow watershed between these two troughs terminates at the Mississippi River in what is known as "Keokuk Point."

East Sugar Creek rises in the southwestern part of Henry County and flows a southeasterly course through the townships of Marion, Franklin, West Point and Jefferson. Not far from the little station called Beck Siding, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, it receives the waters of Panther Creek, and about half a mile below the mouth of Panther Creek it unites with the Little Devil Creek

to form Devil Creek, which empties into the Mississippi about half-way between Fort Madison and Montrose. Its total length is a little over thirty miles.

Panther Creek, the principal tributary of East Sugar from the west, rises in the southern part of Franklin Township, about a mile east of the Town of Donnellson, and flows a southeasterly direction for some ten or twelve miles, when it unites its waters with those of East Sugar Creek as already stated.

Little Devil Creek has its source in the northeastern part of West Point Township and flows in a general southerly direction throughout its entire course. It is about ten miles in length.

West Sugar Creek rises in Cedar Township, near the northwest corner of the county, and flows southeastwardly through the townships of Cedar, Harrison, Franklin, Charleston, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson, a distance of some thirty-five miles, or until it empties into the Des Moines River about six miles west of Keokuk.

The principal tributary of West Sugar Creek is called Main Creek. Its source is about a mile north of Argyle Station, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and its source is southeasterly until it empties into West Sugar Creek, near the northwest corner of Jackson Township.

The Des Moines River is Iowa's principal stream. It rises in the northwestern part of the state and flows diagonally across the entire state to the extreme southeast corner, where it mingles its waters with those of the Mississippi. It first strikes Lee County near the southwest corner of section 18, township 67 north, range 7 west, from which point it forms the boundary between Iowa and Missouri for a distance of about thirty miles, or throughout the remainder of its course. In early days, during the spring floods, steamboats from the Mississippi would ascend the river as far as Raccoon Fork, and smaller steamboats would go up as far as Fort Dodge. Clearing away the timber and cultivating the soil have changed conditions so that the river has been robbed of a good portion of its original water supply and it is much smaller than formerly. On some of the old maps made by early French explorers the river is shown as being fully as large as either the Mississippi or Missouri.

There has been considerable speculation as to the origin of the name "Des Moines." The first reference to the stream was made by Joliet, who, on his map of 1674, gives the stream the name of "Ouacuiatanas." In 1688 Franquelin made a map, or "Carte de la Louisiane," upon which the river appears as the "Moingona." De Lisle's map of 1707 shows it as the "Riviere les Moingona," and the

French called the Indians living along its course "Les Moines." In time the river came to be generally known as "La Riviere des Moines," which is unquestionably French, and has been interpreted as meaning "The River of the Monks."

When Lieut. Zebulon Pike explored the Upper Mississippi Valley in 1805-06, he called particular attention to this stream, which he called the "River de Moyen" and expressed the opinion that the name thus spelled is a corruption of La Riviere des Moines, or River of the Monks. Charles Rollin Keyes, who served as assistant state geologist along in the '90s, and who made a somewhat exhaustive study of Iowa's physical characteristics and resources, says the name as given by Pike means "the middle." He accounts for it on the hypothesis that when the French voyageurs visited St. Louis and were asked from what part of the country they came they replied "De Moyen," meaning the country between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, or the middle of the interior. Mr. Keyes is inclined to think that this is the true origin of the name, and that the transition from "De Moyen" to "Des Moines" was a comparatively easy matter.

Concerning the Skunk River, which forms the dividing line between Lee and Des Moines counties, Frank Labiseur, who was the United States interpreter for the Sac and Fox Indians in early days, says: "The Indian name was Chicaque, which, in their language, is anything of a strong or obnoxious odor—such as onion, skunk, etc. From the fact that the headwaters of the stream abound in wild onions, the interpretation should have been 'Onion.'"

South of the Skunk River and almost parallel to it is Lost Creek, which rises in the southern part of Pleasant Ridge Township and flows southeast through Pleasant Ridge, Denmark, Washington and Green Bay townships. Near the little hamlet of Wever, in the last named township, it formerly sank into the earth and found its way to the Mississippi through a subterranean channel, but now runs by an open channel into Green Bay.

Jack Creek rises near the Village of Charleston and flows in a southeasterly direction through Jefferson and Montrose townships, emptying into the Mississippi near the Town of Montrose. Other tributaries of the Mississippi are Lamelee Creek, in the southern part of Montrose Township; Price Creek, in the central part of Jackson; and Soap Creek, at Keokuk.

Lick Creek flows southward through the western part of Harrison and Van Buren townships and empties into the Des Moines River near the Village of Croton. About five miles farther down Mumm Creek, a small stream, some four miles in length, joins the

Des Moines, and Monk Creek empties into the same river at Belfast. Prairie Creek flows in a northwesterly direction through the western part of Pleasant Ridge Township; Sutton Creek, in the same township, flows to the Skunk River; Cedar Creek crosses the northwest corner of Cedar Township, and there are a number of smaller streams in different parts of the county, giving Lee an excellent system of natural drainage. The waters of all these streams ultimately reach the Mississippi.

ALTITUDES

West Point, in the northwestern part of the township of the same name, is the highest point in the county; the next highest is at Big Mound, in Cedar Township, and the lowest known level is at the low watermark of the Mississippi River at Keokuk. The following table shows the altitude of various places in the county above both the low water level of the Mississippi at Keokuk and the sea level:

	ABOVE LOW WATER	ABOVE SEA LEVEL
Argyle	191	668
Belfast	68	545
Big Mound	271	748
Charleston	217	694
Croton	73	550
Donnellson	219	696
Fort Madison (Santa Fe depot)	46	523
Keokuk	0	477
Keokuk (Fourteenth and Grand Ave.)	178	655
Montrose (R. R. station)	40	507
Pilot Grove	168	645
Saint Paul	166	643
Summitville	193	670
Warren	226	703
West Point	281	758

The figures given in this table are taken from surveys made by civil engineers in the construction of railroads, the surveys of the Mississippi River Commission, and other sources. They are believed to be as near authentic as they can be made. By taking a map of the county and studying it in comparison with the table, a good general

idea of the topography of this portion of Southeastern Iowa may be obtained.

SOILS

Alluvial plains border all the streams of the county, especially along the lower portion of their courses. On the Mississippi River, however, the alluvial deposits are important at two points only—one a triangular district between the Skunk River and Fort Madison and embracing the greater part of Green Bay Township, and the other alluvial area including a large part of Jefferson and a portion of Montrose townships. In these two sections the plains near the river are low and wet, subject to overflow in times of high water, but farther back the surface rises in a series of sand terraces to a height of about fifty feet. In his report for 1895, the state geologist says: "These terraces represent the flood-water stages of the river in times somewhat remote, yet subsequent to the deposition of the drift which once covered the area and which was removed by the river in the process of widening its valley."

At Sand Prairie, or Vincennes, on the Des Moines River, is an alluvial plain similar in all respects to the terraced areas on the Mississippi. In all these districts the soil is above the average in fertility, while along the smaller streams the alluvial deposits, consisting chiefly of a sandy loam, yield large crops.

On the uplands of Lee County, the soil is chiefly a black loam-like humus, less sandy than the bottom lands, ranging from two to five feet in depth. In a few places there are small areas of that tenacious soil known as "gumbo," which can be cultivated only with great difficulty, but by far the greater portion of the county is composed of a rich, tractable soil, well adapted to agriculture.

GEOLOGY

During the years 1847 to 1850, Dr. D. D. Owen, acting under the authority of the United States Land Office, undertook the study of the mineral lands of the Northwest, and it was through his work that the first accurate accounts of the geology of the region now comprising the State of Iowa were given to the scientific world. A brief reconnoissance of Lee County was made in 1858 by A. H. Worthen, afterward state geologist of Illinois, but owing to the limited time allowed for his work he was unable to go into details. About 1870 Dr. C. A. White published a geological account of the state, in which some references are made to Lee and the adjoining counties.

It was not until 1893, however, that any comprehensive survey was made of the geological formation and resources of Lee County, the result of which was published in Volume III of the Iowa Geological Survey. According to this report, "The stratified, or indurated, rocks are almost entirely Lower Carboniferous limestones. These form the great basement upon which the coal measures of the region were laid down. * * * The total thickness of the rocks exposed above low-water level in Lee County is not far from four hundred feet, though the actual vertical measurement of an outcrop at any one place is probably nowhere more than one-half of this maximum."

Several typical or standard sections are given. Probably the most important of these are the ones at the old McGavic mill, two miles below the union depot at Keokuk; the record of the Hubinger well in Keokuk; the bluff section at Fort Madison; a section at Denmark, on the Skunk River; one at Croton, on the Des Moines River, and one on East Sugar Creek, about two miles northwest of Franklin. From the investigations made at these and other points in the county, the geologist prepared a "General Geological Section," which shows the geological construction of the county to be about as follows:

Beginning at the surface, there is a deposit of alluvium, loess and till, of the Pleistocene age, averaging about sixty feet in thickness. Immediately below this are the lower coal measures, varying from five to forty feet. Next comes the St. Louis limestone, about thirty feet in thickness, after which comes the Augusta limestones, and below the Augusta group lie the Kinderhook shales. Arranging the different strata in the form of a table, the section would show the relative proportions of the different formations to be as follows—starting at the surface:

PLEISTOCENE:	FEET
Alluvium	20
Loess	15
Till	25
CARBONIFEROUS:	
Lower Coal Measures	40
St. Louis Limestone	30
Sonora Shales	8
Warsaw Shales	20
Geode Bed	33
Keokuk Limestone	53
Montrose Chert	30

Upper Burlington Limestone	50
Lower Burlington Limestone	80
Kinderhook Shales	12
<hr/>	
Total	416

All the strata lying between the Kinderhook shales and the St. Louis limestone belong to the Augusta stage. The Kinderhook shales are best exposed on the Des Moines County side of the Skunk River, near Patterson station; the Burlington limestones are also seen to best advantage along the Skunk River from its mouth up as far as Augusta; the Keokuk limestone has a fine exposure at the mouth of Soap Creek and near the old McGavic mill site; the geode bed, the Sonora and Warsaw shales, the St. Louis limestones and the coal measures are also seen in the outcrops in that locality. The geological report already referred to says: "These several outcrops serve as standards to which all sections in the county may be readily referred. * * * All the bedded rocks have been subjected to profound erosion, which has carved out deep channels and numberless minor depressions. Over this uneven surface the glacial materials have been spread, obscuring in great part the harder rocks. Subsequent action of running waters has cut through the drift mantle and laid bare the underlying strata at many places."

THE GLACIAL EPOCH

Far back in the geologic past, about the close of the Paleozoic period, came the Pleistocene or "Ice Age," during which all of what is now the State of Iowa was covered with a vast sheet of ice, called a glacier, extending from the region of the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains. This glacier was formed in the northern part of the continent by successive falls of snow. The weight added by each snowfall aided in compressing the mass below into a solid body of ice. In time the entire glacier began to move slowly southward, carrying with it great boulders, clay, soils, etc., to be deposited in regions far distant from those from which they were taken. As the huge mass moved slowly along, the boulders and other hard substances at the bottom of the glacier left scratches or striæ upon the bed rocks, and from these scorings the geologist has been able to determine the course of the glacier. At various places along the west bank of the Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Iowa to the southern border of the state, the striæ have been noted upon the rocks of the bluffs, indicating the general direction of the great glacier to have been toward the southeast.

As the ice melted, the materials carried by the glacier were deposited upon the bed rocks in the form of drift, which constitutes the alluvium, loess and till as noted in the preceding table. At the close of the glacial period the surface was void of either animal or plant life. Gradually the action of the rain and winds leveled the surface, the heat of the sun warmed the earth, and life in primitive forms made its appearance.

It is a noticeable fact that within the limits of Lee County there are no deposits representing the period of time intervening between the laying down of the lower coal measures and the beginning of the Pleistocene or Ice Age. If later coal measures or Tertiary strata were deposited they were removed by erosive agencies before the beginning of the glacial epoch. The effect of this erosion has been noted by geologists in the discovery of preglacial valleys of the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers.

As early as 1858 geologists noted the great development of glacial material along the west bank of the Mississippi in the vicinity of Fort Madison. Twenty years later Maj. G. K. Warren first made known the existence of an old river valley in that locality. In 1890, without knowing of Warren's work, C. H. Gordon prepared a map showing the course of the river in ancient times, his conclusions corresponding in every particular with those of Major Warren. Gordon's map shows that from the mouth of the Skunk River to Montrose the old channel was not materially different from the present one. From Montrose the old valley swept with a broad westward bend to the Des Moines River, a short distance below the present Village of Sand Prairie. Concerning the evidences of this, Gordon says: "The comparatively narrow rocky gorge within which the river now flows from Montrose to Keokuk is itself suggestive of its more recent origin than the broad valley above and below bordered for the most part by drift covered slopes."

The width of the preglacial channel of the Mississippi is about six miles, which is about the width of the valley at the present time above Fort Madison. It is quite probable that the preglacial river was no larger than the present stream. After cutting its early channel it then continued the work of erosion until the valley was widened to the limits indicated upon Gordon's map.

The existence of a buried channel through the western part of the county—probably the preglacial course of the Des Moines River—was first observed by geologists in 1893. This old valley is approximately marked by the present course of West Sugar Creek. Geologists find abundant evidence that the present channel of the

Des Moines River above Sand Prairie is of comparatively recent date and are inclined to the opinion that the river once flowed farther eastward than now, joining the Mississippi near Sand Prairie. Then came the Ice Age, during which the underflow of waters started a change in the course of the streams, and after the ice melted the rivers were forced to cut new channels through the drift.

CHARACTER OF THE DRIFT

At the bottom of the glacial deposits is the "lower till," which in Lee County averages about twenty-five feet in thickness. It is composed of a blue clay, filled with bowlders of various kinds and sizes, with deposits of sand at intervals. These sand beds often constitute the source of water supply in wells on the upper levels. Above the blue clay is a yellow clay, which also contains bowlders. At what are known as the "Yellow Banks," on the Des Moines River, the lower till is seen to consist of "twenty-five feet of sand resting upon blue clay and over this fifteen feet of silty clay, dark above and overlain by eight feet of yellow clay, which in turn is capped by a thin veneer of loess."

The sand varies in places to a fine gravel and along the east bank of West Sugar Creek, near the mouth of the stream, it gradually merges into a coarse, incoherent sandstone. The yellow clay deposits also contain much sand, as may be seen in the cuts along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad where it cuts through the main divide between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers.

Loess consists chiefly of a fine, ash-colored silt and is distributed over all of Southeastern Iowa in deposits varying in thickness from two feet to fifteen feet or more. A little south of New Boston, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, it has a development of fifteen feet, somewhat marly at the bottom, and at Keokuk the bowlder accumulation is covered by stratified white and iron bearing sand grading upward into pure loess. Here the thickness of the silt and stratified sand is about thirty feet. The loess is also seen in the exposures along Soap Creek and in the terraces above Montrose.

Above the loess lies the aluvium or soil, which is composed of the lighter materials carried by the glacier and decayed vegetable matter that has been deposited since the close of the glacial epoch. As this portion of the drift constitutes the surface and is seen in all parts of the county, it is not deemed necessary to give any extended account of its character or the manner in which it was deposited.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

While a general discussion of the structure and formation of Lee County may be of interest to the student of geology, there is no doubt that the average reader will find much more interest in the subject of economic geology—that branch of the science which treats of the commercial and industrial importance of the various mineral deposits within the limits of the county. Probably the most important of the minerals is

BUILDING STONE

Lee County is well supplied with stone suitable for nearly all classes of construction, every stratum of the Lower Carboniferous limestone affording a good grade, though varying greatly in texture and quality. In at least thirteen of the sixteen townships quarries have been opened and profitably worked. The Burlington limestones are durable, easily quarried and readily dressed. The thick ledges of this formation are well adapted to dimension work of all kinds. In the Keokuk limestone is found a hard, compact rock, which breaks evenly and is quarried without difficulty. The upper part of this formation, often called the Warsaw, is principally a magnesian limestone, some sand and small pebbles. The largest quarries of this stone are on the east side of the Mississippi, at Sonora, where it is quarried under the name of Sonora sandstone. Buildings in Keokuk erected of this material more than half a century ago are still standing and the action of the atmosphere has not eradicated all the tool marks upon the stone, which attests its durability. The St. Louis white limestone is fine-grained, compact, usually bluish or gray in color. Some layers have been used for lithographic purposes.

Jackson Township leads all the others in the amount of stone quarried. Along the Mississippi at the base of the bluff, immediately north of Keokuk, and in the western part of the city, along Soap Creek, there are several large quarries in operation, most of the stone being of the blue Keokuk limestone, though some Warsaw stone is also taken out. The stone is shipped over the railroads centering at Keokuk to all parts of the Central United States. In the northern part of the city several small quarries have been opened in the St. Louis limestone for sidewalk, street crossings, etc.

In Des Moines Township there are quarries near the station of Sand Prairie, from which stone is taken for local use, and the Atchi-

son, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has a quarry near Hinsdale. In the same vicinity the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has a quarry, from which stone is taken for bridge abutments, etc.

Near Ballinger station, in the southeastern part of Montrose Township, a quarry was opened about twenty years ago by McManus & Tucker in the Warsaw magnesian limestone. It was from this quarry that the stone for some of the additions to the state penitentiary at Fort Madison was taken. Other additions were built of the dolomite limestone from the Schafer quarries across the river in Illinois. The Fort Madison High School and the building of the Fort Madison Canning Company are also constructed of this stone. There is another quarry in this township directly south of the Town of Montrose, but the stone produced there is chiefly for local use.

In Jefferson Township the Wemmer quarry, on the west side of Sugar Creek, near the northwest corner of the township, was opened about 1880 and has been operated on a small scale more or less continuously since that time. The stone from this quarry hardens greatly upon being exposed to the weather. None has ever been shipped, the output being used in the surrounding country for foundations, bridge abutments, and similar purposes.

There are but few exposures of the bed rock in Charleston Township, owing to the fact that there are no large streams. About a mile southwest of Donnellson, on a small tributary of Sugar Creek, is the Donnell quarry, the output of which is used locally for foundations and retaining walls. At a few other points along the creek there are exposures of a white oolitic limestone, which is believed to belong to the St. Louis formation, and on Panther Creek, in section 13, near the eastern boundary of the township there are some outcrops of the St. Louis stone that have been quarried to some extent.

Near Crotton, Van Buren Township, a quarry was opened some time in the '60s, during the days of slack water navigation, in a deposit of massive yellow sandstone belonging to the lower coal measures. Stone from this quarry was used in the construction of the locks and dams in the Des Moines River. It is not much used at the present time. There are outcrops on Lick and Mumm creeks and near the mouth of Monk Creek from which stone is taken for local use, but no regular quarry is operated.

Near the Town of Franklin, in the township of that name, there are several small quarries in the white, granular ledge of the St. Louis limestone. At the Graner quarry, about a mile east of the town, a good quality of flagging is quarried. A mile north of this

is the Pardall quarry, from which stone has been sent to Fort Madison after being dressed at the quarry. The church at St. Paul is built of this stone. White limestone is also taken from quarries along Sugar Creek and some of its tributaries, and sandstone is exposed at various points in the coal measures.

In West Point Township the building stone is nearly all of the St. Louis limestone. Most of the quarries are in the western part of the township. Some of the beds dress well and are used in making tombstones and bases for monuments. Considerable lime is manufactured in this section of the county. In section 30, on Little Sugar Creek there is a deposit of fine white sandstone which hardens upon exposure and is quarried to some extent. There are several other deposits in the township where quarries might be profitably worked if suitable transportation facilities were provided.

On Lost Creek, in the eastern part of Washington Township, considerable stone for constructional purposes has been taken. The output here is entirely local and is used chiefly for foundations.

Very little building stone has been produced in Green Bay Township, the principal quarry being near the railroad bridge over the Skunk River about a mile north of Wever. The stone here is the Lower Burlington limestone.

Along the Skunk River, in Denmark Township, there is an abundance of good building stone of the Burlington, Keokuk and St. Louis limestones in sight and some quarrying has been done. At South Augusta considerable stone is taken from the bed of the river, which here passes over rapids, and at several other points in that neighborhood small openings have been made. There is no doubt that some day this stone will be quarried more extensively, as it is easily accessible and of good quality.

The oolitic bed of the St. Louis limestone is the principal stone quarried in Pleasant Ridge Township. There are a number of small openings from which the stone is taken as needed for local use.

The old Jarret quarry is the principal one in Marion Township. It is located in section 36, near the southeast corner of the township. Farther up Sugar Creek is the Pilot Grove quarry, from which flagging, foundation stone and material for bridge abutments are taken.

COAL

Probably the first mention of coal in Iowa was made by the English tourist, Featherstonhaugh, who went down the Mississippi in a canoe in 1835 and noticed indications of coal in some of the

outcrops along the river. Later in the same year Albert Lea, an agent of the United States Government, appointed to ascertain the resources of the Black Hawk purchase, reported "large coal deposits between the mouth of the Des Moines River and Raccoon Forks."

As Lee County lies on the extreme eastern margin of the great coal field west of the Mississippi, it can never be expected to occupy a place among the important coal producing counties of the state. The coal deposits, however, are large enough to be of some commercial value, local demand being supplied to some extent in certain sections of the county. The largest deposits noticed so far are in the coal measure rocks in the northern part of the county, particularly in Franklin, Marion and Pleasant Ridge townships. Although the coal measures exist in fully one-half of Van Buren Township no attempt has ever been made to open mines. There is also a small district of the coal measures near Keokuk, in Jackson Township.

Mining has been carried on for many years, but in a rather desultory manner. The largest mines operated are on Sutton Creek, in Pleasant Ridge Township, about five miles northwest of the Town of Denmark. The coal beds here form a portion of the coal-bearing area which extends northward into Henry County. At the old Norris mine a considerable quantity of coal was mined years ago, the output going to West Point and the adjacent country. In recent years none of the mines has been worked systematically, the coal now being obtained chiefly by "stripping" along the creek, where the vein ranges from two to three feet or more in thickness. No doubt, as the better mines of the western coal field are worked out, these deposits will be developed and mined with profit.

In Marion Township the Stevenson mine, a short distance east of the Town of St. Paul, has been used for a number of years as a source of local coal supply; but it is worked mainly during the winter months when the demand for coal is great enough to make mining profitable. Three miles southwest of the Stevenson mine is a small shaft from which coal has been taken annually for several years and supplied to the people living in the vicinity.

Nearly four-fifths of Franklin Township lie in the coal field and coal has been mined at several places. About two miles from West Point, in the eastern part of the township, is a mine from which small quantities of coal have been taken at intervals for a number of years. In the early '90s washouts in the road leading west from West Point exposed a vein of coal varying from one to two feet in thickness and this has been mined in a limited way. Several mines have been opened on Sugar Creek, in the northwestern

part of the township, the best known being the old Hardwick mine, from which sufficient quantities of coal were taken at one time to supply the local demand. This mine was once worked by means of a shaft, but that method has been abandoned and the coal is now obtained by drifts in the ravine. The vein here is the thickest discovered so far in the county, measuring in some places over three feet. Small drifts have been made about a mile down the creek from the Hardwick mine and some coal has been taken from the beds at that point.

In Jackson Township coal of good quality has been developed below the City of Keokuk, on the upper side of the Nassau Slough, where the vein is about eighteen inches thick. North of the city, in the bluffs near Rand Park, coal was once mined by means of drifts, but some years ago the entrance was blocked by debris from the falling roof and the mines have not been reopened.

CLAY DEPOSITS

At numerous places in the superficial or drift deposits of the county are beds of good clay, and some of the geological formations also furnish a good grade of this material. Probably the best known clays are those which overlie the coal deposits, but the Warsaw beds have been used successfully in the manufacture of brick, and it has been demonstrated that the Kinderhook shales are well adapted to the manufacture of high-grade paving blocks. The Hubinger Brick Works at Keokuk were utilizing the Warsaw shale at that point more than twenty years ago. Thin bands and nodules of lime rock make the shale difficult to use, as it has to be specially treated to get rid of these ingredients, after which brick of high grade can be made from it.

The shales of the coal measures are found in various parts of the county and in many places they are accompanied by coal sufficient to burn the clay products. Some of the light-colored shales, where free from grit, are excellent for pottery, and the drab and yellow shales can be made into brick.

The blue clay of the lower till is seldom well exposed at the surface and is, therefore, little used in making clay goods, although tenacious, fine-grained and well adapted to the purpose. The yellow clay of the till contains too many foreign substances to make it profitable to attempt to utilize it in manufacture.

For ordinary brick the alluvium has been used in some places. The best clays in this formation are found chiefly along the Des Moines and Skunk rivers, and along some of the larger creeks.

At Keokuk pressed and ornamental brick are made from the Warsaw and Kinderhook shales, though the former is much more extensively used, owing to the ease with which it can be obtained. Fire brick, furnace linings, etc., are manufactured from the clays that lie immediately below the coal seams. Among the early clay industries at Keokuk were the Hubinger Brick Works, the brick yards of R. P. Creel and James Mitchell, and the Spaan and Worley companies.

There are several brick yards in the vicinity of Fort Madison, most of them utilizing the clay deposits in the southern part of Washington Township. One of the oldest is that known as the Reichelt yard, which has been in successful operation for a number of years. The Stellern and Hansmann yards, in the same locality, also manufacture large quantities of brick, and the Wiggenjost and Bartell yards do a good business.

At Donnellson a brick yard was opened in 1891 at the west side of the town, where bricks for the public school building were made by hand from prairie soil. Three miles north of the town was found a bed of clay in the coal measures which was used in the manufacture of pottery, a factory for that purpose having been erected near the junction of the two railroads. After a fairly successful career of two or three years the works were moved to Farmington, Van Buren County.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sand suitable for making mortar for building purposes is found in the beds of nearly all the streams, the Mississippi, Des Moines and Skunk rivers supplying at almost any point an abundance of clean, sharp river sand of a high grade. At various places in the county there are lenticular beds of sand in the drift, which might be utilized for mortar making, and the soft sandstone of the coal measures, when disintegrated by the action of the air, makes a clean, sharp material equal to the best river sand. In a few places a pure, white sand has been found which, it is believed, could be used to advantage in the manufacture of ordinary glassware, and at various points in the drift beds are deposits of sand suitable for molding purposes. So far none of these deposits has been developed to any great extent.

Although the geological survey reports the presence of gravel beds scattered widely over the county, the rivers and creeks especially affording an abundance of this material, and at places in the drift the beds being of comparatively easy access, the deposits have been scarcely touched in an economic way. In the southern part of the

county there are a few miles of gravel road, but stone being plentiful in all parts of the county, it is the principal road-building material. It is possible that at some future time the gravel deposits may be developed and their contents used in the construction of highways. All in all, Lee County is as well supplied with road-building materials as any county in the state, and every year the macadam road is becoming more popular.

Some hydraulic rock has been reported from time to time, but it appears the deposits are small and none has been utilized in the manufacture of cement. Lime is burned at several places in the county, the greatest quantities being produced at Keokuk and Montrose, where the Burlington and Keokuk limestones are used. Lime kilns have also been in operation at Denmark for many years.

In addition to the minerals already mentioned, there are some not now attracting attention which may become of commercial importance in the future. Sulphide of nickel has been found in the upper part of the Keokuk limestone at Keokuk and Fort Madison; copper, gold and silver have all been noted in the county, but it is not to be expected that they will ever become money makers. In some of the limestones below Keokuk silver to the amount of four or five ounces to the ton has been shown by assays. Zinc blende, iron pyrites and sulphide of iron have all been found in the county, while in the geode beds quartz, calcopyrite, rutile, aragonite and dolomite are known to exist in greater or less quantities. At the bottom of the geode beds a fine white powder, believed to be the hydrous silicate of aluminum, has been noticed at several points.

THE WATER SUPPLY

In every township of the county, particularly in the hills bordering the streams, there are springs of good water, many of which are never failing, while others almost dry up in seasons of slight rainfall. All over the county wells of moderate depth yield an abundant supply of good, wholesome water. In the southeastern half, and probably in the entire county, the conditions are favorable for securing a supply of artesian water. The great Keokuk syncline or trough underlies a large part of the county and throughout this area the pressure is sufficient to insure flowing wells at almost any point. The best known wells of this character are at Fort Madison and Keokuk. At Fort Madison six artesian wells have been sunk. They are the old up-town Atlee well, the well at the Atlee Mills, the one in Ivanhoe Park, the well at the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail-

road Hospital, the well of the Brown Paper Company, and the city well in the Old Settlers' Park, completed in August, 1914. At Keokuk the best artesian wells are the Hubinger well and the one at the Young Men's Christian Association. The water from these wells is wholesome, though one has "to learn to like it," on account of a peculiar taste, which after a time becomes unnoticeable. There are also several mineral springs in the coal fields, but generally they are too small to supply more than the local demand for water. They contain various sulphates and some of them, no doubt, possess certain medicinal properties.

CHAPTER II

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS

THE MOUND BUILDERS—CHARACTER OF THEIR RELICS—DISTRICTS OF IN THE UNITED STATES—THEORIES CONCERNING THEM—MOUNDS IN LEE COUNTY—THE INDIANS—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY—THE ILLINI—THE IOWAS—SACS AND FOXES—CHIEF BLACK HAWK—KEOKUK—HIS REPUTATION AS AN ORATOR AND DIPLOMAT—MONUMENT AT RAND PARK, KEOKUK—MATANEQUA.

Who were the first human beings to inhabit the region now included in the State of Iowa? The question is more easily asked than answered. The first white settlements along the Atlantic coast were made early in the seventeenth century. More than a century elapsed after these settlements were established before evidences were discovered to show that the interior had once been peopled by a peculiar race. These evidences were found in the numerous mounds and earthworks. Says one of the reports of the United States Bureau of Ethnology:

“During a period beginning some time after the close of the Ice Age and ending with the coming of the white man—or only a few generations before—the central part of North America was inhabited by a people who had emerged to some extent from the darkness of savagery, had acquired certain domestic arts, and practiced some well-defined lines of industry. The location and boundaries inhabited by them are fairly well marked by the mounds and earthworks they erected.”

The center of this ancient civilization—if such it may be called—appears to have been in the present State of Ohio. Iowa may be regarded as its western frontier. From the relics left the people have been given the name of “Mound Builders” by archæologists. Most of the mounds discovered are conical in shape and when explored generally are found to contain skeletons. They have been designated as burial mounds. Others are in the form of truncated pyramids—that is, square or rectangular at the base and flat on the top. The mounds of this class are usually higher than the burial

mounds and are supposed to have been lookouts or signal stations. Here and there are to be seen well-defined lines of earthworks, indicating that they had been used as a means of defense against invading enemies. In a few instances, the discovery of a large mound, surrounded by an embankment, outside of which are a number of smaller mounds, has given rise to the theory that such places were centers of religious worship or sacrifice.

Cyrus Thomas, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, has divided the region inhabited by the Mound Builders into eight districts, in each of which there are certain characteristics not common to the others. These districts are as follows:

1. The Dakotah District, which includes North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the northeastern corner of Iowa. The distinguishing features of this district are the effigy mounds, which are constructed in the form of some bird or animal. They are believed to have represented the totem of a tribe, or some living creature that was an object of veneration. The burial mounds in this district are comparatively small. In some places are mounds with an outline of stone, which is filled in with earth.

2. The Huron-Iroquois District, which embraces the country once inhabited by the Huron and Iroquois Indians. It includes the lower peninsula of Michigan, a strip across Northern Ohio, the greater part of New York, and extends northward into Canada. Burial mounds are numerous throughout this district, a few fortifications have been noted, and hut rings, or foundations of ancient dwellings, are plentiful.

3. The Illinois District, embracing the middle and eastern portions of Iowa, Northeastern Missouri, the northern part of Illinois and the western half of Indiana. Along the western side of the Mississippi the burial mounds in this district gradually grow smaller as one travels toward the south. When representatives of the Bureau of Ethnology explored this district they discovered that: "Upon the bluffs near the junction of the Des Moines River with the Mississippi were many circular mounds, most of which have been opened and numerous articles, mostly of intrusive burials, obtained therefrom. Several were opened by the bureau agent, but nothing was found in them save decayed human bones, fragments of pottery and stone chips." The mounds thus referred to are in Lee County.

4. The Ohio District, which takes in the eastern half of Indiana, all of Ohio, except the strip above referred to as belonging to the Huron-Iroquois District, and the southwestern part of West Virginia. In this district both the burial mounds and the fortifications

are numerous, and the former are larger than the burial grounds found elsewhere, frequently having a diameter of one hundred feet or more and rising to a height of eighty feet. More than ten thousand mounds have been explored in the State of Ohio alone. The Great Serpent, a fortification in the form of a snake, situated on a bluff in Adams County, Ohio, is one of the most perfect specimens of this class of mounds so far discovered, and the Grave Creek Mound, in West Virginia, is one of the greatest lookout or signal station mounds. There are also a number of sacrificial mounds, surrounded by embankments.

5. The Appalachian District, which includes the mountainous regions of Eastern Tennessee, Western North Carolina, Southwestern Virginia and the northern portion of Georgia. Throughout this district have been found abundant evidences that the tribe inhabiting it was different in many respects from the people of the other districts. The mounds are of a different construction, stone graves are numerous, and among the relics discovered are a number of more or less ornamental tobacco pipes and utensils of copper.

6. The Tennessee District, embracing Middle and Western Tennessee, Southern Illinois, nearly all of Kentucky, a strip through the central part of Georgia and a small section of Northern Alabama. Here pottery is plentiful, especially the long-necked water jar. The fortifications of this district are distinguished by covered ways leading to the streams, indicating that they were constructed with a view to withstanding a siege. Several stone images, believed to have been used as idols, have also been found in the mounds of this district.

7. The Arkansas District, including the entire State of Arkansas, part of Northern Louisiana and the southeastern corner of Missouri. Pottery has been found in abundance in this district, hut rings and village sites have been discovered, though the burial mounds are small and few in number.

8. The Gulf District, which, as its name indicates, includes the region along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. In this district are a number of fine truncated pyramids, some of them with terraces; skeletons buried in bark coffins have been found; other skeletons have been found in caves, and the entire district is rich in pottery, polished stones, weapons of obsidian, etc.

Who were the Mound Builders? Various authors have written upon the subject and nearly every one has a theory as to their origin. Some maintain that they first established their civilization in the Ohio Valley, whence they worked their way gradually southward into Mexico and Central America, where the white man found their

descendants in the Aztec Indians. Others, with arguments equally as plausible and logical, contend that the Mound Builders originated in the South and migrated northward to the region of the Great Lakes, where their progress was checked by hostile tribes. Practically all the early writers were agreed upon one thing, and that was that the Mound Builders were a very ancient race. The principal reasons for this view were that the Indians had no traditions concerning many of the relics, and upon the mounds and earthworks discovered were trees of several feet diameter, indicating that the works were of great antiquity.

Among the earliest writers on the subject were Squier and Davis, who about the middle of the nineteenth century published a work entitled "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley." Between the years 1845 and 1848 these two investigators opened over two hundred mounds, the description of which was published by the Smithsonian Institution. Following the lead of Squier and Davis, other investigators claimed the Mound Builders, who once inhabited the Ohio and Mississippi valleys at a period more or less remote, were of a different race from the Indians found here by the white man. In more recent years archæologists, who have made extensive research among the mounds, and those who have given the ancient relics the closest study in connection with the Bureau of Ethnology, are practically a unit in the conclusion that the Mound Builder was nothing more than the ancestor of the Indian.

Early French and Spanish explorers in the southern part of the United States found that among the Natchez Indians the house of the chief was always built upon an artificial mound. Says Margry: "When the chief dies they demolish his cabin and then raise a new mound, on which they build the cabin of the chief who is to replace the one deceased in this dignity, for the chief never lodges in the house of his predecessor."

How long this custom had prevailed no one knows, but it might be the reason for a large number of artificial mounds in the country once inhabited by the Natchez and their ancestors. The Yamasees of Georgia built mounds over those killed in battle, and Charlevoix found among the Canadian tribes earthworks resembling those of the Huron-Iroquois District of Thomas' Division.

In the early exploration of the mounds, some surprise was manifested at the presence of charcoal and burnt or baked clay. Subsequent investigations have disclosed the fact that among certain tribes, particularly in the lower Mississippi country, the family hut was built upon an artificial mound, usually of small dimensions. The

house was constructed of poles and plastered with mud. Upon the death of the head of the family, the body was buried under the center of the house, which was then burned. This custom, practiced perhaps for many generations, would account for the great number of small mounds, each containing a single skeleton. Again, among some of the southwestern tribes, white men have found pottery very similar in texture and design to that found in some of the ancient mounds. In the light of these discoveries it is not surprising that the Indian ancestry theory has made great headway within the last few years, and that a majority of the leading archæologists of the country advocate that theory. Says Thomas: "The hope of ultimately solving the great problems is perhaps as lively today as in former years. But with the vast increase of knowledge in recent years, a modification of the hope entertained has taken place."

While much of this general history and description of the Mound Builders is not directly applicable to Lee County, it is hoped that the reader will find it of interest, inasmuch as it throws some light upon the people who formerly inhabited this section of the country and enables one to understand better the character of the mounds found in the county.

Several interesting mounds have been opened and explored in Iowa. In one in Marion County was found a number of pieces of pottery, some of them of graceful outline, and a copper spear head about five inches in length. A large mound in Boone County—oval in form and 90 by 110 feet at the base—was investigated in 1908. About four thousand pieces of pottery, some of them indicating that the vessels were three feet in diameter, were found in the center of the mound, with a collection of shells, four or five human skulls, a few bones and a large pile of ashes and charcoal. Upon the summit of this mound were two oak trees two feet in diameter. Some years ago Justus M. T. Myers wrote the following concerning the mounds of Lee County:

"As far as I know, there are some fifteen or twenty mounds on my father's farm, in Green Bay Township, and several others on adjoining farms, all of which are of oval formation, from two to seven feet in height and from twelve to thirty feet in diameter. I have drifted into some of these mounds and found pieces of flint, pottery, and bones, both human and animal. Some of the bones were burnt or charred, as if the occupants of the country at that period of time cremated their dead, or sacrificed them as burnt offerings. In one of the mounds I found thirty-two human skeletons, that had evidently been left there at the time of sepulture in a sitting position, but had fallen

over with the lapse of time, until their heads were drooping down between their legs when I uncovered them. The skeletons were incased in limestone vaults that had been made by setting broad stones on their edges, and covered over with broad, flat stones. Some of these stones would weigh as much as two hundred and fifty or two hundred and seventy-five pounds."

As the nearest known limestone beds are fully a mile and a half from the location of this mound, it would be interesting to know the mode of conveyance used by the Mound Builders in transporting these heavy stones.

Several small mounds have been discovered near Wever, and those farther down the Mississippi have already been mentioned in connection with Thomas' District No. 3. There are also some small mounds in other parts of the county, but none of historic importance.

THE INDIANS

When the first white men came from Europe they found the continent of North America inhabited by a race of copper colored people, to whom they gave the name of Indians. This race was divided into several groups of families, each of which was distinguished by certain physical and linguistic characteristics. In the extreme north were the Eskimo, a tribe that has never played any conspicuous part in history. The great Algonquian family inhabited a large triangle, roughly bounded by a line drawn from the most eastern point of Labrador in a southwesterly direction to the western end of Lake Superior; another line from that point to the Atlantic coast near Cape Hatteras, and the coast line from there to the place of beginning. In the heart of the Algonquian country, along the shores of Lake Ontario, were the Iroquoian tribes—the Senecas, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas and Cayugas—known as the "Five Nations." South of the Algonquian family, in the southeastern part of the United States, lay the country occupied by the Muskhogean group, the principal tribes of which were the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Chickasaw. To the northwest, about the source of the Mississippi River, were the brave and warlike Siouan tribes, while the country farther west was inhabited by the fierce Comanche, Apache and other tribes, closely allied to the Sioux in appearance, habits and dialect.

Among the Algonquian tribes the Illinois—or Illini, as they were at first known—were probably the first tribe to inhabit the region now included in Lee County. In the latter part of the seventeenth

century, according to their traditions, they were once a powerful nation, consisting of five subordinate tribes, viz.: The Kaskaskia, Peoria, Tamaroa, Michigani and Cahokia. Besides their country east of the Mississippi, they occupied a large district between that river and the Des Moines, in what is now the southeastern part of Iowa. Here a band of them were met by Marquette and Joliet on their voyage down the Mississippi in 1673. The tribal traditions also relate that they once lived farther eastward, but were driven back by the warlike Iroquois. The Ottawa chief, Pontiac, who led the uprising against the white settlements and posts in 1763, was assassinated by some of the Illini in 1769, whereupon the Sacs and Foxes, allies of Pontiac, declared war against the Illini and in time almost exterminated the tribe.

The Iowa Indians (Sleepy Ones), the tribe from which the state takes its name, were one of the southern Siouan tribes, included by Dorsey with the Otoes and Missouris in his Chiwere group. According to their traditions, they once formed part of the Winnebago nation, with which they lived north of the Great Lakes. On the shores of Lake Michigan they separated from the Winnebago and received the name of "Gray Snow." They were first noticed by white men in 1690, when they were living in the vicinity of Lake Michigan under a chief named Man-haw-gaw. The first stopping place of the tribe, after separating from the Winnebago, was on the Rock River, in Illinois, a short distance above its mouth. Schoolcraft says this tribe migrated no less than fifteen times. In 1700 Le Sueur found some of them near the present town of Red Earth, Minnesota, where they were engaged in tilling the soil, and three-quarters of a century later a small band of them was living near Peoria, Illinois. In 1848 one of the tribe prepared a map showing the movements of the Iowas from the time they settled on the Rock River. The tradition accompanying the map says: "The tribe separated from the Sacs and Foxes and wandered off westward in search of a new home. Crossing the Mississippi River, they turned southward and reached a high bluff near the mouth of the Iowa River. Looking off over the beautiful valley spread out before them, they halted, exclaiming, 'Ioway!' signifying in their language 'This is the place!'"

The territory thus appropriated by the Iowas included the present County of Lee, though the tribe afterward established its headquarters in what is now Mahaska County, which bears the name of a noted Iowa chief. Lewis and Clark met some of this tribe in their expedition up the Missouri in 1804 and refer to them in the journal

as the "Ayouways," though the name is generally written "Iowa" or "Ioway" by historians. The tribe has long since disappeared, but the name remains to designate one of the great states of the Mississippi Valley.

The Sacs and Foxes, the principal Indians in Iowa history, are always spoken of as one people, though originally they were two separate and distinct tribes of the great Algonquian family. Evidence, traditionary and otherwise, shows that the Foxes, in the early part of the seventeenth century, lived on the Atlantic Coast, in the vicinity of Rhode Island. Their Indian name was Mesh-kwa-ke-hug (nearly always written Musquakies), signifying "red earth people." The name Fox originated with the French, who called these Indians Reynors. In 1634 Jean Nicollet found some of them near Green Bay, in what is now the State of Wisconsin. Three years later Claude Allouez, a Jesuit missionary, visited a Musquakie village on Wolf River, in Wisconsin, which had a population of about five thousand.

The Sacs—also called Sauks or Saukies—were called the "people of the outlet" and were first encountered by white men in Eastern Michigan, about Saginaw Bay, where they were allied with the Ottawa and Pottawatomi tribes. Subsequently they removed to the neighborhood of Green Bay, Wisconsin. According to Dorsey, the tribe was divided into fourteen gentes, viz.: Trout, Sturgeon, Bass, Great Lynx, Sea, Fox, Wolf, Bear, Potato, Elk, Swan, Grouse, Eagle and Thunder.

In 1712 the Foxes joined in the attack on the French post at Detroit and were defeated with heavy loss. They then located on the Fox River, not far from Green Bay, where Nicollet had found some of the tribe three-quarters of a century before. A few years later the Dutch and English traders operating in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan formed an alliance with the Musquakies for the purpose of driving out the French. As a measure of defense, the French traders enlisted the cooperation of the Ottawa, Pottawatomi, Huron and some minor tribes. In the war which ensued the Musquakies were defeated and found a refuge among the Sacs. De Villiers, a French officer, with a force of French soldiers and Indian allies, marched to the Sac village and demanded the surrender of the refugees. The demand was refused and a battle occurred which lasted for several hours, the Indians finally meeting defeat, but the refugees were not surrendered to the victors.

The Sacs and Foxes then formed an alliance and moved westward, but were soon afterward driven from their new territory by the

Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, allies of the French. About 1780 they crossed the Mississippi near Prairie du Chien and established themselves in Iowa, about where the City of Dubuque now stands. Before that time some of the Sacs had dwelt on the Rock River, in Illinois, where they had a village called Sau-ke-nuk. According to the chief, Black Hawk, this village was established about 1731. In the early part of the nineteenth century there were about eight thousand Sacs and Foxes still living in that locality. In 1788 those who had crossed over into Iowa sold part of their lands to Julien Dubuque, who was the first white man to establish himself permanently in Iowa. When Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike went up the Mississippi in 1805, he visited the Sac and Fox villages at the mouth of the Rock River and in Northern Iowa.

Although the Sacs and Foxes are commonly regarded as one people, their alliance was more in the nature of a confederacy, each tribe maintaining its identity, though one chief ruled over both. Two of the greatest chiefs in the history of the North American Indians belonged to these allied tribes. They were Black Hawk and Keokuk, both born of Sac parents yet acknowledged chiefs by the Foxes. The former was a warrior and the latter a diplomat.

Black Hawk, whose Indian name was Ma-ka-ta-wi-mesha-ka-ka, was born at the Sac Village on the Rock River in 1767, a son of Py-e-sa, who was a direct descendant of Nan-a-ma-kee (Thunder), to whom the great medicine bag of the Sac nation was intrusted by the Great Spirit. Black Hawk was trained in the arts of war by his father and established his prowess in battle before he was nineteen years of age. About that time his father was mortally wounded in an encounter with the Cherokees and upon his death the medicine bag passed to the custody of Black Hawk. This medicine bag represented the soul of the Sac nation and had never been disgraced. To prepare himself for preserving it unsullied, Black Hawk took no part in war for five years after the death of his father, praying to the Great Spirit for strength and wisdom to discharge his onerous duty. During that period he would frequently go to the promontory near his home on the Rock River, where he would spend hours in smoking and thinking. This headland has been named "Black Hawk's Watch Tower."

Black Hawk was dissatisfied with the terms of the treaty of 1804, an account of which is given in another chapter, and when the relations between the United States and Great Britain became strained in 1812, the British Government took advantage of his dissatisfaction and secured his cooperation. Colonel Dixon, the English officer in

command at Green Bay, sent two large pirogues loaded with goods to the Sac Village on the Rock River, and then went in person to superintend the distribution of the goods among the inhabitants. No better man could have been selected by the British authorities. Dixon was naturally crafty and thoroughly understood the Indian character. When he took the hand of Black Hawk he said: "You will now hold us fast by the hand. Your English father has found that the Americans want to take your country from you and has sent me and my braves to drive them back to their own country."

This speech won Black Hawk, who joined the British and was with the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, when the latter fell in the Battle of the Thames. The British were defeated in the War of 1812 and the United States proceeded to enforce the provisions of the Treaty of 1804, by ordering the Sacs and Foxes to remove to new territory west of the Mississippi River. While part of the Indians acquiesced, Black Hawk and his followers remained obstinate. Their discontent finally culminated in the "Black Hawk war," an account of which will be found in Chapter IV, in connection with the history of the treaty that led up to it.

At the close of the Black Hawk war the Federal Government recognized Keokuk as the principal chief of the Sacs and Foxes. It is said that when the announcement of this recognition was made in open council, Black Hawk became so angry that he jerked off his loin cloth and slapped Keokuk in the face with it. A writer in one of the reports of the United States Bureau of Ethnology says: "The act of creating Keokuk chief of the Sacs has always been regarded with ridicule by both the Sacs and the Foxes, for the reason that he was not of the ruling clan."

After being deposed as chief, Black Hawk retired to the banks of the Des Moines River, near Iowaville, where he passed his declining years in peace. His last public utterance was on July 4, 1838, when he was a guest at a celebration at Fort Madison. In response to the toast: "Our illustrious guest—Black Hawk," he said:

"It has pleased the Great Spirit that I am here today. I have eaten with my white friends. It is good. A few summers ago I was fighting you. I may have done wrong. But that is past. Let it be forgotten. Rock River Valley was my beautiful country. I loved my villages, my cornfields and the home of my people. I fought for them. They are now yours. I was once a great warrior. Now I am old and poor. Keokuk has been the cause of my downfall. I have looked upon the Mississippi since I was a child. I love the great river. I have dwelt upon its banks from the time I was an infant.



CHIEF KEOKUK

Photographed from an original daguerreotype. This daguerreotype was procured by a Mr. Rentgen, a commission merchant, who induced Keokuk to sit for the picture in the latter '30s.

I look upon it now and I am sad. I shake hands with you. As it is my wish, I hope we are now friends. I may not see you again. Farewell."

The last words of this speech appear to have been prophetic, as the old chief died on October 3, 1838, at the age of seventy-one years. About a year later it was learned that his bones had been taken from the grave, but they were subsequently recovered through the efforts of Governor Lucas and sent to St. Louis, where they were cleaned and wired together. The skeleton was then returned to the governor's office and Black Hawk's sons were content to let it remain there. It was afterward given to the Burlington Geological and Historical Society and was among the collections that were destroyed by fire in 1855.

Black Hawk has been described as five feet ten inches in height, with broad shoulders and of commanding appearance. As a warrior and chief he had a wide reputation among his own and the neighboring tribes. A writer who knew him says: "He was inflexible in matters relating to right and wrong, and never consulted expediency. He never made war through malice or to gratify a personal grievance, but to protect his people from the encroachments of the white man. He loved his country and was a patriot."

Keokuk (the Watchful Fox) was born near Rock Island, Illinois, in 1788. It is said that his mother was a French half-breed. He was therefore not a chief by heredity, but arose to that position through his diplomacy. When a young man he was admitted to the Sac Council as a member and subsequently was made the tribal guest keeper. One of his biographers says: "He was ambitious and while always involved in intrigue never exposed himself to his enemies, but cunningly played one faction against the other for his personal advantage."

At the time of the Black Hawk war he was the leader of the peace party and managed to convert a majority of the men of the tribe to his view, leaving Black Hawk with a force entirely too small to hope for success. While the war was in progress some of Keokuk's warriors became dissatisfied with the peace policy and began making preparations to take the field. A war dance was held, in which Keokuk took part, apparently moved with the spirit of discontent that pervaded the tribe. At the conclusion of the dance a council was held to make preparations for war. Keokuk addressed that council as follows:

"Warriors: I am your chief. It is my duty to lead you to war if you are determined to go. But, remember, the United States is

a great nation. Unless we conquer them we must perish. I will lead you to war against the white men on one condition. That is we shall first put all our old men, our women and children to death, to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and then resolve that when we cross the Mississippi we will never retreat, but perish among the graves of our fathers, rather than yield to the white men."

This speech checked the warlike sentiment among the Indians and the expedition some of them had been planning was abandoned. It was characteristic of Keokuk's methods in dealing with weighty problems. In the negotiations growing out of the Black Hawk war he played so deftly into the hands of the Government officials that he was declared by the United States to be the head chief of the Sac and Fox allied tribes.

Keokuk was fond of debate, in which he was always cool, deliberate and logical, sometimes growing intense and energetic in his earnestness. In the negotiations at Washington, D. C., he won the regard of the Sacs, Foxes and white men alike, when in a debate he vanquished the Sioux and other northern tribes and established the claim of the Sacs and Foxes to the territory now comprising the State of Iowa. He was a man of far more than ordinary ability, and though he disliked the Foxes he managed to retain his power as chief until after the removal of the Indians to Kansas in 1845. His death occurred in Kansas in the spring of 1848, and there is a rumor that he was poisoned by a member of the tribe, because he was charged with dishonestly appropriating money received from the Government for the Indians. In 1883 his remains were brought to Keokuk, Iowa, and interred in Rand Park. A monument was erected over his grave by the Keokuk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the inscriptions on this monument practically tell the story of his life. The monument is a handsome bronze statue of the old chief, mounted upon a pedestal of limestone and facing the river. On the east side of the pedestal is a marble slab that was taken from his grave in Kansas, bearing the inscription:

"Sacred
to the memory of
Keo Kuck
a distinguished Sac Chief
Born at Rock Island in
1788
Died in April
1848."

On the west side of the pedestal is another marble slab which bears the following inscription: "This monument is erected by popular subscription in memory of the SAC CHIEF, KEOKUK, for whom the city is named. In 1883 his remains, together with the marble slab on the reverse side of this die, were brought from Franklin County, Kansas, where he died and was buried. His grave was located about three and one-half miles southeast of the Village of Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas, on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16, township 17, range 18, east of the 6th principal meridian and was covered by the slab above mentioned. His remains with other matter of historical value are deposited in the base of this structure."

The tablets on the north and south sides are of bronze. On the north side the inscription reads as follows:

"To the Memory of
the Pioneers
who entered Iowa by Keokuk
the Gate City
and either settling in our State
or passing farther west
travelled over the well-worn road
known as the Mormon Trail.

With this tablet the Daughters
of the American Revolution
of Iowa
officially open the marking of
that early and important
Pioneer Highway.

They crossed the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea;
To make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.

Erected October, twenty-second
Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen."

The inscription on the south tablet is of a historic nature and refers to an incident in the life of Keokuk. It is as follows:

HISTORY OF LEE COUNTY

“Keokuk’s Speech in 1812
which made him a war chief:

‘I have heard with sorrow that you have determined to leave our village and cross the Mississippi, merely because you have been told that the Americans were coming in this direction. Would you leave our village, desert our homes and fly before an enemy approaches? Would you leave all, even the graves of our fathers, to the mercy of an enemy, without trying to defend them? Give me charge of your warriors and I will defend the village while you sleep.’

“This bronze statue of Keokuk was erected by popular subscription, through the efforts of the Keokuk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Unveiled October 22, 1913.

COMMITTEE

Susie Smythe Collier, Chm.

Jane Ewing Blood	Anne B. Davis
Lorene Curtis Diver	Lida Hiller Lapsley
Winona Evans Reeves	Minnie Beardsley Newcomb
Marcia Jenkins Sawyer.”	

There was one chief of the Sacs and Foxes, who although he never lived in Lee County, is deserving of notice. That was Matanequa, the last war chief of the allied tribes. He was born at Dubuque in 1810 and was a typical Indian, both in intellect and physique. Like Keokuk, he was not a chief by heredity, but won that distinction by his bravery and executive ability. He was one of the five sent out in 1857 to find a place in Iowa for his band. In July of that year he and his four associates purchased eighty acres of land from a Tama County pioneer, to which they removed their men, women and children. From time to time other purchases were made until the band owned about three thousand acres. Matanequa was the last survivor of the five who selected the location. His death occurred on October 4, 1897, and he was held in such high esteem by the white people of Tama County that many men closed their places of business to attend the funeral. He was known as the “Warwick of the Musquakies,” from the fact that while he made chiefs he was never king himself.



CHIEF KEOKUK MONUMENT,
KEOKUK

In this chapter the object has been to give the history in brief of the principal tribes that once inhabited Southeastern Iowa, as well as character sketches of their principal chiefs. In another chapter will be found an account of the treaties by which the white man gained possession of the territory.

CHAPTER III

EARLY EXPLORATIONS—PREPARATION

SPANISH, ENGLISH AND FRENCH EXPLORATIONS IN AMERICA—CLAIMS OF THE THREE NATIONS TO TERRITORY—THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN LEE COUNTY—LA SALLE—THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA—CROZAT AND LAW—THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE—CONFLICT BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—IOWA UNDER SPANISH DOMINATION—THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—CLARK'S CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST—FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE—IOWA UNDER VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS—ITS ORGANIZATION AS A TERRITORY—ADMITTED AS A STATE.

The old saying, "Rome was not built in a day," applies with equal appropriateness to every political division or subdivision of the civilized countries of the world. Long before Lee County was even dreamed of, the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus started a chain of events that led to the establishment of the Republic of the United States and the division of the central portion of North America into states and counties. It is therefore deemed advisable to give a brief account of these events, in order that the reader may form some idea of the evolution of the State of Iowa and Lee County.

In 1493, the year following the first voyage of Columbus to the New World, the pope granted to the King and Queen of Spain "all countries inhabited by infidels." At that time the extent of the continent just discovered by Columbus was not known, but, in a vague way, this papal grant included the present State of Iowa.

Henry VII of England, in 1496, granted to John Cabot and his sons a patent of discovery, possession and trade "to all lands they may discover and lay claim to in the name of the English crown." During the next three years the Cabots explored the Atlantic Coast and made discoveries upon which England, at the close of the Fifteenth Century, claimed all the central part of North America.

Farther northward the French, through the discoveries of Jacques Cartier, claimed the Valley of the St. Lawrence and the region about

the Great Lakes, from which they pushed their explorations westward toward the headwaters of the Mississippi and southward into the Valley of the Ohio.

Following the usage of nations, by which title to land was claimed by right of discovery, it is not surprising that in course of time a controversy arose among these three great European nations as to which was really the rightful possessor of the soil. The grant of the pope was strengthened in 1541-42 by the expedition of De Soto into the interior and the discovery of the Mississippi River, by which Spain claimed all the land bordering on the great river and the Gulf of Mexico. The charter granted by the English Government to the Plymouth Company in 1620 included "all the lands between the fortieth and forty-eighth parallels of north latitude from sea to sea." In 1628 the Massachusetts Bay Company received a charter from the English authorities that included a strip about one hundred miles wide through the central part of Iowa. The northern boundary line of this grant crossed the Mississippi not far from the present city of Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin. Thus Iowa, or at least a portion of it, was claimed by both England and Spain "by right of discovery." No efforts were made by either nation, however, to extend their explorations into the interior, the English being content with the colonies established in Virginia and New England, while the Spaniards were so intent on discovering rich gold or silver mines that they made no attempt to found permanent settlements.

As early as 1611 Jesuit missionaries from the French settlements in Canada were among the Indians along the shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior. In 1634 Jean Nicollet passed still farther to the westward and reached the country about the Fox River in Wisconsin. In the fall of 1665 Claude Allouez, one of the most zealous of the Jesuit fathers, held a council with representatives of several of the leading western Indian tribes at the Chippewa Village on the southern shore of Lake Superior. At this council were chiefs of the Chippewa, Sioux, Sacs, Foxes, Pottawatomi and Illini. Allouez promised the Indians the protection of the great French father and thus opened the way for a profitable trade with the natives. At the council some of the Sioux and Illini chiefs told the missionary of a great river farther to the westward, "called by them the Me-sa-sip-pi, which they said no white man had yet seen, and along which furbearing animals abounded."

In 1668 Allouez and another missionary, named Claude Dablon, founded the mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present State of Michigan. The accounts of the region carried

back by Nicollet and the missionaries led the French authorities in Canada to send Nicholas Perrot as the accredited agent of the Government to arrange for a grand council with the Indians. The council was held at St. Mary's in May, 1671, and before the close of that year Jacques Marquette, another Jesuit missionary, founded the mission among the Huron Indians at Point St. Ignace, which mission was for many years regarded as the key to the great unexplored West.

Marquette had heard the reports concerning the great river and was filled with a desire to discover it, but was deterred from doing so until after Perrot's council, which resulted in the establishment of friendly relations between the French and Indians. In the spring of 1673, having received authority from the Canadian officials, he began his preparations at Michilimackinac for the voyage. It is said the friendly Indians there tried to dissuade him from his undertaking by telling him that the Indians along the great river were cruel and vindictive, and that the river itself was the abode of terrible monsters that could swallow both canoes and men.

Such stories had no effect upon the intrepid priest, unless it was to make him more determined, and on May 13, 1673, accompanied by Louis Joliet, an explorer and trader, and five voyageurs, or boatmen, in two large canoes, the little expedition left Michilimackinac. Passing up Green Bay to the mouth of the Fox River, he ascended that stream, crossed the portage to the Wisconsin River, floated down that river and on June 17, 1673, first saw the Mississippi, opposite the present town of McGregor, Iowa. Turning their canoes southward, they descended the Mississippi, carefully noting the landmarks as they passed along. On the 25th they landed on the west bank, "sixty leagues below the mouth of the Wisconsin River," where they noticed footprints in the soft earth. Sixty leagues from the mouth of the Wisconsin would throw this landing somewhere near the present town of Montrose, in Lee County. This is the earliest account of any white men having been within the present State of Iowa.

Leaving the five boatmen to guard the canoes and supplies, Marquette and Joliet followed the trail westward until they came to an Indian village, and noted two other villages in the vicinity. They were received with hospitality and a dinner of four courses was served. The first course consisted of a stew of coarse corn meal, cooked in oil, which the Indians called "tagamity"; the second course was of fish, which the visitors enjoyed; the third was of roast dog, but this the Frenchmen declined and it was taken out, and the fourth was roast buffalo, cooked in a way that rendered it quite palatable.

After dinner the calumet, or pipe of peace, was tendered to the visitors.

Marquette and Joliet remained for several days among the Indians, who were a part of the great Illini tribe or nation. They informed Marquette and Joliet that the name of their village was Moingona and that the river upon which it was built bore the same name. Some authorities state that the explorers went back from the Mississippi a distance of six miles to the Indian village, but it was probably farther, as nowhere does the Des Moines (Moingona) River run within six miles of Montrose. At the conclusion of their visit, they were accompanied back to their canoes by the chiefs and a large party of warriors, who watched them reembark for the continuance of their voyage down the river. One of the chiefs, on behalf of the band, presented Marquette with a finely decorated calumet as a token of the good wishes of the tribe. The explorers then descended the river to the mouth of the Arkansas. There they came to some Indians whose language they could not understand and returned to Canada.

In 1678 Louis XIV, then King of France, granted to Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, a patent to explore the western part of New France. After several unsuccessful attempts to reach and descend the great river to its mouth, La Salle finally carried out his purpose, and on April 9, 1682, at the mouth of the Mississippi, claimed all the territory drained by that river and its tributaries, to which region he gave the name of Louisiana, in honor of the French king. This claim was afterward acknowledged by other European nations and Iowa became recognized as part of the French possessions in the New World.

On April 8, 1689, Nicholas Perrot took formal possession of the upper Mississippi Valley in the name of France and built a fort and trading post on a river, to which he gave the name of St. Nicholas. Eleven years later Le Sueur went up the river seeking lead mines, which Indian traditions said existed somewhere along the river, but it was not until many years afterward that the mines were discovered by white men. Thus matters stood at the close of the Seventeenth Century.

During the next century the frontier of civilization was pushed gradually westward. The Hudson's Bay Company had been organized by the English in 1667 and its trappers and traders went into all parts of the interior in spite of the French claim to the territory. In 1712 the French Government granted to Antoine Crozat a charter fixing his control of the trade of Louisiana. Crozat, who was a wealthy

merchant of Paris, sent agents to America, but found the Spanish ports on the Gulf of Mexico closed to his vessels, because Spain, while recognizing the claim of France to the Territory of Louisiana, was jealous of French ambitions. At the end of five years Crozat surrendered his charter and was succeeded by John Law, who organized the Mississippi Company as a branch of the Bank of France. Law sent some eight hundred colonists to Louisiana in 1718 and the next year Philippe Renault went up the Mississippi to the Illinois country with about two hundred more, the intention being to establish posts and open up a trade with the Indians. In 1720 Law's whole scheme collapsed. It has become known in history as the "Mississippi Bubble." On April 10, 1732, he surrendered his charter and Louisiana again became subject to the jurisdiction of the French Government.

In the meantime the English traders had been extending their operations into French territory and in 1712 incited the Fox Indians to hostilities against the French. The first open conflict between the English and French did not come, however, until in 1753, when the latter nation began building a line of forts from the Great Lakes to the Ohio River to prevent the English from extending their settlements west of the Allegheny Mountains. The territory upon which these forts were built was claimed by Virginia and Governor Dinwiddie of that colony sent George Washington, then just turned twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant an explanation for this invasion of English domain while the nations were at peace. The reply was insolent and the following year Washington, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was again sent into the disputed territory. This time he was furnished with a detachment of troops and instructed "to complete the fort already commenced by the Ohio Company at the forks of the Ohio, and to capture, kill or drive out all who attempted to interfere with the English posts. This incident aroused the indignation of France and in May, 1756, that nation formally declared war against Great Britain. The conflict that followed, known as the "French and Indian War," kept the American colonies of both nations and Indian tribes in a state of turmoil for several years.

On November 3, 1762, the French and Indian war was concluded by the preliminary treaty of Fontainebleau, by which France ceded all that part of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi River, except the city and island of New Orleans, to Great Britain. The treaty was ratified by the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, and on the same day it was announced that, by an agreement previously made

in secret, all that portion of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, "including the whole country to the head waters of the great river and west to the Rocky Mountains," was ceded to Spain. By this treaty the jurisdiction of France in America was brought to an end and Iowa became a part of the Spanish possessions. The French inhabitants became Spanish subjects, though many of them remained in the province and took an active part in business affairs. About the time the transfer was made to Spain, a fur company was organized in New Orleans to trade between the Upper Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. Pierre Laclede, one of the projectors of this company, laid out the City of St. Louis, Missouri—its representatives were operating in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota.

Independent English trappers and traders also visited the upper valley about 1766, and some writers think they traded with the Iowa Indians. They operated without the sanction and support of the English colonial authorities and were not always strictly within the limits of the law in their transactions. This was the beginning of the Northwest Fur Company, which a few years later contested with the French traders for the patronage of the Indians of the Northwest.

Then came the American Revolution, which again changed the map of Central North America. At the close of the French and Indian war, many of the people living east of the Mississippi refused to acknowledge allegiance to Great Britain and removed to the west side of the river. Shortly after the beginning of the Revolutionary war a number of them recrossed the river and allied themselves with the colonists in the struggle for independence. The British had established several military posts in the territory acquired from France, the most important of which were the ones at Vincennes, Indiana, and Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois. In 1778 the Virginia Legislature authorized an expedition under Gen. George Rogers Clark for the reduction of these posts, and by Clark's conquest of the Northwest the western boundary of the United States was fixed at the Mississippi River by the Treaty of 1783, which ended the Revolutionary war and established the independence of the American Republic.

It was not long until the new nation became involved in a controversy with the Spanish authorities in Louisiana over the free navigation of the Mississippi. The final settlement of this question had a direct and important influence on the region now comprising the State of Iowa. The great river constituted the natural outlet for the commerce of a large part of the United States, but the Spanish officials

established posts along the river and every boat descending the stream was forced to land at these posts and submit to arbitrary revenue duties. This was not only humiliating to the American merchants, but it also materially decreased the profits of their trade. After much diplomatic discussion and correspondence, the vexed question was finally settled by the Treaty of Madrid, concluded on October 20, 1795, which stipulated that "the Mississippi River, from its source to the gulf, for its entire width, shall be free to American trade and commerce, and the people of the United States shall be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit, without payment of duty."

At the expiration of the three years the free navigation of the Mississippi again became a subject of vital interest to the people of the United States. While it was under discussion a secret treaty was negotiated between France and Spain, at San Ildefonso in the fall of 1800, by which Spain agreed to cede Louisiana back to France, under certain conditions. The terms of this treaty were made public by the Treaty of Madrid (March 21, 1801) and soon after that Rufus King, the United States minister to England, sent a copy of the treaty to President Jefferson. The transfer of the province back to France changed the whole situation and offered a favorable opportunity to secure the free navigation of the river.

Slow progress was made, however, and on January 7, 1803, the lower house of the United States Congress adopted a resolution declaring that "It is the unalterable determination of the United States to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the Mississippi River, as established by existing treaties." Before the close of that month President Jefferson sent Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as special envoys to Paris, to negotiate a treaty that would secure the free navigation of the great river, "not as a favor, but as a right." Livingston and Monroe were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of New Orleans and its island to the United States. When this subject was presented to M. Talleyrand, the French prime minister, he suggested that it might be possible for the United States to acquire the entire Province of Louisiana. A few days later Livingston had an interview with Napoleon, who offered to sell all Louisiana to the United States for \$25,000,000. Further negotiations followed and the purchase price was modified to \$15,000,000, which was accepted by the American envoys and a treaty on this basis was concluded on the last day of April, 1803, making Iowa a part of the territory of the United States.

The treaty was ratified by the Federal Government and on December 20, 1803, Governor Claiborne, of Mississippi, and General Wilkinson, as the commissioners of the United States, took formal possession of the territory and raised the Stars and Stripes at New Orleans. Had Livingston and Monroe adhered to their original instructions and acquired only the island and city of New Orleans, leaving all west of the Mississippi in the hands of France, what the history of Iowa might have been can only be conjectured. But to Napoleon's desire to dispose of the entire province and the fact that the envoys went beyond their instructions—which was afterward ratified by the Federal Government—Iowa owes her position as one of the states of the American Union. By that treaty the territory of this country was extended westward to the Pacific Ocean, and northward from the Gulf of Mexico to the British possessions.

On March 26, 1804, President Jefferson approved an act of Congress authorizing the division of the newly acquired territory, and on October 1, 1804, all that portion south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude was designated as the Territory of Orleans, that part north of the thirty-third parallel becoming the District of Louisiana, in which was included the present State of Iowa.

During the next thirty-five years the status of Iowa was somewhat unsettled. The Northwest Territory, comprising the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, was organized in 1787. In May, 1800, it was divided and the Territory of Indiana was established, with Gen. William H. Harrison as governor. When the Province of Louisiana was divided by the act of 1804, the upper portion, or District of Louisiana, was placed under the territorial authorities of Indiana, where it remained until July 4, 1805, when it was organized as a separate territory with a government of its own. In 1812 the Territory of Orleans was admitted into the Union as the State of Louisiana and the name of the District of Louisiana was then changed to the Territory of Missouri. Upon the admission of Missouri into the Union in March, 1821, the northern part of the Louisiana Purchase, including Iowa, was left without any form of civil government. The Black Hawk Purchase was made in 1832 and the next year preliminary steps were taken by the Government for the settlement of the territory west of the Mississippi. It then became apparent that some provision must be made for the government of that section of the country. On June 28, 1834, President Jackson approved the act erecting the Territory of Michigan, which included all the territory from Lake Huron westward to the Missouri.

In September of that year the territory legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line running due westward from the foot of Rock Island.

These counties were partially organized and on October 5, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones was elected a delegate to Congress from this part of the Territory of Michigan. Through his efforts and influence, Congress passed an act, approved by President Van Buren on April 20, 1836, dividing the Territory of Michigan and creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which included the region west of the Mississippi. This act went into effect on July 4, 1836, with Gen. Henry Dodge as governor of the new territory. One of the first official acts of Governor Dodge was to order a census, when the two counties west of the Mississippi were found to have a population of 10,531. He then issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday in October, 1836, for members of the territorial legislature.

In Des Moines County Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas and Arthur B. Ingram were elected members of the council; Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance and Warren L. Jenkins, members of the house. The legislature met on October 26, 1836, at Belmont. During the session Des Moines County was divided into the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook, the boundaries of which were defined and provisions made for their organization.

In the early autumn of 1837 the question of dividing the Territory of Wisconsin and establishing a separate territory west of the Mississippi began to be earnestly discussed by the people living west of the river. Late in September the following notice was circulated throughout Lee County:

“A county meeting will be held at the house of C. L. Cope, in the Town of Fort Madison, on Saturday, the 14th of October, next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing three delegates to meet in convention at Burlington on the first Monday in November, next, to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning Congress for a division of the Territory of Wisconsin and the organization of a separate territorial government west of the Mississippi. Also the attempt being made by the State of Missouri to extend her northern boundary line, and to call the attention of Congress to the necessity of granting preemption laws to actual settlers, and for other purposes.

“Dated September 23, 1837.”

At the Fort Madison meeting at Mr. Cope's house, Henry Eno, Philip Viele and Hawkins Taylor were chosen as Lee County's delegates to the Burlington convention. On the appointed date delegates from the various settlements west of the Mississippi assembled at Burlington. A petition asking for the organization of a new territory west of the river was adopted without a dissenting vote. The territorial legislature, then in session, indorsed the action of the convention. In response to this expression of popular sentiment, Congress passed "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the territorial government of Iowa." President Van Buren approved the act on June 12, 1838, "to take effect and be in force from and after July 3, 1838," and appointed Robert Lucas, of Ohio, as the first territorial governor. William B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, was appointed secretary; Charles Mason, of Burlington, chief justice; Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, associate judges.

The Territory of Iowa, as first created, included "all that part of the Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the northern boundary of the Territory of the United States."

On February 12, 1844, the Iowa Legislature passed an act providing for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention as a preparatory step for admission into the Union as a state. The convention assembled at Iowa City on October 7, 1844, and completed the constitution on the first day of November. When the constitution was submitted to the United States Congress, that body refused to accept the boundaries proposed by the people of Iowa, "in constitutional convention assembled," but by an act approved March 3, 1845, provisions were made for the admission of Iowa, if the act was accepted by the people of that territory. The Constitution of 1844 was submitted to the voters of the territory at an election held on August 4, 1845, and was rejected by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

On May 4, 1846, another constitutional convention met at Iowa City and completed its work on the 18th of the same month. This second constitution was ratified by the people at an election held on August 3, 1846, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036, and on December 28, 1846, President Polk approved an act admitting Iowa into the Union as a state. Under the operations of this act Lee County became a political subdivision of one of the sovereign commonwealths of the American Union.

CHAPTER IV

INDIAN TREATIES AND WARS

VARIOUS POLICIES IN DEALING WITH THE INDIANS—POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES—TREATY OF 1804—PIKE'S EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI—FIRST COUNCIL WITH INDIANS IN IOWA—TREATIES OF PEACE AFTER THE WAR OF 1812—TREATY OF 1824—REMOVAL OF THE SACS AND FOXES TO IOWA—THE BLACK HAWK WAR—TREATY OF 1832—THE "BLACK HAWK PURCHASE"—SUBSEQUENT TREATIES—REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS—THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

By the Treaty of Paris, concluded on April 30, 1803, France sold the entire Province of Louisiana, which included the present State of Iowa, to the United States. But France had no power to extinguish the Indian title to the lands, leaving that problem to be solved by the purchaser. Before the United States could come into complete and formal possession of the territory, it was therefore necessary that some agreement be made with the natives. In this connection it may not be amiss to notice briefly the policies of the several European nations claiming territory in America in dealing with the Indians.

As early as 1529, when Cortez was commissioned captain-general of New Spain, he received instructions from the Spanish authorities "to give special attention to the conversion of the Indians, and see that none are made slaves or servants." Theoretically, this was the policy of Spain, but when Bishop Ramirez, as acting governor, endeavored to carry out the instructions given to Cortez, he quickly discovered that he was not to be sustained. Spain took the lands of the Indians without compensation, leaving them what the Spanish officials considered enough for a dwelling place, and in numerous instances the Indians were enslaved and compelled to work in the mines or on the plantations.

It seems that France had no settled policy in dealing with the natives. The early French trader cared little for the land. When the French Government, in 1712, granted Antoine Crozat a charter giving him a monopoly of the Louisiana trade, it was expressly provided that the Indians and negroes living in the province were

to receive religious instruction, but no provision was made for extinguishing the claim of the Indians to the soil. In the establishment of the trading posts not much land was needed and the trader and his retinue lived with the Indians as "tenants in common." Sometimes a small tract was cleared near the trading post for the purpose of raising a few vegetables, but the forests were rarely disturbed, leaving the Indian in possession and his hunting grounds unmolested.

With England it was different. The English colonists wanted to establish permanent homes and cultivate the soil. Consequently title to the land was the first consideration. In the early land grants made by the English crown, Parkman says the Indian was "scorned and neglected." In Lord Baltimore's charter to Maryland was the provision giving the grantee authority "to collect troops and wage war on barbarians and other enemies who may make incursions into the settlements, and to pursue, even beyond the limits of their province, and, if God shall grant it, to vanquish and captivate them; and the captives to put to death, or, according to their discretion to save."

William Penn's charter to Pennsylvania contained a similar provision. After the settlement of the colonies reached a point where the local authorities were called upon to deal with the question, each colony adopted a policy of its own, but that of Pennsylvania was perhaps the only one based upon the principles of justice.

The people who founded the Government of the United States were either from England, or descendants for the most part of English immigrants, and naturally copied the English policy. Article 9 of the Articles of Confederation—the first organic law of the Federal Government—provided: "That Congress shall have the sole and exclusive right and power to regulate the trade with, and manage the affairs of the Indians."

Under this authority Congress, on September 22, 1783, issued a proclamation forbidding all persons to settle upon the Indian lands. Then came the Constitution, which superseded the Articles of Confederation, and the new organic law also vested the power in Congress to deal with all matters arising out of the Government's relations with the Indians. By the act of March 1, 1793, Congress declared: "That no purchase or grant of lands, or any title or claim thereto, from any Indians, or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by a treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution."

The object of the founders of the Government in adopting this policy was twofold: First, to prevent adventurers from trespassing upon Indian lands, thereby causing conflicts with the natives; and, second, to establish a system by which titles to lands should be assured for all time to come. Soon after the Federal Constitution went into effect, the Government began making treaties with the Indians. At first these treaties were merely expressions of peace and friendship, but as the white population increased the Government negotiated treaties of cession for the acquisition of more land, and the Indian was gradually pushed farther and farther toward the setting sun.

When the Louisiana Purchase was made the white man was looking with longing eyes at the broad prairies of Illinois, and immediately after the ratification of the Treaty of Paris a clamor arose for the removal of certain Indian tribes, among whom were the Sacs and Foxes, to the new domain. Accordingly, on November 3, 1804, Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana Territory, negotiated a treaty at St. Louis with the chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes, by which the confederated tribes ceded their lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States, retaining the privilege of dwelling there until the lands were sold to actual white settlers, after which they were to remove to the west side of the river.

This treaty was subsequently the cause of a great deal of trouble with the Sacs and Foxes. It was then the custom of these tribes to instruct their chiefs or delegates to a treaty council in advance as to what course to pursue, or afterward confirm their action by a vote. It was claimed by some of the Indians that the delegates to the St. Louis Council had no definite instructions to cede the lands east of the Mississippi, and a portion of the allied tribes, led by Chief Black Hawk, refused to confirm their action.

Probably the first council ever held on Iowa soil between a representative of the United States and the Indians was in the latter part of August, 1805. On August 9, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, with a sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left St. Louis to explore the Mississippi to its head waters. At the head of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi, where the Town of Montrose is now situated, he held a council with the Indians and addressed them as follows: "Your great father, the President of the United States, in his desire to become better acquainted with the conditions and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, has ordered the general to send a number of warriors in various directions to take our red brothers by the hand and make such inquiries as will give your great father the information required."

No attempt was made to conclude a treaty, but at the close of the council Pike distributed among the Indians knives, tobacco and trinkets. Among the Indians who attended this council were some who signed the treaty at St. Louis the preceding November. Pike seems to have been the first American with whom Black Hawk ever came in close contact. Some years afterward the old chief gave the following account of the lieutenant's visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people were on board. The boat at last arrived at Rock River and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn gave them meat and such other provisions as we could spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice and said our American father would treat us well."

At the beginning of the War of 1812 part of the Sacs and Foxes allied themselves with the British. Those who remained loyal to the United States were induced to remove to the Missouri River and became known as the "Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri." Those who remained in Illinois and Eastern Iowa were called the "Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi," and Black Hawk's band was called the "British Band of Rock River." Shortly after the conclusion of the war a number of treaties were made with the tribes or bands that had fought on the side of England.

On July 19, 1815, at a place called Portage des Sioux, William Clark and Ninian Edwards, commissioners on the part of the United States, concluded a treaty of peace and friendship with the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa.

At the same place, on September 13, 1815, the same commissioners negotiated a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, in which the Indians reaffirmed the Treaty of St. Louis of November 3, 1804, and agreed to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River. The next day the Foxes met the commissioners at Portage des Sioux and entered into a treaty reaffirming the Treaty of St. Louis. They also agreed to deliver the white prisoners in their hands to the commandant at Fort Clark, where Peoria, Illinois, now stands.

On September 16, 1815, the chiefs and head men of the Iowa Indians held a council with the commissioners at Portage des Sioux and signed a treaty of "mutual peace and good will." All the above treaties were ratified by the national administration on December 16, 1815, and the commissioners then undertook the work of negotiating

a treaty with Black Hawk and his band. But it was not until the following spring that the chiefs and head men of the band could be persuaded to visit St. Louis for the purpose of holding a council. On May 13, 1816, twenty-two of the leaders of the Rock River Sacs entered into a treaty confirming that of November 3, 1804. One of those who signed, or "touched the goose quill," as the Indians expressed it, was Black Hawk himself, though subsequently he repudiated his action on that occasion.

The next treaty that has any direct bearing upon the history of Lee County was that of August 4, 1824, which was concluded at Washington, D. C., where some of the Sac and Fox chiefs had been taken at the expense of the Government. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished all claim to their lands in the State of Missouri. One provision of this treaty was as follows: "It is understood, however, that the small tract of land lying between the rivers Des Moines and Mississippi and the section of the above line (the northern boundary of Missouri) between the Mississippi and Des Moines, is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sac and Fox nations, they holding it, however, by the same title and in the same manner that other Indian titles are held."

The treaty was ratified on January 18, 1825, and it established the so-called "Half-Breed Tract," a history of which is given later in this chapter.

About this time some of the tribes in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin got into a violent dispute as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds and the United States undertook the work of a mediator. William Clark and Lewis Cass were appointed commissioners to hold a council and, if possible, establish a line that would settle the controversy. Accordingly, a general council was held at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on August 19, 1825, in which the Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas, Sioux, Winnebagoes, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and some other tribes participated. The treaty agreed upon fixed a line as follows:

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

South of this line was to be the country of the Sacs and Foxes and north of it the other tribes were to have undisputed possession.

It was also provided that the Iowa tribe should be permitted to occupy the territory south of the line until some provision could be made for them, which the Government was slow to do, and the Iowas became dissatisfied and went to Southwestern Iowa, some of them crossing the Missouri River.

It soon became manifest that the imaginary line established by the treaty of August 19, 1825, was insufficient to keep the tribes from trespassing on each other's domain. Representatives of the tribes that had taken part in the formation of the treaty were therefore summoned to another council on July 15, 1830, at which the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas ceded to the United States a strip twenty miles in width south of the line and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines, and the northern tribes ceded a strip twenty miles wide between the same rivers. The tract forty miles wide thus formed was established as a sort of buffer between the tribes and was known as the "Neutral Ground." It remained so until 1841, when it was given to the Winnebagoes for a reservation.

At the same time and place the Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Missouris, one band of the Sioux, and the Omahas relinquished to the United States all claim to the land south of the Clark and Cass line of 1825 and west of a line "drawn from the forks of the Des Moines River, extending along the ridge separating the Valley of the Des Moines from the Valley of the Missouri, to the Missouri state line." This was the first cession of land in Iowa to the United States. The tract ceded was not to be settled by white men, however, but was "to be assigned or allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes."

In the meantime the State of Illinois had been rapidly settling up and the lands of the Sacs and Foxes in that state were demanded for actual settlers, according to the provisions of the treaty of 1804. In 1828 President Adams issued a proclamation declaring the lands opened to settlers and demanding that the Indians remove to the west side of the Mississippi as stipulated in the treaty. As a matter of fact, Keokuk and his followers had removed to the west side of the river, about two years before the proclamation was issued, and established a village on the Iowa River, the exact location being somewhat uncertain. Black Hawk refused to vacate until the Government sold the section of land upon which his village was situated. He and his band crossed the river in 1830 and located on the Iowa River, about two and a half miles from its mouth. The removal was made "under protest" and the old chief was far from being reconciled to the situa-

tion. In the spring of 1831, with a number of his braves and their families, he recrossed the river and took possession of their old cabins and cornfields. The white settlers appealed to Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, who sent General Gaines to Rock Island with a military force large enough to compel the return of the Indians to Iowa.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR

During the winter the Indians were compelled to undergo severe hardships in their new homes. Their houses were poorly built and provisions were scarce, so that they suffered both from cold and hunger. In this emergency Black Hawk fell under the influence of Wa-bo-kie-shiek, "a bad medicine man," who advised him to recross the river, ostensibly to visit the Winnebagoes, and secure the cooperation of that tribe and the Pottawatomies in an uprising against the whites. The suggestion was accepted and on April 6, 1832, he again crossed over to the east side of the river within plain view of the garrison at Fort Armstrong, giving out the information that he was going to visit the Winnebagoes and join with them in raising a crop of corn. His act was construed as a hostile invasion, however, by the military authorities, who feared that he would attempt to recover his village on the Rock River. There is no evidence that he made or intended to make any such attempt and some of the settlers, knowing that the Indians never took the war path accompanied by their squaws, old men and children, expressed that Black Hawk was on a peaceful mission.

Notwithstanding the fact that the settlers felt no special alarm, Governor Reynolds called out the militia to aid the garrison at Fort Armstrong in driving out the invader and sent 2,000 men under General Whiteside to that post. Major Stillman was sent out with 275 mounted men to turn Black Hawk back. This force came upon the chief and about forty of his warriors some distance from where the main body of the Indians were encamped. Black Hawk sent forward five messengers with a flag of truce, to ask for a parley, but Stillman's men opened fire and two of the messengers were killed. The few warriors then took up the fight Indian fashion, by concealing themselves behind rocks and trees and picking off the white troops. As Stillman's men were mounted they fought at a disadvantage and in a little while were utterly routed, abandoning their provisions, etc., in their hasty flight.

Up to this time no depredations nor hostile acts had been committed by the Indians. The killing of the two warriors bearing the

flag of truce was the beginning of active hostilities. This occurred on May 12, 1832, and during the next month some raids were made by the Indians upon the unprotected settlers. But not all the atrocities were committed by the members of Black Hawk's band. A number of Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies took advantage of the situation to kill and plunder, though they declined to join Black Hawk and "fight like men."

Immediately after Stillman's defeat volunteers were called for and on June 15th there were three brigades in camp at Dixon's Ferry, commanded by Gens. Alexander Posey, Milton R. Alexander and James D. Henry. In addition to these brigades, there were the regular troops of Fort Armstrong, commanded by General Atkinson, and the militia under General Whiteside. And all this military array was deemed necessary to overcome a little, half-starved band of Sacs and Foxes, who had committed no more serious offense than crossing the Mississippi River to visit their old friends, the Winnebagoes, in order to raise corn for food, for it is questionable whether or not Black Hawk's intentions were really hostile. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in the mounted rangers, afterward maintained that Black Hawk told the truth, when he said that he was on a friendly visit to the Indians farther up the Rock River, and that the war was instigated by trader to whom the band was in debt, in the hope of forcing the negotiation of another treaty so that he could get his pay.

After the Stillman affair, General Atkinson being between Black Hawk and the Mississippi, the chief started for the Wisconsin River, intending to descend that stream and recross the Mississippi. Early in June Maj. Henry Dodge, with the Galena Battalion, joined the forces at Dixon's Ferry. When it was learned that Black Hawk was making for the Wisconsin River, General Henry and Major Dodge started in pursuit. On July 21, 1832, the troops came up with the Indians at the Wisconsin, about fifty miles above its mouth, and Black Hawk was forced to make a stand until the women, children and old men could retreat across the river. With his few warriors he held the soldiers at bay until the squaws constructed light rafts for the goods and little children. These rafts they pushed across the stream, at the same time leading the ponies. When the noncombatants were out of danger on the other side, Black Hawk sent half his fighting force over. From the opposite shore these braves opened fire to cover the retreat of the chief and the remainder of his little army, who then swam across to safety. This feat was accomplished with fewer than one hundred warriors in the face of two brigades,

with a loss of only six men. Jefferson Davis, then with Major Dodge's Battalion, afterward said:

"This was the most brilliant exhibition of military tactics that I ever witnessed; a feat of most consummate management and bravery in the face of an enemy of greatly superior numbers. I never read of anything that could be compared with it. Had it been performed by white men it would have been immortalized as one of the most wonderful achievements in military history."

The last battle of the war was fought at the mouth of the Bad Axe on August 2, 1832. Here all the white troops were concentrated against Black Hawk. A steamboat had been sent up the river from Fort Crawford to prevent the Indians from crossing the Mississippi. The force on this boat opened fire on the red men in front, while from all sides the band was assailed by the land forces. Notwithstanding the inequality in the strength of the two armies, Black Hawk held out against the great odds for about two hours, hoping vainly for some fortunate turn in the battle that would permit at least part of his people to make their escape. Some even attempted to swim the Mississippi, but the steamboat ran in among them, capturing a few and drowning many more.

A soldier named Townsend, who took part in the engagement, afterward described the action as follows: "For eight miles we skirmished with their rear-guard and numbers of women and children were killed. One squaw had fallen with a child strapped to her back, as Indian women always carry their children. The ball that found the mother's life had hit and broken the child's arm, and when the mother fell the child was fastened between her dead body and the ground. When the soldiers went to secure the child it was making no moan, but was gnawing ravenously at a horse bone from which the flesh had nearly all been eaten away; nor did the child make any moan while the surgeon was amputating its shattered limb. It sat and ate a hard cracker, with as much indifference as if the arm had been made of wood or stone."

After the Battle of Bad Axe, Black Hawk escaped to the Winnebago Village at Prairie la Crosse. Through the treachery of two Winnebagoes, he was delivered as a prisoner to General Street, the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien. His two sons were also captured and held as prisoners of war. They were held in confinement at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, until June 4, 1833, when President Jackson ordered their release and placed them in charge of Major Garland, to be taken on a tour of the country, in order that they might see the greatness of the United States and the futility of further war-

fare against the white men. When taken before the President, Black Hawk said:

"I am a man; you are only another. We did not expect to conquer the whites. They had too many men. I took up the hatchet to avenge injuries my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking my people would have said Black Hawk is a squaw; he is too old to be chief; he is no Sac. These reflections caused me to raise the war whoop. The result is known to you. I say no more."

President Jackson presented Black Hawk with a sword, "a gift from one warrior to another." A short time before his death Black Hawk gave the sword to James A. Jordan and it was afterward used by the tilers of Masonic lodges at Iowaville and Keosauqua until the Masonic Hall at the latter place was destroyed by fire in 1871 or 1872.

The monetary cost of the Black Hawk war to the Federal Government and the State of Illinois was about two million dollars. The aggregate loss of life of both whites and Indians was not far from twelve hundred. The history of the war is of interest to the people of Lee County because as its immediate result the treaty of September 21, 1832, was negotiated. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States "all lands to which the said tribe have title or claim included within the following boundaries, to wit:

"Beginning on the Mississippi River at the point where the Sac and Fox northern boundary line, as established by article 2 of the treaty of July 15, 1830, strikes said river; thence up said boundary line to a point fifty miles from the Mississippi, measured on said line; thence in a right line to the nearest point on the Red Cedar of Ioway, forty miles from the Mississippi River; thence in a right line to a point in the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri fifty miles, measured on said line, from the Mississippi River; thence by the last mentioned boundary to the Mississippi River, and by the western shore of said river to the place of beginning."

The territory included within these boundaries includes the present counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Jackson, Jones, Clinton, Cedar, Scott, Muscatine, Louisa, Henry, Des Moines and Lee, and portions of Clayton, Fayette, Buchanan, Linn, Johnson, Washington, Jefferson and Van Buren. It embraces about six million acres of Eastern Iowa and was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." It was taken by the United States as an indemnity for the expenses of the Black Hawk war.

This treaty was concluded on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort Armstrong, where the City of Davenport, Iowa, now

stands. Gen. Winfield Scott and Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, were the commissioners on the part of the United States and the Sacs and Foxes were represented by the chiefs of the Keokuk faction, Black Hawk and his two sons being at the time prisoners of war. The treaty was ratified on February 13, 1833, and on the first day of June following the title was fully vested in the United States and the lands opened to settlement.

One article of the treaty provided for a reservation of 400 square miles, "to be laid off under the direction of the President of the United States, from the boundary line crossing the Iowa River, in such manner that nearly an equal portion of the reservation may be on both sides of said river, and extending downwards so as to include Keo Kuck's principal village on its right bank, which village is about twelve miles from the Mississippi River."

The cession and reservation were surveyed by Charles de Ward in October, 1835, and by the treaty of September 21, 1836, the reservation was ceded to the United States for \$30,000 and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years.

By the treaty of October 21, 1837, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States 1,250,000 acres directly west of the Black Hawk Purchase. This treaty was ratified on February 21, 1838. The last treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of Iowa was negotiated on October 11, 1842, at the Sac and Fox agency, by John Chambers, commissioner on behalf of the United States. By the terms of this treaty the allied tribes surrendered title to all their lands in the State of Iowa and agreed to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years. Part of them removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845 and the remainder followed in the spring of 1846.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT

Mention has already been made of this tract, which was set apart by the treaty of August 4, 1824, for the half-breeds belonging to the Sacs and Foxes. It contained 119,000 acres, "lying between the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers, and south of a line drawn from a point one mile below Farmington east to the Mississippi River, near the site of old Fort Madison, and including all the lands lying between said line and the junction of the said rivers."

Before any white settlements were made within the limits of the present State of Iowa, white trappers, traders and adventurers visited the Indian country along the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, many of whom married Indian women and dwelt with the tribes to

which their wives belonged. The American Fur Company established posts along the great river and a majority of its agents had Indian wives. Julien Dubuque, the founder of the city of that name, had an Indian wife. Chevalier Marais, who is credited with being the second white settler in Iowa, married the daughter of an Iowa chief. Antoine Le Claire, one of the founders of the City of Davenport; the trader Lemoliese, who settled near Sandusky, Andre Santamont, another French trader, and many others became "squaw men." Sometimes a soldier or officer of one of the frontier garrisons would marry an Indian girl. A notable instance of this kind was the marriage of Dr. Samuel C. Muir, an army surgeon at Fort Edwards, to a Fox maiden. A few of the children of these marriages were given the advantages of the white man's education and civilization, but the great majority of them were reared among the Indians and adopted Indian customs. It was for the benefit of such that the Half-Breed Tract was established.

The territory once comprising the tract is all in Lee County and includes the present townships of Jackson, Montrose, Des Moines and Jefferson, practically all of the townships of Charleston and Van Buren and that portion of Madison Township lying south of Division Street and its extension, Santa Fe Avenue, in the City of Fort Madison. It may therefore be interesting to the Lee County reader to know something of the traditions of this tract of land, as well as its history, particularly the accounts of how it came to be established. It is claimed by some writers that a half-breed named Morgan made such an eloquent appeal before the Government commissioners in the treaty council of August 4, 1824, for the rights of the half-breeds, that the provision above mentioned was incorporated in the treaty. Another story gives the credit to Maurice Blondeau, a French trader, who for years prior to the treaty had been a sort of mediator for the Sacs and Foxes. Frank Labiseur, a stepson of Andre Santamont, acted as interpreter at the council, and afterward stated that his stepfather was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the Half-Breed Tract. Still others are inclined to the opinion that the provision was incorporated in the treaty upon the recommendation of Dr. Samuel C. Muir. Probably there is some truth in all these stories, and the men named cooperated to secure the southern portion of the present county of Lee for the half-breeds.

Under the original grant, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the land as Indians occupied the lands of other reservations. They had no right to sell or convey it, the United States holding a reversionary right. In the fall of 1833 a meeting of half-breeds was held

at Farnum's Trading Post, within the present limits of the City of Keokuk, and a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of an act giving the occupants the right to sell the land, was prepared and signed by a large number of those present. Other signatures were subsequently obtained and in response to the petition Congress passed an act, approved by President Jackson on January 30, 1834, relinquishing the Government's reversionary interest and giving the lands to the half-breeds in fee simple.

The passage of this act was the signal for the land shark and real estate speculator to "get busy." Lee County quickly became one of the most active real estate markets in the country and the foundation was laid for a vast amount of litigation. Says a writer of that period: "A horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land to which they had no right. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous quarrels ensued."

One question the courts were called upon to decide was who the half-breeds were who were entitled to the land. The popular opinion as to what constituted a Sac and Fox half-breed was that he was "a person half Indian, but who did not wear a blanket." The act of January 30, 1834, was not very specific as to the manner in which the land should be divided and sold and the liberal interpretation placed upon its provisions led to the organization of several companies to deal in the half-breed lands. The most important of these were the New York Land Company and the St. Louis Land Company, which were merged after a short separate existence. Henry S. Austin, an attorney of the New York Company, located at Montrose, with Dr. Isaac Galland as the company's agent.

To rectify the omission of Congress, the Wisconsin Legislature, by an act approved on January 16, 1838, required all persons claiming land by purchase under the act of 1834, to file claims with the clerk of the District Court of Lee County within one year, showing how title was obtained. Edward Johnstone, David T. Brigham and Thomas S. Wilson were named in the act as commissioners to take

testimony regarding said titles. Any tract of land, the title to which was not passed on favorably by the commissioners, was to be sold and the proceeds divided among the half-breeds entitled to receive the same. Two of the commissioners—Johnstone and Wilson—qualified soon after their appointment and spent the greater part of the next two years in the work of unraveling the tangled skein.

In the meantime the Territory of Iowa was erected by an act of Congress, and at the first session of the territorial legislature the act of January 16, 1838, under which the commissioners were operating, was repealed. This complicated matters somewhat, as many whose titles had received the indorsement of the commission, found that the work of the commissioners was invalidated by the repealing act. The new law also prohibited the commissioners from drawing any remuneration from the public funds for what they had done, but provided that they might institute suits against the land for their services. Suits were accordingly filed in the territorial courts and the entire tract of 119,000 acres was sold to Hugh T. Reid, an attorney of Keokuk, for \$5,773.32. Reid received a deed executed by the sheriff of Lee County and thereby became the largest land owner in Iowa. He sold several small tracts to individuals, but in time his title was questioned and he became involved in litigation.

The subject again came before the territorial legislature at the second session, when an act was passed providing that settlers, before being dispossessed under the sheriff's deed to Mr. Reid, should be paid in full for any improvements they might have made. Another act provided for the partition of the tract and on April 14, 1841, the suit of Joseph Spaulding et al. vs. Euphrosine Antaya et al. was filed in the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, asking for the partition of the entire tract. Spaulding and his associates were represented by Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners, and it is said that the petition filed by the plaintiffs was drawn by Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," who was the attorney for the New York Land Company. The court was then presided over by Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, who on May 8, 1841, issued a decree for the partition and appointed S. B. Ayres, Harmon Booth and James Webster commissioners to divide the 119,000 acres into 101 tracts or shares, as nearly equal in value as possible. Their report was received and confirmed by the court on October 7, 1841, and it constitutes the basis of title to all the lands in the Half-Breed Tract.

The judgment of partition was sustained in a number of appeals to the Iowa Supreme Court, but the sheriff's sale to Hugh T. Reid

still formed a cloud on the title. This question was settled by the case of "Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, defendant in error," which was filed in January, 1846, in the District Court of Iowa. The case was heard by Judges Charles Mason, Joseph Williams and Thomas S. Wilson, who decided that Hugh T. Reid was the owner in fee simple of the land. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court and at the December term in 1850 that tribunal handed down an opinion reversing the decisions of the territorial and state courts. This set aside the sheriff's sale to Reid and the judgment of partition was sustained by the highest legal authority in the country. Attorneys for the various land companies and purchasers under the sheriff's deed then quit-claimed for small considerations and the question was settled for all time to come.

With the treaties of 1832, 1837 and 1842, the removal of the Indians to Kansas in 1845-46, and the adjustment of the title question in the Half-Breed Tract, the lands of Lee County became the property of the white man. What were once the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes are now cultivated fields. The whistle of the steamboat on the great Father of Waters has supplanted the war-whoop of the savage. Indian villages have disappeared and in their stead have come cities with paved streets, electric lights, street railways, libraries and all the evidences of modern progress. Where was once the old Indian trail is now the railroad. The tepee has given way to the schoolhouse, and the halls of legislation have taken the place of the tribal council. The primeval forest has disappeared and the giant trees have been manufactured into lumber to build dwellings for civilized man, or turned into furniture for his comfort. And all this has been accomplished within the memory of persons yet living. To tell the story of this progress is the province of the subsequent chapters of this history.

CHAPTER V

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

FIRST WHITE MEN IN LEE COUNTY—TESSON'S GRANT—EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS—CLAIM ASSOCIATIONS—LAND SALE AT BURLINGTON—FORT DES MOINES—PIONEER LIFE AND CUSTOMS—HARDSHIPS AND PASTIMES—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—EARLY ELECTIONS—OWEN'S FERRY—FIRST JURYMEN—LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

As stated in a previous chapter, the first white men to visit what is now Lee County were Marquette and Joliet, who landed near the present Town of Montrose in 1673, while on the voyage down the Mississippi. The first attempt to form a permanent settlement within the limits of the county was made by Louis Honore Tesson, who in 1796 obtained a grant of land from the Spanish authorities of Louisiana. This grant was located "on the west bank of the River Mississippi, at the head of the Des Moines Rapids." A history of Tesson's establishment is given elsewhere in connection with Montrose Township.

After Tesson settled upon his grant, nearly a quarter of a century passed before any further efforts were made by white men to found settlements in this part of Iowa. In the meantime there had been a heavy tide of emigration from the older states toward the setting sun. Indiana was admitted as a state in 1816 and Illinois was admitted two years later. The margin of civilization had reached the Mississippi River and it was not long until adventurous white men crossed the great river and occupied the fertile lands beyond. In 1820 a French trader named Lemoliese established a trading post at what is now Sandusky, about four miles below Tesson's place. The same year another Frenchman, Maurice Blondeau, opened a trading house about a mile above that of Lemoliese. Blondeau became a great favorite with the Indians, who frequently called upon him to settle disputes. As a mediator he heard the evidence of both the disputants and then handed down his opinion "with the wisdom of a modern Solomon." In the negotiation of some of the early treaties between the Indians and the United States, Blondeau was a trusted adviser of the Sacs and Foxes.

Another settler of 1820 was Dr. Samuel C. Muir, who built his cabin near the foot of the rapids, within the limits of the present City of Keokuk. The next year Isaac R. Campbell first visited the county. From that time until his death at St. Francisville, Missouri, he was a resident of Lee County or one of the adjoining counties in Illinois or Missouri. He first located near the upper landing at Nauvoo, Illinois, but in the fall of 1830 sold his farm there and moved across the river, settling where the little Village of Galland now stands. Dr. Isaac Galland had settled here the preceding year, coming from Edgar County, Illinois. His daughter, Eleanor, born in 1830, was the first white child born in the county.

Moses Stillwell and the Van Ausdals settled at the foot of the rapids in 1828. In 1830 a man named Dedman brought his family to the west side of the Mississippi and settled near Galland, where he lived until the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, when he became alarmed and sought the protection of Fort Edwards, on the east side of the river.

The year 1831 witnessed a number of new arrivals in what is now Lee County. Samuel Brierly, whose son, James, was a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Iowa, brought his family and occupied the old cabin erected by the trader, Lemoliese, where he engaged in selling whisky until Colonel Kearney, commanding the post at Fort Des Moines, issued an order for the destruction of all intoxicating liquors found in the possession of the citizens of Nashville (now Galland), which order was duly executed by a detail of soldiers from the garrison. In the same year John Gaines, William Price, Alexander Hood, Thomas W. Taylor, William McBride, and probably a few others, joined the little settlement at the foot of the rapids.

Peter Williams settled on the site of Fort Madison in 1832. The same year, after the Indians vacated their village where Montrose is now situated, Capt. James White inclosed about seven or eight acres of ground there and built a double log house on the slope near the mouth of Jack Creek. Two years later he sold his claim and Fort Des Moines was built there in the early part of 1834.

Among those who came in 1833 were John Whitaker, who settled on the north side of the Skunk River, in what is now Des Moines County; James Bartlett, who landed at what is now Keokuk on the 4th of July, accompanied by his wife, three sons and a stepson. John Box came over from Illinois and located near Fort Madison. He was elected one of the seven representatives from Des Moines County,

which then included the present County of Lee, to the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin in 1836.

On June 1, 1833, the title to the lands in the Black Hawk Purchase became fully vested in the United States. During the remainder of that year and the year 1834 a large number of emigrants from the states east of the Mississippi crossed over into the new purchase and several families were added to the population of the district now comprising Lee County. Among them were Alexander Cruickshank, William Skinner, Devore Palmer, George Wilson, Henry Judy, John and James Hellman, A. W. Harlan, Joseph White, Samuel Ross, Benjamin Box and Hiram C. Smith. Although the new purchase was open to settlement, the public surveys had not yet been made and each new arrival selected a tract of land to suit his taste and marked the boundaries by "blazing" the trees around the border of his claim. When the government survey was made it sometimes happened that one claim would overlap another and the houses of two settlers would be thrown upon the same quarter section.

To settle questions of dispute over titles, each settlement had a "Claim Association," to which all cases of this character were referred. Each association had certain rules and regulations for the mutual protection of the citizens. After the United States surveys were made, but before regular courts were established, these associations were frequently called on to adjust conflicting interests with regard to title or possession of certain parcels of land. A claim committee would be selected and the claimants and witnesses would appear and give their testimony, but without the formality of an oath or affirmation. After hearing all the evidence, the committee would decide the case and from that decision there was no appeal. And yet there was little complaint over the finding of the committee in such cases. The pioneers had all joined in the organization of the claim associations and their sense of honor was such that they always kept faith and abided by the decisions.

The first government sale of the lands in the Black Hawk Purchase was held at the land office in Burlington in November, 1838. The claim associations in the various localities had kept a record of every claim, and the settlers of each Congressional township selected a bidder to attend the sale and bid in each particular claim for the occupant. A copy of the record was furnished the bidder, who set out for Burlington to protect the rights of his neighbors against the rapacity of speculators and land sharks from afar. Many outsiders looked upon the settlers who had come into the territory in advance of the survey and sale as "squatters," without any rights

worthy of the respect of the land speculators or the Government officials. Fortunately for the pioneers General Dodge and General Van Antwerp were on their side and the township bidders had every opportunity to secure the lands. Hawkins Taylor was one of the bidders from Lee County. In the "Annals of Iowa" for July, 1870, he published an article descriptive of the sale. One incident mentioned by him shows in what spirit the speculator was received and it is regarded as worthy of reproduction here. Says he:

"There were thousands of settlers at the sale at Burlington in the fall of 1838. The officers could sell but one or two townships each day, and when the land in any one township was offered, the settlers of that township constituted the army on duty for that day. They surrounded the office for their own protection, with all the other settlers as a reserve force, if needed. The hotels were full of speculators of all kinds, from the money-lender, who would accommodate the settler at 50 per cent; that is, he would enter the settler's land in his own name, and file a bond for a deed at the end of two years, by the settler's paying him double the amount the land cost. At these rates Doctor Barrett, of Springfield, Illinois, and Louis Benedict, of Albany, New York, loaned out \$100,000 each, and Lyne Sterling and others, at least an equal amount, at the same, or higher rates of interest.

"The men who come to Iowa now cannot realize what the early settlers had to encounter. The hotels were full of this and a worse class of money sharks. There was a numerous class who wanted to rob the settlers of their lands and improvements entirely, holding that the settler was a squatter and a trespasser and should be driven from the lands. You would hear much of this sort of talk about the hotels, but none about the settlers' camps. Amongst the loudest talkers of this kind was an F. F. V., a class that has now about 'give out.' This valiant gentleman was going to invest his money as he pleased, without reference to settlers' claims. When the Township of West Point was sold, it was a rainy, disagreeable day. I was bidder and the officers let me go inside the office. Squire John Judy, who lived on section 32 or 33, whispered to me that he had been disappointed in getting his money, at the last moment, and asked me to pass over his tract and not bid it off. I did so, but the Virginian bid it off. I was inside and could not communicate with anyone until the sale of the township was through. As I did not bid on the tract, the outsiders supposed it was not claimed by a settler and the minute the bid was made, the bidder left for his hotel.

“As soon as I could get out, which was in a short time, and make known that Judy’s land had been bid off by a speculator, within five minutes’ time not less than fifteen hundred of as desperate and determined men as ever wanted homes started for the bidder. Prominent in the lead was John G. Kennedy, of Fort Madison, who enjoyed such sport. Colonel Patterson, now of Keokuk, a Virginian by birth, but a noble, true-hearted friend of the settler, who had been intimate with the bidder, made a run across lots and reached the hotel before Kennedy and his army. Patterson informed the bidder of the condition of affairs and advised him at once to abandon his bid, which he did, or, rather, he authorized the colonel to do it for him. The colonel went out and announced to the crowd that the bid was withdrawn and that the bidder had also withdrawn himself. Both offers were accepted, but the latter was bitterly objected to and only acquiesced in when it was found that the party had escaped by the back way and could not be found. There was no other remedy. This was the last outside bid given during the sale and one heard no more talk about outside bidding around the hotel. The squatters’ rights were respected at that sale.”

From all over the “Forty-mile Strip” the settlers congregated at Burlington during the sale. They brought tents, blankets, cooking utensils, everything, in fact, for a campaign that would result in every actual settler’s claim being made secure. Bound together in a common cause, they went with the determination to stand by each other to the finish. Land grabbers and speculators were not long in learning that it would be a dangerous venture to oppose the hardy, honest yeomanry who had come to Iowa to establish homes and develop the resources of the state. It may seem to some that such a course was rather high-handed, but had the land sharks been permitted to purchase the most desirable lands, without regard to the rights of the occupants, it might have been many years before Iowa would have been peopled with the industrious, intelligent and honest population that has placed her among the leading western states.

FORT DES MOINES

Mention has been made of Fort Des Moines, which was established before the Government surveys were completed and while the Indians still dwelt in the district ceded to the United States by the treaty of September, 1832. In 1833 Congress passed an act “for the better defense of the frontier by raising a regiment of dragoons to scout the country west of the Mississippi River.” Pursuant to

this act and by order of the War Department, dated May 19, 1834, Lieut.-Col. Stephen W. Kearney was instructed to take three companies of the dragoons—Sumner's, Boone's and Browne's—and "take up winter quarters on the right bank of the Mississippi, within the Indian country near the mouth of the Des Moines."

Kearney sent a quartermaster's force, under Lieut. George H. Crosman of the Sixth United States Infantry, to select a site and begin the construction of the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the garrison. Crosman selected the site where the Town of Montrose now stands and began work, but the barracks were not ready for occupancy until late in the fall. Colonel Kearney's quarters consisted of a house built of willow logs taken from the island opposite the fort. Each company occupied one long building, with a stone chimney in the center, the rooms on either side being used as mess rooms and sleeping quarters. The captains of the three companies were Edwin V. Sumner, who afterward became a prominent general in the Union army during the Civil war; Nathaniel Boone, a son of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer; and Jesse B. Browne, who remained in Lee County after leaving the army and was one of the early attorneys.

Before the arrival of the dragoons and the establishment of the fort, the honest, industrious settlers were frequently victimized by some of the horde of unprincipled adventurers that hangs upon the margin of civilization to prey upon unprotected communities. The Black Hawk Purchase offered these gentry a favorable field for the operations, owing to the fact that civil law was not established until after the territory was placed under the jurisdiction of the Michigan authorities. When Colonel Kearney arrived at Fort Des Moines, which name had been selected for the new post, one of his first acts was to proclaim martial law throughout the district. By this course he won the esteem of the well-disposed pioneers. Isaac R. Campbell, who lived near the fort, says: "The names of Browne, Boone and Sumner, captains of these companies, will ever be remembered by the surviving pioneers of the half-breed tract, for it was through their vigilance that civilization here received its first impetus. Their bayonets taught us to respect the rights of others, and from martial law we learned the necessity of a civil code."

Kearney was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mason as commandant at Fort Des Moines. Under date of September 18, 1836, Mason wrote: "A town has been laid off at this place, and lots have been sold, which takes in a part of our garrison. This town has been laid off on a tract of land which I am told was granted on a grant

confirmed by Congress to the heirs of one Reddick. * * * You will at once perceive, under the circumstances, how certain it is that we must come in collision with the citizens of this town, who have already commenced to build."

There had been some talk of establishing a military reservation two miles square for the use of the post. In his letter, Mason refers to this and informs the secretary of war that persons are building within the two-mile limit, "for the purpose of selling whisky to the Indians and soldiers." Fort Des Moines was never intended to be a permanent post, and upon receipt of Mason's letter, the secretary issued orders for its abandonment. The last official communication from Fort Des Moines was dated June 1, 1837, in which Mason said: "The post is this day abandoned and the squadron takes up its march for Fort Leavenworth. It has been delayed until this date in order that the grass might be sufficiently high to afford grazing for the horses, as corn cannot be had on some parts of the route."

This was the end of Fort Des Moines as a military establishment. In its day it served a good purpose in protecting the rights of both the Indians and the white settlers. For many years after its abandonment, the furniture used by the officers was in possession of the Knight family of Keokuk. Among the subordinate officers were a number who afterward made a place in history. Besides Captains Sumner, Boone and Browne, above mentioned, Robert E. Lee, then a young lieutenant and afterward commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies; Benjamin S. Roberts, who won distinction as an officer in both the Mexican and Civil wars; Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America during their short and unhappy existence; Winfield Scott, who was commander of the United States forces that captured the City of Mexico in the war with that country, and Gen. William Harney were all at some time or another temporarily stationed at Fort Des Moines.

PIONEER LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Looking back over a period of four score and two years, to the time when the United States commissioners met the chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes at Fort Armstrong and negotiated the treaty that resulted in the opening of the "Forty-mile Strip" to settlement, it occurs to the writer that the young people of the present generation might be interested in knowing how the first settlers in the Black Hawk Purchase lived. Imagine a vast, unbroken tract of country stretching away westward from the Mississippi River. Here and

there were forests from which there was "not a stick of timber amiss," and between these woodlands broad prairies, never touched by the plow nor trodden by the foot of civilized man. It was into this region that the Lee County pioneers came

"Not with the roll of stirring drums
And the trumpet that sings of fame,"

but with stout hearts, axes and rifles, they came to conquer and subdue the wilderness, build roads, schoolhouses and churches, found cities and build up a state that ranks second to none in the American Union.

One of the first things necessary to a pioneer in a new country is shelter for himself and family. Sometimes two or more families came at the same time. In such cases a log cabin would be built, in which all would live together until each settler could stake out his claim and erect a dwelling of his own. No saw-mills were convenient for the manufacture of lumber; there were no brick yards; hence, frame or brick houses were out of the question, and the log cabin was the universal type of dwelling. The first cabins were built of round logs, but a little later some of the more aristocratic of the settlers erected hewed log houses. And what an event was the "house-raising" in a new settlement!

After the settler had cut his logs and dragged them—probably with a team of oxen—to the site of the proposed cabin, he invited his neighbors, some of whom lived several miles distant, to a "raising." When all were assembled at the place four men were chosen to "carry up the corners." These men took their stations at the four corners of the cabin and as the logs were lifted up to them they cut a "saddle" upon the top of one log and a notch in the under side of the next to fit upon the saddle. The man having the "butt end" of the log must cut his notch a little deeper than the man having the top, in order that the walls might be carried up about on a level, the butt and top ends generally being alternated on each side and end of the structure. No openings were left for the doors and windows, but these were sawed out afterward. At one end was an opening for the fireplace, just outside of which was constructed a chimney of stone, or, if stone was not convenient, of logs and clay. The roof was invariably of clapboards, the floor, if there was one, of puncheons—that is slabs of timber split as nearly as possible of the same thickness—and smoothed off on the upper surface with an adz after the floor was laid. The door was also made of thin puncheons and was hung on wooden hinges and provided with a wooden latch. Nails were a luxury and not infrequently the entire cabin would be finished without a single article of iron being used in its construc-

tion. The clapboards of the roof would be held in place by a pole running the full length of the cabin and fastened to the end logs with wooden pins.

The furniture was usually "home-made" and of the simplest character. Holes bored in the logs of the walls were fitted with pins, upon which were laid boards to form the "china closet." The table was made of boards, battened together and supported upon two trestles. When not in use, the top of the table could be leaned against the wall, or set outside of the cabin, and the trestles could be set on top of the other to make more room.

Stoves were unknown and the cooking was done at the great fireplace, an iron teakettle, a long handled skillet and a large iron pot being the principal utensils. Often "johnny cake" was made by spreading a stiff dough of corn meal upon one side of a smooth board and propping it up in front of the fire; when one side of the cake was sufficiently baked, the dough would be turned over, so that the other side might have its inning. A liberal supply of "johnny cake" and a mug of sweet milk often constituted the only supper of the pioneer.

Somewhere in the cabin, two hooks, formed from the forks of small trees, would be pinned against the wall to form a "gun rack." Here rested the long, heavy rifle of the settler, and suspended from its muzzle, or from one of the hooks, hung the bullet-pouch and powder-horn.

After the "house-raising" came the "house-warming." A new cabin was hardly considered fit to live in until it had been properly dedicated. In nearly every frontier settlement there was at least one man who could play the violin. The "fiddler" was called into requisition and the new dwelling would become "the sound of revelry by night." No tango, maxixe or hesitation waltz was seen on these occasions, but the Virginia reel, the stately minuet or the old-fashioned cotillion, in which some one called the figures in a stentorian voice, were very much in evidence, and it is quite probable that the guests at a presidential inaugural ball never derived more genuine pleasure from the event than did these people of the frontier at a house-warming. If the settler who owned the cabin had scruples against dancing, the house was "warmed" by a frolic of a different character, but it had to be "warmed" in some way before the family took possession.

At the present time, with plenty of money in circulation, when any one needs assistance he hires some one to come and help him. When the first white men came to Lee County, money was exceed-

ingly scarce and the pioneers overcame the difficulty by helping each other. After the cabin was built, the next step was to clear and fence a piece of ground upon which to raise a crop. The trees were felled by the settler and cut into such lengths that they could be handled, when the other settlers in the vicinity were invited to a "log-rolling." By this means the logs were piled in great heaps, so that they could be burned. Enough valuable timber was destroyed in this way to pay for the land upon which it once grew, if it could be replaced at the present time.

While the men were rolling the logs, the women folks would get together and prepare dinner, each bringing from her own store some little delicacy that she thought the other might not be able to supply. Bear meat and venison were common on such occasions, and, as each man had a good appetite by the time the meal was ready, when they arose from the table it "looked like a cyclone had struck it." But each man had his turn and by the time the work of the neighborhood was all done, no one had any advantage in the amount of provisions consumed.

The same system was followed in harvest time. Frequently ten or a dozen men would gather in a neighbor's wheat field, and while some would swing the cradle the others would bind the sheaves and shock them, after which the whole crowd would move on to the next ripest field until the wheat crop of the entire community was cared for, or at least made ready for threshing. No threshing machines had as yet made their appearance and the grain was separated from the straw by the flail or tramped out by horses or cattle upon a smooth piece of ground, or upon a barn floor, if the settler was fortunate to have a barn with such a floor.

Just now it is an easy matter to telephone to the grocer to send up a sack or barrel of flour, but in the early days going to mill was no light affair. Mills were few and far apart and the settler would frequently have to go to such a distance that the greater part of a week would be required to make the trip. To obviate this difficulty various methods were introduced for making corn meal—which was the principal bread stuff of the first settlers at home. One of these was to build a fire upon the top of a large stump of some hard wood and keep it burning until a "mortar" had been formed. Then the charred wood was carefully cleaned off, the corn would be poured in small quantities into the mortar and beaten with a hard wood "pestle" until it was reduced to a coarse meal. In the fall of the year, before the corn was fully hardened, the "grater" was brought into requisition. This was an implement made by punching holes

through a sheet of tin and then fastening the edges of the sheet to a board, with the rough surface outward, so that the tin would be slightly convex on the outer surface. Then the corn would be rubbed over the rough surface, the meal would pass through the holes and slide down the board into a vessel placed to receive it. A slow and tedious process was this, but a bowl of mush made from grated corn and accompanied by a generous supply of good milk, formed a repast that was not to be criticized in those days, and one which no pioneer blushed to place before a visitor.

Matches were exceedingly rare and a little fire was always kept somewhere about the cabin "for seed." In the fall, winter and early spring, the fire was kept in the fireplace, but when the weather grew so warm that it would render the cabin uncomfortable, a fire was kept burning out of doors. If, by some mishap, the fire was allowed to become extinguished one of the family must go to the nearest neighbors for a fresh supply.

How easy it is at the present time to enter a room, turn a switch and flood the whole place with electric light! It was not so eighty years ago in the Black Hawk Purchase. The housewife devised a lamp by using a shallow dish, in which was placed a quantity of lard or bear's grease. A loosely twisted rag was immersed in this grease, the end of the rag was allowed to project slightly over one side of the dish and this projecting end was lighted. The smoke and odor emitted by such a lamp could hardly be tolerated by fastidious persons now, but it answered the purpose then. Next came the tallow candle, made in moulds of tin. Sometimes only one set of candle moulds could be found in a new settlement and they passed freely from house to house until all had a supply of candles laid away in a cool dry place, sufficient to last for many weeks. Often, during the winter seasons, the family would spend the evening with no light but that which came from the roaring fire in the great fireplace.

No one wore "store clothes" then. The housewife would card her wool by hand with a pair of broad-backed wire brushes, the teeth of which were slightly bent all in one direction, then spin the rolls into yarn upon an old-fashioned spinning wheel, weave it into cloth upon the old hand loom and make it into garments for the members of the family. A girl sixteen years of age who could not manage a spinning wheel or make her own dresses was a rarity in a new settlement. How many girls of that age now can make their own gowns?

Too busy to visit during the day, one family would often go over to a neighbor's to "sit until bed time." On such occasions the women

would either knit or sew while they gossiped and the men would discuss crops or politics, while the children cracked nuts or popped corn. And bed time did not mean a late hour on such occasions, for all must rise early the next morning for a fresh day's work.

But if the pioneers had their hardships, they also had their amusements and entertainments. Old settlers can recall the shooting matches, when the men met to try their skill with the rifle, the prize being a turkey or a haunch of venison. Or the husking bee, where pleasure and profit were combined. On such occasions the corn to be husked would be divided into two piles, as nearly equal in size as possible; two of the guests would "choose up" and divide the crowd into two sides, the contest being to see which side would first finish its pile of corn. Men and women alike took part and the young man who found a red ear was permitted to kiss the lassie next to him. "Many a merry laugh went round" when some one found a red ear and the lassie objected to being kissed. After the orchards were old enough to bear, the "apple cuttings" became a popular form of amusement, when a number would assemble some evening to pare and slice enough apples to dry for the winter's supply. The husking bee and the apple cutting nearly always wound up with a dance, the orchestra consisting of the one lone fiddler in the neighborhood. He might not have been a classic musician, but he could make his old fiddle respond to such tunes as "The Bowery Gals," "Money Musk," "Turkey in the Straw" and "Devil's Dream," and he never grew tired in furnishing the melody while others tripped the light fantastic toe.

On grinding days at the old grist mill a number of men would meet and pass the time in athletic contests, such as foot races, wrestling matches or pitching horse shoes. After the public school system was introduced the spelling school became a frequent place of meeting. At the close of the exercises the young men could "see the girls home," and if these acquaintances ripened into an intimacy that ended in a wedding, it was usually followed by a charivari, or, as it was pronounced on the frontier, a shivaree, which was a serenade in which noise took the place of harmony. The proceedings were generally kept up until the bride and groom came out where they could be seen, and the affair ended all the more pleasantly if the members of the shivareeing party were treated to a slice of wedding cake and a glass of cider.

One feature of pioneer life should not be overlooked, and that is the marks by which the settler could distinguish his domestic animals. In early days all kinds of live stock were allowed to run at

large. To protect himself, the frontier farmer cropped the ears of his cattle, hogs and sheep in a peculiar manner and these marks were recorded with the same care as titles to real estate. Among the marks were the plain crop, the under and upper bits, the swallow fork, the round hole, the upper and under slopes, the slit, and a few others, by a combination of which each settler could mark his stock so that it could be easily identified. The "upper bit" was a small notch cut in the upper side of the ear; the "under bit" was just the reverse, being cut in the lower side; the "crop" was made by cutting off a small portion of the ear squarely across the end; the "swallow fork" was a fork cut in the end of the ear, similar in shape to that of a swallow's tail, from which it derived its name, and so on. If some one found a stray animal marked with "a crop off the left ear and a swallow fork in the right," he had only to inquire at the recorder's office to learn the name of the owner. These marks were seldom violated and protected the settler against loss as surely as the manufacturer is protected against infringement by his registered trademark.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY

Immediately after Iowa was attached to the Territory of Michigan, by the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the territorial authorities began the preliminary work of establishing civil government in the region west of the Mississippi. On September 6, 1834, the Territorial Legislature passed an act creating two new counties in the newly attached country. All north of a line drawn due westward from the lower end of Rock Island was to be known as Dubuque County, and all south of that line as the County of Des Moines. John King was appointed chief justice of the former and Isaac Leffler of the latter. Later in the fall the first election ever held in Southeastern Iowa was for officers of Des Moines County. There were two voting places—Fort Madison and Burlington. William Morgan was elected presiding judge of the County Court; Young L. Hughes and Henry Walker, associate judges; John Whitaker, probate judge; W. W. Chapman, prosecuting attorney; Solomon Perkins, sheriff; W. R. Ross, clerk, recorder and assessor. John Barker and Richard Land were appointed and commissioned justices of the peace by the governor of Michigan Territory.

When the Territory of Wisconsin was established under act of Congress, approved on April 20, 1836, Iowa was made a part of the new territory. On December 7, 1836, Henry Dodge, governor of

Wisconsin, approved an act of the Territorial Legislature dividing Des Moines County into the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine and Cook. The name of Cook County was afterward changed to Scott.

There is some difference of opinion as to how Lee County received its name. At the time the county was erected by the Wisconsin Legislature, Robert E. Lee, then a lieutenant in the regular army, was engaged in making a survey of the Des Moines Rapids, with a view to the improvement of navigation on the Mississippi River. It seems that he was one of the most popular subordinate officers of the garrison at old Fort Des Moines and some authorities state that the county was named in his honor. Others claim that the county was named for Charles Lee, a land speculator from New York, who was then operating in the half-breed tract. Albert M. Lea surveyed and mapped the shores of the Mississippi River and explored the Des Moines in 1835. He was an officer in Colonel Kearney's command at Fort Des Moines and some writers are inclined to the opinion that the intention was to name the county for him, but that a mistake was made in spelling the name. It is quite probable that the county was named for Lieut. Robert E. Lee.

In the session of the Wisconsin Legislature that established the county, Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram and Jeremiah Smith, Jr., were members of the council from Des Moines County, and Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, Isaac Leffler and Warren L. Jenkins were representatives.

The first session of the District Court in Lee County began on March 27, 1837. It was presided over by Judge Irvin, who appointed John H. Lines clerk of the court.

By the act of December 7, 1836, it was provided: "That each county within this territory now organized, or that may hereafter be organized, be, and the same is hereby declared one township for all the purposes of carrying into effect the above recited acts, and that there shall be elected at the annual town meeting in each county three supervisors, who shall perform, in addition to the duties heretofore assigned them as a county board, the duties heretofore performed by the township board."

The first election for county officers in Lee County was held on Monday, April 3, 1837, "for three supervisors, three commissioners of highways, three assessors, one county treasurer, one coroner, one collector, one register, one township clerk and thirteen constables."

At the election William Skinner, William Anderson and James D. Shaw were chosen supervisors; E. D. Ayres, Samuel Hearn and

Stèphen Perkins, commissioners of highways; Calvin J. Price, Stephen H. Graves and William Newcomb, assessors; George W. Howe, treasurer; Lewis Ritman, coroner; C. M. Jennings, collector; John H. Lines, register and township clerk; Robert Harris, John Barnett, W. N. Shaw, Franklin Kinneda (or Kenneda), Joseph Mamson and C. M. Jennings, constables. The call for the election specified thirteen constables and the records do not show why only six were elected.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors was held on April 17, 1837, at the Madison House, the hotel kept by Joseph S. Douglass in the Town of Fort Madison. Mr. Douglass seems to have had "a pull" with the board, as he was granted a license to keep a public house and sell liquors by small measure "for a period of one year," upon payment of \$5, and immediately afterward the board voted to fix the license fee for public houses at \$25 per year. This was the only business transacted at the session, the report of the assessors not being ready for the action of the board.

At the second session, which was held on the first Monday in May, 1837, three public houses, or "groceries," were licensed in the Town of Fort Madison. The first license was granted to Samuel B. and William H. H. Kyle; the second to John S. Neely and Jesse Dickey, and the third to Lorenzo Bullard and Robert F. Harris. Each paid \$25 for the privilege of selling by retail "spirited liquors and wines for a period of one year." Calvin J. Price and James D. Shaw were each granted license "to keep store and retail goods, wares and merchandise in the Town of West Point for one year from the 1st day of May, 1837," and each paid into the public treasury of the county the sum of \$8 as license fees.

A special meeting of the board was held at the house of C. L. Cope in the Town of Fort Madison on July 10, 1837, to consider the report of the assessors. It was ordered: "That notices be set up in different places, as the law directs, that if any person or persons shall be aggrieved by the incorrectness of their list of taxes, they shall be given an opportunity of correcting the same."

William Newcomb was allowed \$30 and Stephen H. Graves \$20 for their services as assessors for the year 1837. The minutes of the session also contain the following entry: "It appearing to this board of supervisors that the assessment list as returned to this board is not fit for the collector to use in collecting the taxes, it is hereby ordered: That the township clerk make out a fair copy, in alphabetical order, of all persons in the original list,

with the amount of property opposite their names respectively, who are assessed and liable to pay a tax, and the same to be handed over to the assessor."

At the special session Hawkins Taylor and John L. Cotton each received license to "keep store at West Point for one year from the 10th of July, 1837," and L. G. Bell was granted a license to keep a store in the Town of Salem, the license fee in each case being \$8.

On December 20, 1837, the governor of Wisconsin Territory approved an act doing away with the board of supervisors and establishing in its place a board of county commissioners "in each county in the territory." In the election of these commissioners, the one receiving the highest number of votes was to serve for three years; the next highest for two years, and the next one year, and each commissioner was to receive \$3 per day for each day actually employed in the transaction of county business. Under the provisions of this act an election was held in Lee County on Monday, March 5, 1838, when William Anderson, Stephen H. Graves and S. H. Burtis were elected commissioners; Peter Miller, treasurer; Henry D. Davis, coroner; Joshua Owen, assessor; Joseph Morrison, John P. Barnett, A. C. Brown, C. M. Jennings, Samuel Burtis, L. B. Parker, William Pints, M. C. Martin, Thomas Small, P. N. Miller, Abraham Hinkle, H. E. Vrooman and John Patterson, constables.

The first meeting of the new board of county commissioners was held in Fort Madison, beginning on Monday, March 26, 1838. John H. Lines was appointed clerk of the board and was given an appropriation of \$35.12½ for the purchase of the necessary blank books for keeping the records. Peter Miller filed his bond of \$3,000 as county treasurer, with Isaac Johnson and L. B. Parker as his sureties, which was accepted by the board.

At this term the county was divided into six election precincts and judges appointed in each to serve at all general elections. The voting places and judges in the six precincts were as follows: No. 1, Samuel Hearn's house; Samuel Hearn, John Billips and Johnson Meek, judges. No. 2, in the Town of Keokuk; John Gaines, Valencourt Vanosdol and John Wright, judges. No. 3, at Montrose, house of William Haines; T. H. Gregg, Robert Roberts and William Coleman, judges. No. 4, residence of C. L. Cope, Fort Madison; John A. Drake, William Wilson and Isaac Johnson, judges. No. 5, William Patterson's house, West Point; Calvin J. Price, Horatio McCordell and William Patterson, judges. No. 6, Joseph Howard's house, in the Howard Settlement; William Howard, Joseph Howard and Harrison Foster, judges.

On July 5, 1838, a license was granted by the board of commissioners to Joshua Owen to operate a ferry across the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, and fixed the following rates: "Each footman, 12½ cents; man and horse, 37½ cents; wagon and two horses, \$1.00; each additional horse, 25 cents; loose cattle, 12½ cents each; hogs and sheep, 6¼ cents each; wagon and one yoke of oxen, \$1.00; each additional yoke, 25 cents."

The Territory of Iowa was created by act of Congress, approved by President Van Buren on June 12, 1838, to take effect on July 3, 1838, and the session at which Owen's ferry license was granted was the first under the new regime. At the same term the following venire was ordered, from which a grand jury was to be selected: Arthur Johnson, Jairus Fordyce, Jason Wilson, James Elwell, Isaac Briggs, Calvin Newton, William Patterson, Isaac Beeler, James McMurray, Harrison Foster, Mathew Kilgore, William Howard, William Holmes, Michael H. Walker, Solomon Fein, Hugh Withrough, Robert Roberts, Thomas W. Taylor, Thomas J. McGuire, Pleasant M. Armstrong, Joseph Webster, Nathan Smith and Isaac Vandyke.

The grand jurors to be selected from the above list were for the August term of the District Court, and the following were designated as petit jurors for the same term of court: John Bonebright, Jeremiah Brown, Archibald Gilliland, William Allen, Valencourt Vansdol, James Wright, Patrick Brien, Stewart M. Coleman, Johnson Chapman, Joshua Wright, George W. Claypole, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Edward Kilbourne, David W. Kilbourne, Forest W. Herd, George W. Perkins, James Fyke, Eli Millard, E. D. Ayers, William G. Haywood, William D. Knapp, William Saucer, Thomas J. Fulton and John G. Toncray.

Pursuant to the act of Congress establishing the Territory of Iowa, the first election for members of the Territorial Legislature and county officers was to be held on such a day as the governor of the territory might designate. Governor Lucas accordingly ordered an election for Monday, September 10, 1838, when Jesse B. Brown was elected councilman; William Patterson, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly and Hawkins Taylor, representatives; William Pitman, John Gaines and Peter Miller, commissioners; James C. Parrott, treasurer; John H. Lines, register of deeds; John P. Barnett, assessor; Robert Stephenson, coroner; John G. Kennedy, Preston N. Miller, William Pints, Samuel W. Weaver, John Patterson, Henry E. Vrooman, Willis C. Stone, Charles Kellogg, William Burton,

Thomas Small, Ransom B. Scott, Leonard B. Parker and Franklin Kennedy, constables.

With the election of these officials and their induction into office, the county machinery of Lee County was permanently established. Since then the progress of the county has been steadily onward and upward, and as the routine business transacted by the county commissioners has always been of much the same character, it is considered unnecessary to go into further details, or to make additional quotations from the early records.

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT

On January 18, 1838, the governor of Wisconsin Territory approved an act providing that "the seat of justice of Lee County be, and the same is hereby, established at the Town of Fort Madison." Here the early sessions of the courts were held and the principal business of the county was transacted. But it was not long until the settlements farther back from the Mississippi River began to complain that the county seat, as thus established, was too far from the center of the county. Influence was brought to bear upon the session of the Legislature which met late in the year 1839, and on January 14, 1840, the governor approved an act appointing Samuel C. Reed, of Van Buren County; James L. Scott, of Jefferson County, and another commissioner whose name has been lost, to visit Lee County, investigate the conditions there, and recommend a location for a permanent seat of justice.

Messrs. Reed and Scott met at Fort Madison on the first Monday in March, 1840, the date designated in the act, and, after examining several proposed sites, recommended the "south half of the southeast quarter of section 23, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 26, in township 68 north, range 6 west."

As the locating commissioners were operating under a law of the Territorial Legislature, the county authorities had no recourse but to accept their decision. The location was therefore accepted by the board of county commissioners, and the name of "Franklin" was selected for the new seat of justice. John Brown, John C. Chapman and Thomas Douglass, the owners of the land, agreed to donate the site to the county, with the understanding that, when the town was laid off, the board of commissioners should make the first choice of a lot, the owners of the land to have second choice, and so on until the lots were equally divided between the original owners and the county. This proposition was accepted by the board and the county surveyor

was instructed to survey and make a plat of the town. Mathew Kilgore and Samuel Brierly, two of the commissioners, were appointed to make the division of lots with the donors of the site.

On May 19, 1840, the board held a special meeting and ordered that a sale of lots in Franklin be advertised for three successive weeks in the Iowa Territorial Gazette, published at Burlington, the sale to take place on Monday, July 13, 1840. No record of that sale has been found and it is not certain that any lots were sold on that date, as the dissatisfaction over the location was so great that buyers were not encouraged to invest their money under the existing conditions. This dissatisfaction increased as time went on, and at the next session of the Legislature the question was again brought up, with the result that an act was passed on January 15, 1841, submitting the whole matter to a vote of the people of Lee County at an election to be held on the second Monday in March, 1841.

The act also provided that if no location received a majority of all the votes cast, the two receiving the highest number should be voted for at a second special election, to be held on the third Monday in April.

Immediately after the passage of the act, the people of Fort Madison became active in their efforts to secure the seat of justice. The town authorities, on February 23, 1841, passed the following ordinance: "Be it ordained by the president and trustees of the Town of Fort Madison, that the sum of \$8,000 be appropriated out of the funds of the corporation for the purpose of erecting a courthouse in the Town of Fort Madison—provided that the county seat of Lee County be located in said town."

John G. Toncray, then county treasurer, certified to the Legislature that the \$8,000 thus pledged by the town authorities had been paid into the county treasury, and as a further guaranty that the town would carry out its agreement, Hawkins Taylor, Jacob Cutler, Joel C. Walker, John A. Drake, William Wilson, Henry Eno, George Bell, Stewart Brown, Thomas Hardesty, Jacob Huner, Alfred Rich, Edward Johnstone, Adam B. Sims, Henry E. Vrooman, James Hardin, William D. Knapp, S. A. Walker, Richard Pritchett, Thomas Fitzpatrick, E. A. Dickey, William Leslie, John G. Toncray, Samuel B. Ayres, E. D. Ayres, Hugh T. Reid, John G. Walker, Amos Ladd, Peter Miller and the firm of James Wilson & Company executed and filed a bond for \$16,000, twice the amount of the proposed donation, that the Town of Fort Madison would carry out its part of the agreement.

In addition to this, Daniel McConn, an ex-treasurer of Fort Madison, certified that \$5,000 was received from the sale of town lots belonging to the Government for the use of the town, which sum it was proposed to add to the public building fund. Hawkins Taylor, Amos Ladd and a few other public spirited citizens purchased the lots upon which the courthouse was erected for \$560 and converted them to the county for a consideration of one dollar, bringing the total of the public building fund up to \$13,559 before the election was held. This "pernicious activity," as some of the opponents of Fort Madison expressed it, had its effect on election day, Fort Madison receiving 465 votes; Franklin, 435, and West Point, 320. Although Fort Madison failed to receive a majority of the votes, it was in the lead and at the second election, held on April 19, 1841, according to the terms of the act, the vote stood 730 for Fort Madison and 477 for Franklin.

Many people now thought the question was settled, but not so. While the Town of Fort Madison was carrying out its contract to erect a courthouse, the advocates of Franklin and West Point got together and presented a petition to the next Legislature to reopen the whole subject by again presenting the question to the people. A remonstrance was presented on behalf of Fort Madison, but it was ignored and on January 13, 1843, the governor approved an act "to relocate the seat of justice of Lee County." Thomas O. Wamsley, of Henry County; I. N. Selby, of Van Buren, and Stephen Gearhart, of Des Moines County, were named in the act as commissioners "to visit Lee County, make an examination of the situation and surroundings, and locate the county seat at such place as to them may seem best, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population."

The commissioners met at the Town of Franklin on March 20, 1843, after having made their investigations, and submitted the following report:

"The undersigned commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory, entitled 'An act to relocate the county seat of Lee County,' approved 13th January, A. D. 1843, make the following report: We met, as directed in said act, at the Town of Franklin on the second Monday of March, instant, and, after having been sworn, as provided for in said act, by John Brown, Esq., a notary public in and for said county, we proceeded to examine the several points in said county proposed as eligible sites for the county seat of said county, and also to examine the face of the country generally, as to its population and the capability of the several portions



LEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

of the county to sustain a dense population, etc., and we have concluded to and do hereby select the east half of the southeast quarter of section 5, town 68 north, of range 5 west, being the tract on which West Point is located, as the county seat of said county; and we further place in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners of said county the annexed papers, marked 'A,' as a writing executed by the obligors therein named for the use of the county seat at the said point above named.

“Witness our hands and seals this 20th day of March, A. D. 1843.

“THOMAS O. WALMSLEY. [Seal.]

“I. N. SELBY. [Seal.]

“STEPHEN GEARHART. [Seal.]”

The “Exhibit A” referred to by the commissioners was a document signed by A. H. Walker, William Steele, Freeman Knowles, Calvin J. Price, Aaron Conkey, P. H. Babcock, R. P. Creel, John M. Fulton, William Stotts, William Patterson and some others, in which they agreed to build at West Point a courthouse forty-five by fifty feet, with stone foundation and brick superstructure two stories high, and to have the same completed by September 1, 1844, “in consideration of the commissioners locating the county seat of Lee at West Point.”

On March 28, 1843, the report of the locating commissioners and its accompanying papers were filed with the board of county commissioners, who issued an order on the same day “that the district courts for Lee County, from and after the first day of April next shall be held at the Town of West Point.” It was mutually agreed by the people of West Point and the people of Fort Madison that the county seat should remain at the latter place for one year after a location should be selected by the commissioner appointed by the Legislature, and that the courthouse erected by the people of Fort Madison—or who had borne at least two-thirds the cost of its erection—should be sold at public auction and two-thirds of the proceeds refunded to the town. John A. Drake was appointed to take care of the building until the auction sale, which never “happened.”

The people of West Point carried out their agreement to build a courthouse, though in after years some of the donors to the undertaking probably regretted that they permitted their enthusiasm to get the better of their judgment, for West Point's honors as a county seat soon faded and the men who built the courthouse were the financial losers.

In the summer of 1843 a movement was started to have the county divided. A petition was presented to the next session of the Legis-

lature and on February 15, 1844, the governor approved "An act for the formation of the County of Madison." By the provisions of the act, the question was to be submitted to the voters of Lee County at the April election in 1844, when those in favor of the new county should write upon their ballots "For Division," and those opposed, "No Division." The proposition was defeated by a vote of 952 to 713 and the county seat fight was renewed.

Those who favored Fort Madison as a seat of justice started the circulation of a petition to the Legislature, asking that body to submit the question once more to the voters of the county. In response to this petition "An act to relocate the seat of justice of Lee County" was approved on June 10, 1845, by which the question was to be voted on at a special election, to be held for that purpose, on the first Monday in August. It was further provided by the act that if no point received a majority of all the votes cast at that election, the three places that received the highest number of votes should be voted for at another election on the first Monday in September. Six places entered the lists at the August election and the result was as follows: Fort Madison, 664 votes; West Point, 308; Franklin, 326; Keokuk, 208; Montrose, 287; Charleston, 41.

As no place received a majority, and Fort Madison, Franklin and West Point were the three that received the greatest number of votes, the second election was ordered for the first Monday in September. For one month Lee County was the center of great political activity. When two neighbors met, the county seat question was the topic of discussion. Many bitter arguments and a "few fist fights" occurred during the short but all-absorbing campaign. At the election in September the vote was 969 for Fort Madison, 535 for West Point, and 378 for Franklin. Fort Madison having received a majority of 56, out of a total vote of 1,882, was declared the county seat, and in October the county officers were all back in their old quarters in the courthouse in Fort Madison.

By this time the people were generally ready to acquiesce in the decision of the election, though a few still insisted that the seat of justice should be located nearer to the geographical center of the county. On March 3, 1856, a petition signed by 2,238 qualified voters of Lee County was presented to Judge Samuel Boyles, of the county court, asking for an election to vote upon the question of removing the county seat from Fort Madison to Charleston. Judge Boyles granted the petition and ordered an election for the first Thursday in April, 1856. No returns of that election can be found in the records,

but it is known that Fort Madison was victorious and the county seat was not removed.

The growth of Keokuk and the increase in the population of the southern part of the county, led to the passage of a special act by the Legislature of 1847 establishing a court of concurrent jurisdiction at Keokuk. All the lands in the old half-breed tract, except that portion in Madison and the eastern half of Jefferson Township, are recorded at Keokuk, and branches of all the county offices are maintained in that city. The old medical college building was bought by the county for a courthouse at Keokuk, so that the city is to all intents and purposes a seat of justice.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The first courthouse at Fort Madison—the one erected by the town to secure the county seat—was begun in 1841 and completed in the summer of 1842. The original intention and first order of the board of county commissioners was to locate the building in the “upper public square,” now known as Old Settlers’ Park, but the two lots on the northwest corner of Third and Pine streets, having been bought by some of the citizens and donated for a site, the commissioners in July, 1841, issued the following order:

“That the courthouse and jail for Lee County, commonly called public which are now to be erected by Thomas Morrison and Isaac R. Atlee, undertakers or contractors, shall be erected on Lots No. 534 and 535, situated in the Town of Fort Madison, as will appear by reference to the plat of said town; and it is further ordered by the board that the order made by this board at their special session on the first day of June last past, selecting the upper public square for the location of the courthouse and jail be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.”

The first building was 50 by 48 feet, two stories high, with a basement which was used for a jail. The foundation is of stone and the walls of the first and second stories of brick, and the cost of the original courthouse was about twelve thousand dollars. In 1876 it was thoroughly overhauled and an addition 24 by 50 feet was made to the north end. A new jail having been built, the basement was converted into a place for storing old records, etc. Although not as imposing in appearance as some courthouses, the building is still in service. It is the oldest courthouse in the state, in point of continuous use as such, and when the interior of the building was destroyed by fire on March 29, 1911, the sentiment of the older residents of Fort

Madison was in favor of repairing the old house instead of building a new one, as some of the younger generation advocated. The old settlers won and the structure was repaired, the money received from insurance companies covering practically the entire cost of rebuilding, so that Lee County can still boast of having the oldest courthouse in Iowa.

The first mention of a jail in the county records was on October 3, 1837, when the board of supervisors ordered that "H. D. Davis be allowed \$4.00 per month for a certain house used as a county jail, until the first day of April, 1838." The "certain house" referred to in the order was a small log building on Elm Street, not far from the upper square. It was used by Davis as a shoe shop while at the same time he rented it to the county for a prison.

At the March term of the county commissioners in 1838 it was ordered: "That there shall be built in the Town of Fort Madison, on the north side of the upper public square, a county jail of the following dimensions, to wit: Twenty feet square, with a double wall of hewn oak timber one foot square, sound and clear of rot or decay; fifteen feet high and two stories in height, the lower story to be built with a double wall, seven feet between the upper and lower floors, which are to be laid of hewed oak timber, one foot thick, with square joints. To be let out on the third day of the next term to the lowest bidder, etc."

No further mention of the jail can be found in the records until October 13, 1838, when it was ordered: "That the jail be received of the undertaker, or contractor, Isaac Miller, and that the clerk grant him an order on the treasurer for \$486.58, in full for the same."

This jail was destroyed by fire about eighteen months after it was completed and the county was without a prison until the cells in the courthouse basement were completed. In 1865 the commissioners made an appropriation of \$2,000 for the erection of a new jail, immediately west of the courthouse. The stone walls were erected, when it was found that to complete the jail according to the original design would require considerably more money than the board had anticipated. At the October election in 1866 the question of appropriating \$7,000 for the completion of the jail was submitted to the people and was carried by a vote of 3,555 to 941. The jail was then finished and with some slight alterations and improvements still forms the bastille of Lee County.

A history of the county asylum, or home for the poor, as well as more detailed accounts of the early settlements, will be found in other chapters of this work.

CHAPTER VI

TOWNSHIP HISTORY

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE—LEE COUNTY DIVIDED INTO TEN TOWNSHIPS IN JANUARY, 1841—CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES—LIST OF TOWNSHIPS IN 1914—CEDAR—CHARLESTON—DENMARK—DES MOINES—FRANKLIN—GREEN BAY—HARRISON—JACKSON—EARLY SETTLERS IN EACH—PRESENT DAY CONDITIONS—RAILROADS—TELEPHONE LINES—SCHOOLS, ETC.

On January 10, 1840, Governor Lucas approved an act of the Territorial Legislature providing for the division of the several organized counties of Iowa into civil townships. Pursuant to the provisions of this act, the county commissioners of Lee County, at their regular session in January, 1841, divided the county into ten townships, to wit: Ambrosia, Denmark, Franklin, Green Bay, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Van Buren, Washington and West Point. Ambrosia Township has disappeared, the territory once comprising it being now included in the townships of Montrose and Des Moines. Changes have been made in the original boundaries of some of the first townships and new ones have been erected until at the present time there are sixteen civil townships, viz.: Cedar, Charleston, Denmark, Des Moines, Franklin, Green Bay, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Montrose, Pleasant Ridge, Van Buren, Washington and West Point.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP

This township occupies the northwest corner of the county. It was originally a part of Harrison Township, but in the spring of 1844 a petition was circulated throughout the northern half of that township asking the county commissioners to erect a new one. In response to that petition the board, on July 3, 1844, issued an order that "All that portion of Harrison Township included in Congressional Township 69 north, of range 7 west, be set off as a separate township, to be hereafter known and designated by the name of Cedar Township." It was also ordered that the first election in the town-

ship be held at the house of Charles Brewington on the first Monday in April, 1845. The judges at that election were Andrew Dye, Isaac McDaniel and William Mottley; the clerks, John C. Atlee and Ephraim Allen, but the returns of the election and the names of the first township officers then chosen can not be found.

The first white settlements in the township were made in the year 1836. It is not certain just who was the first settler, but the honor is claimed for Isaac McDaniel, a North Carolinian, who came from his native state and located in that part of Lee County, where he continued to live for more than forty years. He was soon joined by Nathaniel Anderson, William and Benjamin Warren and Paul Bratton, all from Illinois. Perry McDaniel, a son of Isaac, was the first white child born in the township and the second was a daughter of Nathaniel Anderson. The first marriage to be solemnized was that of Ephraim Allen and Aylsie Rowland. George Holt and Jane Warren were united in marriage a little later. Nathaniel Anderson died in 1834—the first death to occur in what is now Cedar Township.

In 1837 a log schoolhouse was erected by the settlers in section 6, near the northwest corner of the county, and the first school was taught there in the fall of that year by a man named Hall. In that year the government survey was completed through that part of the county and the settlers secured the title to their lands in the fall of the succeeding year at the land sale in Burlington.

The first church building was erected by the settlers, without regard to denominational affiliations, in 1843. It was a log house and stood near the schoolhouse erected in 1837. The Baptists were the first to use the building, though religious services had been held in the homes of some of the pioneers some time before the house of worship was built.

Cedar Township is six miles square, embracing Congressional Township 69 north, range 7 west. It is bounded on the north by Henry County; on the east by Marion Township; on the south by Harrison, from which it was taken, and on the west by the County of Van Buren. Its area is thirty-six square miles, or 22,040 acres, nearly all of which is capable of being cultivated.

In the auditor's report of the financial condition of Lee County for the year 1913 the value of taxable property in Cedar Township is given as \$625,639, the highest of any township in the county, except Madison and Jackson, which include the cities of Fort Madison and Keokuk, and higher than these if the two cities mentioned be excluded. The township has a little over ten miles of railroad, and nearly seventy miles of telephone lines. It is divided into ten school dis-

tricts, in which fourteen teachers are employed. The ten school-houses are valued at about one thousand each, exclusive of the ground upon which they stand, and the enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1914, was 171.

The officers of Cedar Township, elected in 1912, were as follows: Peter Mertens, A. E. Dick and R. S. Pease, trustees; A. B. DeRosear, clerk; R. E. Bell, assessor; A. H. Heaton, justice of the peace; Allan H. Heaton and Fred Smith, constables. According to the United States census for 1910 the population of the township was then 863, and Cedar enjoys the distinction of being the only township in the county to show a gain over the census of 1900.

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP

On January 2, 1844, the board of county commissioners issued and entered upon the records the following order: "That portion of Jefferson and Van Buren townships lying in Township 67 north, range 6 west, be stricken off and form a new township, which shall be known by the name of Charleston Township." It was also ordered that the first election should be held at the house of R. B. Robinson on the first Monday in the succeeding April, but the returns of that election seem to have disappeared.

As established by the above order, Charleston Township includes all of the Congressional Township 67 of range 6, and has an area of thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by Franklin Township; on the east by Jefferson; on the south by Des Moines, and on the west by Van Buren. Sugar Creek flows through the western part and Jack Creek through the eastern part, the latter rising near the Town of Charleston. Along the streams the land was originally well timbered, the central portion being chiefly prairie. Through this prairie now runs the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, upon which New Boston and Charleston are stations.

The first white settlements within the limits of Charleston Township were made in 1834, when Thomas McGuire, William Kilgore, David Coon, George Moore, John Robinson, Robert Grewell, and perhaps one or two other families located in the Sugar Creek Valley. William Simmons was the first white child born in the township. At the time the first settlers came the half-breed tract, which includes the greater portion of Charleston Township, had just been placed on the market, under an act of Congress approved on January 30, 1834. It was not long, however, until litigation over titles to the land arose,

and this retarded the settlement of all the southern portion of Lee County. This is the main reason doubtless why the Township of Charleston was not erected and organized until some years after the establishment of the first civil townships in the county.

According to the county auditor's report for the year 1913, Charleston Township had at that time five school districts, with an enrollment of 156 pupils, five teachers employed and five school-houses, the estimated value of which was \$4,700. There were eight miles of railroad and about seventy-five miles of telephone line, and the taxable property of the township was assessed at \$397,920. The population in 1910, as reported by the United States census, was 786.

Jacob Hopp, Fred Heiser and Charles Klingler were the trustees in 1914; J. H. Vermazen, clerk; J. G. Renz, assessor; H. G. Kirchner and D. A. Hancock, justices of the peace, and W. C. Pickard, constable.

DENMARK TOWNSHIP

Denmark was one of the original ten townships established by the county commissioners in January, 1841, and the first election was ordered to be held at the house of L. L. Thurston. At that election, which was held on the first Monday in April, 1841, Daniel Newton and James N. Hamilton were chosen justices of the peace, and John G. Field and Thomas M. Clark, constables. These were the only officers elected.

This township is situated in the northeastern part of the county and embraces that portion of Congressional Township 69, range 4, lying south of the Skunk River. It is bounded on the north by the Skunk River, which separates it from Des Moines County; on the east by the Township of Green Bay; on the south by Washington, and on the west by Pleasant Ridge. Its area is about twenty-four square miles.

Some of the earliest settlements in Lee County were made within the present limits of Denmark Township. As early as the spring of 1833 John M. Forrest located on section 25, near the present Village of South Augusta. He was a native of Tennessee, a surveyor by profession, and came to Iowa with the expectation of assisting in the survey of the lands of the Black Hawk Purchase. In 1837 he sold his claim and removed to Arkansas.

John O. Smith, who is credited with being the second settler, came in March, 1835. His experience in getting located and providing shelter for his family shows the hardships to which the

pioneers of Lee County were sometimes subjected. Mr. Smith was a native of North Carolina, but was living in Hancock County, Illinois, when the Black Hawk Purchase was opened to settlement. Hearing flattering reports of the country he started upon a tour of investigation, selected a claim about a mile east of the present Town of Denmark, cut logs for a cabin and then returned to Illinois for his family and team to haul the logs to the place he had selected for his dwelling. With his wife and child he set out with an ox team and wagon, taking what he supposed would be sufficient corn to feed the team while the cabin logs were being hauled, but he encountered so many delays that the corn was all gone before they reached their new home on April 1, 1835. As there was no feed to be had west of the Mississippi, Mr. Smith sent his oxen back, split rails and built a pen, which he covered with clapboards, and this was his first dwelling place in Iowa. The cracks in the pen were covered with quilts, blankets, etc., and in this rude shelter the family lived for nearly two months before a better house could be provided. Mr. Smith afterward became one of the prosperous and influential citizens of that part of the county and was for a time the postmaster at Denmark.

The next settlers, of which there is any authentic account, were Joshua Owen and Isaac Briggs, relatives of John O. Smith, who came some time in the summer of 1835 and settled on Lost Creek. Briggs soon afterward removed to Washington Township and Owen was the first sheriff of Lee County.

In 1836 Timothy Fox, Curtis Shedd and Lewis Epps came with their families and settled where the Town of Denmark now stands. A little later they were joined by William Brown, of Massachusetts, and the four men laid off the Town of Denmark a year or two later. Other early settlers were Samuel Briggs, David Tibbetts, Carroll Payne, John Wren, Silas Gregg and Barzilla Mothershead. The first death was that of a man named Pedigo, who settled near the Skunk River, his death occurring in the fall of 1835. A son of John O. Smith died in August, 1837, and a funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Micajah Rowland, the first sermon of that nature in Denmark Township.

The first school was taught in 1837 by a man named Williams. The schoolhouse was a log cabin on the farm of David Tibbetts. At the close of the school year of 1913-14, the county superintendent of public schools reported five schoolhouses in Denmark Township, valued at \$4,300, exclusive of the ground. There were nine teachers

employed at salaries ranging from forty to eighty-five dollars per month, and 180 pupils were enrolled in the five districts.

Denmark is the only township in Lee County without a railroad. Sawyer is the most convenient railroad station for the people living in the western part, and Wever for those living in the eastern part. The township has about twenty-five miles of telephone lines and the value of taxables for the year 1913 was \$235,717. In 1910 the population was 674. The officers for 1914 were: J. P. Klopfenstein, C. E. Lewis and Harry Houston, trustees; Joseph A. Maxwell, clerk; T. H. Burton, assessor; F. P. Whitmarsh, justice of the peace.

DES MOINES TOWNSHIP

As stated in the opening paragraph of this chapter, Des Moines Township was originally a part of the Township of Ambrosia, which was one of the original ten ordered by the board of county commissioners in January, 1841. At the first election in Ambrosia Township, on the first Monday in April, 1841, Cyrus Peck and Moses Martin were elected justices of the peace, and William W. Willis and Samuel Smith, constables. These men were still in office when, on August 4, 1842, the commissioners ordered that "the Township of Ambrosia shall hereafter be known as Des Moines."

This township is situated in the southern part of the county and includes that part of Congressional Township 66, range 6, lying in the State of Iowa. It is bounded on the north by Charleston Township; on the east by Montrose; on the south by Jackson; on the southwest by the Des Moines River, which separates it from the State of Missouri, and on the west by the Township of Van Buren. Its area is about thirty-three square miles, or 21,120 acres.

The first settlers in Des Moines Township came in 1836. Among them were Charles Stearns, James and William Allen, William and Robert Mix, John Billips, Johnson Meek and Samuel Hearn. Mary Billips, who was born on March 23, 1837, was the first white child born in the township. The first marriage was that of Robert Meek and Mary Ann Allen, in 1838. Samuel Hearn settled near the state line and established a ferry across the Des Moines River. "Hearn's Ferry" was a favorite place for holding meetings in early days. At the first election for officers of Lee County, in 1837, Mr. Hearn was elected one of the commissioners of highways and his residence was one of the voting places. John Billips and Johnson Meek were judges at that election.

Des Moines Township is well supplied with transportation facili-

ties. Along the southern border runs the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, through the villages of Vincennes and Hinsdale, while the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe runs from northeast to southwest across the northern portion, via Argyle, and crosses the Des Moines River not far from Hinsdale. Altogether, the township has a little over nine miles of railway. Telephone service extends to all parts of the township, there being about fifty-five miles of telephone lines.

According to the county superintendent's report for the year ending on June 30, 1914, there were then six school districts in Des Moines Township, the six schoolhouses being valued at \$4,600—a very low estimate. Seven teachers were employed during the preceding school year, at salaries varying from forty to sixty dollars per month, and 139 pupils were enrolled in the schools.

The value of the taxable property in 1913 was \$574,700 and the population in 1910 was 799. The officers of the township for 1914 were as follows: F. J. Brodsky, L. Meister and J. W. Sunden, trustees; John Cruze, clerk; Vandale Marsh, assessor; Gust Peterson, justice of the peace; Frank Roush, constable.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Franklin was one of the first ten townships, authorized by the board of commissioners in January, 1841, and the first election was ordered to be held in the Town of Franklin on the first Monday in the following April. At that election John Gandy and Jesse H. Catting were chosen justices of the peace; James McVey and Andrew Sample, constables, no other officer being elected.

The township is situated in the central part of the county, embracing Congressional Township 68, range 6, and has an area of thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by Marion Township; on the east by West Point; on the south by Charleston, and on the west by Harrison. The Government survey was made in 1836-37 and the settlers obtained patents for their lands in 1838. Charles B. and Edley McVey, Alexander Cruickshank, George Perkins and Miles Driscoll were among the first settlers. Edley McVey and Miles Driscoll settled near the present Village of Dover, but subsequently removed to Jefferson County. In 1836 Henry and Jacob Abel, Germans, located claims near Franklin.

The first schoolhouse was built on the Cruickshank farm in 1839 and a term of school was taught in that year by a man named Turner. At the close of the school year in 1914 there were five schoolhouses in

the township, five teachers were employed and the number of pupils enrolled was 107.

In 1842 the Methodists built a church at Franklin—or Franklin Centre, as it was then called—the first house of worship to be erected in the township.

Franklin is well supplied with transportation facilities. The Burlington & Carrollton division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad runs east and west across the southern portion, through South Franklin and Donnellson. At Donnellson it is crossed by the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant division of the same system, which runs north and south. The township also has over fifty miles of telephone lines.

In 1913 the taxable property of the township was assessed at \$535,270. The officers then were as follows: Peter Lang, Jacob Frueh and A. T. Cruikshank, trustees; August Fey, clerk; J. P. Galli, assessor; J. G. Krehbiel, justice of the peace; John Gibson, constable. The population in 1910 was 1,290.

GREEN BAY TOWNSHIP

This township is the most eastern in the county. It was erected as one of the first ten civil townships in 1841, but the boundaries between Green Bay and Denmark were readjusted in January, 1843. On the north it is bounded by the Skunk River, which separates it from Des Moines County; on the east and south by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois; and on the west by the townships of Denmark and Washington. Its area is about thirty square miles, embracing all that part of Congressional townships 68 and 69, of range 3, lying in Lee County. The soil is a deep, black loam, very fertile, though some parts of the township are so low that the land has to be protected by levees. It is one of the leading agricultural townships of the county. In the southern part is the body of water called Green Bay, about four miles long and one-fourth of a mile in width. Lost Creek flows in a southeasterly direction across the township and empties into this bay.

The first white settlements in Green Bay Township were made in 1835 by William Saucer and the Smalls. Thomas Small was elected one of the thirteen constables of Lee County in March, 1838. William Franklin came to the township in the spring of 1837, and the population was soon afterward increased by the arrival of Joel Smith, J. C. Poole, John Haynes, William Lucas and the McCowen family. William Saucer was a member of the first petit jury im-

paneled after Iowa Territory was organized in 1838. It is said that the name "Green Bay" was suggested by William Lucas when the township was created in January, 1841.

The Burlington & St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad runs through this township, and the stations of Wever and Wescott are located within its limits. There are about five and one-half miles of railroad track and forty miles of telephone lines in the township, which is divided into five school districts, in which 163 pupils were enrolled during the school year of 1913-14. According to the county auditor's report for the year ending on December 31, 1913, the value of the taxable property of Green Bay was \$338,995, and the United States census for 1910 reported a population of 744.

When the township was first erected in 1841, it was ordered by the board of county commissioners that the first election should be held at the house of Wesley Hughes on the first Monday in April. At that time James D. Gedney and John Pomeroy were elected justices of the peace, and Enoch Morgan and Ephraim B. Hughes, constables. The officers of the township in 1914 were: Horace E. Hyter, H. E. Lange and Fred Schulte, trustees; Fred O. Tucker, clerk; E. H. Liddle, assessor; William Sweeney, constable.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

Harrison Township, one of the original ten created in January, 1841, is situated in the western part of the county, and as at first established it included the present township of Cedar. It was named for Gen. William H. Harrison, who was elected President of the United States in 1840. It now embraces Congressional Township 68, range 7, and therefore has an area of thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by Cedar Township; on the east by Franklin; on the south by Van Buren, and on the west by Van Buren County. Sugar Creek rises near Big Mound, in the northwestern part, and flows diagonally across the township toward the southeast. There are also some smaller streams. Along the watercourses the land was originally covered with a growth of timber, but the greater portion of the township is composed of prairie.

James and William Howard are credited with having been the first white settlers in what is now Harrison Township. They came there before the Government survey was made and staked out their claims in the Sugar Creek Valley. A little later Isaac Renfrew and his brother located near the Howards. Isaac Beller, Stephen Perkins

and his son, George, and the Lorey and Schweer families were also early settlers. Exum S. and D. T. McCullough, the former from Tennessee and the latter from South Carolina, came in 1836. E. S. McCullough became one of the active and influential citizens of Lee County. He served in both branches of the State Legislature, and was otherwise identified with public affairs. His death occurred in 1876. Melinda Schweer was the first white child to be born in the township, Joseph Lorey and Cyrus Howard being born a little later. The first death was that of a Mr. Stewart.

In 1837 the Government survey was completed in the township and the pioneers purchased and received patents for their lands between that time and 1840. The first school was taught in the "Howard Settlement," about 1838, but the name of the teacher appears to have been forgotten. In 1914 there were six school districts in the township, in which seven teachers were employed and 172 pupils were enrolled.

Across the southern portion runs the Burlington & Carrollton division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway System, about six miles of track lying within the township. Warren is the principal railroad station. Harrison also has about fifty-five miles of telephone lines. The value of the taxable property in 1913 was \$488,858, and in 1910 the United States census reported a population of 614.

The first election in Harrison Township was held at the house of Jesse Johnson on the first Monday in April, 1841. Stephen H. Graves and Henry Dye were elected justices of the peace, and William L. Graves and R. P. King, constables. Stephen H. Graves was elected one of the first assessors of property in Lee County, in April, 1837, and in March, 1838, was chosen one of the first board of county commissioners. The officers of the township for 1914 were as follows: L. H. Schweer, John Bargar and Joseph Kelly, trustees; William C. Smith, clerk; E. J. Warson, assessor; Joseph Carver and S. R. Hampton, justices of the peace, and Fred C. Winters, constable.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

This township occupies the extreme southern part of the county, in the triangle lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers. It is one of the ten townships erected by the board of county commissioners in January, 1841, and includes Congressional Township 65, range 5, except such portions as are cut off by the river boundaries,

and a little of the eastern part of township 65, range 6. Its area is about thirty-eight square miles. On the north it is bounded by the townships of Montrose and Des Moines; on the east and southeast by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois; on the south by the Des Moines River, which separates it from Missouri, and on the west by the township of Des Moines.

The first habitation built by a white man in Jackson Township was the log cabin erected by Dr. Samuel Muir in 1820, within the limits of the present City of Keokuk. Much of the early history of the township will be found in the chapter on the City of Keokuk, where the first settlers located. In the extreme northeast corner of the township is the little Village of Sandusky, where Lemoliese, the French trader, established his trading post in 1820. Owing to the fact that Jackson lies within the limits of the old half-breed tract, where titles to the lands were a subject of litigation for so many years, settlers were somewhat slow in coming in and forming permanent settlements. The first township election was held in the Town of Keokuk on the first Monday in April, 1841, when Alexander Kerr and L. B. Fleak were elected justices of the peace, and Leroy P. Gray and Emery Jones, constables. In 1914 the officers of the township (outside of the City of Keokuk) were: Henry Thieme, A. H. Linnenberger and Henry Peters, trustees; Will D. Turner, clerk; Luman Van Ausdall, assessor. In the city, John Leindecker and James S. Burrows were township justices in 1914, and Austin Hollowell and Henry Reichmann held the office of constable.

The township was named for Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States. It is well supplied with railroads. The Burlington & St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system runs along the Mississippi River; the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant division of the same system runs northward from Keokuk through the central portion; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific runs along the southern border, and Keokuk is the terminal city for divisions of the Wabash and the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroads. Altogether there are nearly seventeen miles of track in the township, which has over sixty miles of telephone lines, so that facilities for transportation and communication are unsurpassed by any township in the county.

Outside of the City of Keokuk, the value of the taxable property in 1913 was \$499,927. The nine school districts in that part of the township employed ten teachers and enrolled 273 pupils during the school year of 1913-14, and the estimated value of the schoolhouses was \$11,000. The population in 1910, exclusive of the city, was 1,438.

CHAPTER VII

TOWNSHIP HISTORY, CONTINUED

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—MADISON—MARION—MONTROSE—THE TESSON LAND GRANT—THE OLD ORCHARD—PLEASANT RIDGE—VAN BUREN—WASHINGTON—WEST POINT—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EACH—PIONEERS—OFFICIALS PAST AND PRESENT—TRANSPORTATION—EDUCATION, ETC.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Jefferson Township is one of the original ten townships erected by order of the county commissioners in January, 1841. As originally established it included the present Township of Charleston. It is bounded on the north by the Township of West Point; on the east by Madison and the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois; on the south by Montrose Township, and on the west by Charleston. Its area is about thirty-three square miles.

The pioneer settler in Jefferson Township was William Skinner, who came to Lee County in the spring of 1834 and soon afterward selected a tract of land on Sugar Creek, in section 5, for which he afterward obtained a patent from the Government. Mr. Skinner was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1795. In 1816 he married there and soon afterward removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his wife died, leaving three children. In 1830 he married Elenora Ferre and in the spring of 1834 came to Fort Edwards (now Warsaw), Illinois, making the trip by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi. After a residence of about two weeks at Fort Edwards, he decided to "try his luck" in the Black Hawk Purchase. Securing two canoes, he lashed them together and with this homely craft brought his family and effects across the river at the foot of the rapids. His first residence in Iowa was the frame shanty that had been erected by Moses Stillwell on the side of the hill at Keokuk, but which was then unoccupied.

About that time Lieutenant Crosman came up from St. Louis and began work on the buildings of Fort Des Moines, where the Town of Montrose is now situated. Mr. Skinner was employed to make

20,000 clapboards for roofing the barracks and other buildings, for which he was paid \$20 per thousand. After this contract was completed he was employed to superintend the erection of the log houses for the military quarters, because not one of Lieutenant Crosman's men knew enough about "mechanics" to erect a plain log cabin. For this work Mr. Skinner received a salary of \$60 per month in "real money," as he afterward expressed it. He also assisted in cutting grass and laying in a supply of hay for the horses of the dragoons, and later built a residence for Colonel Kearney, the first commandant of the fort. With the money received from the Government for this work he paid for his land.

In December, 1834, he removed his family to his claim on Sugar Creek. As he had been engaged by the Government practically all summer and fall, he had not erected a cabin on the land selected some months before. The family therefore took possession of a small hut that had been built by Chief Black Hawk during the sugar making season. This hut, the walls of which were of small poles and the roof of bark, stood on the east bank of the creek, not far from the present railroad bridge. Subsequently Mr. Skinner erected a cabin of his own on the west side of the creek—the first habitation of civilized man within the present borders of Jefferson Township.

Hugh Wilson was the second white man to establish a claim in the township, coming a little while after Mr. Skinner and locating in the Sugar Creek Valley. A man named Baker came a little later and in 1838 Mr. Skinner sold his first claim to Henry Applegate and bought Baker's place, the latter going on farther west.

Concerning early conditions in Jefferson Township, William Skinner some years afterward said: "People hadn't much time for amusement or social intercourse. They were too busy making rails, building fences, cutting and hauling logs to build cabins, etc., to fool away their time hunting after anything that did not promise to add to their hopes of an easier day in the years to come. The settlers were always friendly and frequently visited each other, and while the men indulged in the discussion of such themes as interested them, the women knitted, talked and smoked, for in those days it was not considered unladylike for women to smoke. In fact, smoking was more commonly indulged in by the women than by the men. People lived plain and didn't put on any style then. They made no attempt at display, and when some of the young people concluded to leave the old folks and set up for themselves, they did not receive much of a 'setting out.' Brides didn't receive presents then as they do now. Some who had nothing but a single suit of clothes each when they

were married settled right down to hard work and economy, and in a few years were well to do. Young people married for love then and worked to earn homes."

Among the early couples to get married were Thomas McGuire and a Miss McCullough. Mr. Skinner told how he happened to pass McGuire's cabin soon after the young couple went to house-keeping and stopped for a brief visit, "just to see how they were getting along." He found McGuire and his wife seated on the puncheon floor before the fireplace, eating mush and milk out of an iron pot that stood between them. Each had an iron spoon and a tin cup, but were without either chairs or table. Such cases were not uncommon back in the '30s, yet the men who lived after this fashion were the ones who laid the foundations of Lee County's subsequent prosperity.

The first election in Jefferson Township was held at the house of Cyrus Peck on the first Monday in April, 1841. Arthur Hafferty and Gershom Dawks were elected justices of the peace, and Daniel Dodson and William Grimes, constables. The township officers in 1914 were: Thomas Wilson, George Haeffner and George Smith, trustees; J. M. Kudebeh, clerk; Z. T. Lyon, assessor; August Burgdorf, justice of the peace.

The first school was taught in the Skinner neighborhood in 1837. In 1914 the county superintendent reported seven school districts, in which 118 pupils were enrolled during the preceding school term. The seven schoolhouses were estimated by him to be worth \$4,600, exclusive of the grounds, and the teachers received salaries varying from thirty-five to fifty-five dollars per month.

Jefferson Township has more miles of railroad and more miles of telephone lines than any other township in the county—nearly eighteen of the former and over seventy-five of the latter. The St. Louis & Burlington Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway System runs north from Keokuk to Viele, where it turns east. At Viele it forms a junction with the Burlington & Carrollton Division of the same system, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe also crosses the township. In 1913 the value of the taxable property was \$605,003, and the population in 1910 was 607.

MADISON TOWNSHIP

What is now Madison Township was originally a part of the Township of Washington. The records of the County Commissioners' Court for April, 1841, contain the following entry: "Ordered.

by the board that fractional township sixty-seven (67), range four (4), be, and the same is hereby, set off into a separate township, for the purpose of carrying into effect an act entitled 'An act to provide for the organization of townships,' approved January 10, 1840; and it is further ordered that said township shall be known by the name of Madison Township. The first meeting of the electors of said township shall be at the Washington House, in the Town of Fort Madison, on the first day of May next."

The name was adopted from Fort Madison, and indirectly for James Madison, who was President of the United States from 1809 to 1817. For some reason the election was changed from the first day of May to the first Monday in that month, which fell on the third. John A. Drake and William F. Nelson were elected justices of the peace, and Isaac R. Rose and John D. Williams, constables. In 1914 the justices were Joseph S. Buckler and Joseph A. Nunn, and the constables were C. H. Perry and William F. Kumleh.

Madison Township is situated on the eastern border of the county. It is bounded on the north by Washington, from which it was taken; on the east and south by the Mississippi River, and on the west by the Township of Jefferson. Its area is about seven square miles, practically all of which is included within the corporate limits of the City of Fort Madison. Much of the early history of the township is therefore included in the chapter relating to Fort Madison, where a majority of the first settlers located. Among those who settled in the township outside of the town were Dr. Campbell Gilmer, near the northwest corner; James Bullard, two miles west of the site of the old military post; John G. Schwartz, Michael Seyb and Harmon Dingman, Germans, who came from the Fatherland in the latter '30s and settled at Fort Madison or in the immediate vicinity. John G. Kennedy and Peter Miller were also pioneers of this township, the former coming from Tennessee and the latter from Maryland. Peter Miller was the second mayor of Fort Madison after the town was incorporated. He likewise served as county commissioner, treasurer and sheriff at different times.

In the reports of the county auditor, county superintendent and the United States Census Bureau, Madison Township and the City of Fort Madison are treated as the same jurisdiction. From the first of these reports it is learned that the taxable property was valued at \$1,034,248 in 1913; that there were then about eleven miles of railroad in the township, and forty-six miles of telephone lines. The report of the county superintendent shows forty-one teachers em-

ployed in the public schools, 1,198 pupils enrolled, and five school buildings valued at \$65,000.

MARION TOWNSHIP

At the April session of the county commissioners in 1841, it was ordered that congressional township 69, range 6, be cut off from Franklin Township and erected into a separate township, to be known as Marion. As thus established, and as it has since remained, the township includes the congressional township described in the order and contains an area of thirty-six square miles. It is situated northwest of the center of the county; is bounded on the north by the County of Henry; on the east by Pleasant Ridge Township; on the south by Franklin, and on the west by Cedar. Sugar Creek and some of its tributaries flow in a southeasterly direction across the township, affording good natural drainage and water for live stock, etc. Along these streams the surface was originally covered with a growth of timber, some of which is still standing, but the most valuable trees have long since been cut down and manufactured into lumber.

It is believed that the first white settler in what is now Marion Township was Alexander Cruickshank, who selected a tract of land in what afterward became the Clay Grove Settlement. He had formerly located in Pleasant Ridge Township, where he cleared a piece of ground and raised a crop of corn in 1834, and in the fall of that year changed his residence to Marion. His son, James Cruickshank, was the first white child born in the township. His birth occurred on May 7, 1835.

Several settlers came into the township in 1835. Among them was Samuel Paschal, a native of Tennessee, but who removed to Illinois in 1825, and who remained a resident of the township for nearly half a century before his death. A man named May started with his family from Illinois, but died before reaching the Black Hawk Purchase. His widow and children came on and located in Marion, where one son, William M. May, became a successful farmer. James and Elias Overton, Solomon Jackson, Luke Alphin and Joseph Carmack all settled in the Clay Grove neighborhood before the close of the year 1836.

In that year the government survey was made in the township by Captain Parks, of Michigan, who was employed as a government surveyor for twenty years or more, and the settlers soon afterward obtained their titles to the lands they had selected. Another pioneer was Lindsey Ware, who selected and cleared a farm in the Clay Grove

Settlement. His daughter, Anna, was married to Zedekiah Cleveland in the winter of 1836—the first wedding ever solemnized within the limits of what is now Marion Township.

The first store was opened at Clay Grove by a man named Harlan; the first school was taught by a man named Turner, in a log cabin on the farm of George Taylor, in the summer of 1839; the first death was that of Lindsey Ware's wife, in August, 1838. Her body was buried upon her husband's farm, but some thirty years later was removed to a cemetery.

The first regular schoolhouse was built of round logs on Mr. Cruickshank's farm in the fall of 1839. In 1914 there were nine school districts in the township, but during the preceding school year only six teachers were employed and the enrollment was only sixty-three pupils, many of the children attending the parochial schools.

At the time the township was created, in April, 1841, the commissioners ordered that the first election should be held at the house of John Taylor on the third Wednesday of the following May. No returns of that election can be found. The officers for 1914 were as follows: John W. Raid, Isidor Link and George Hinrichs, trustees; George Hellman, clerk; August Peitzmeier, assessor; John Mitten-dorf, justice of the peace, and Joseph Fritzjunker, constable.

Marion has about seven and a half miles of railroad; fifty-five miles of telephone lines, and taxable property in 1913 valued at \$587,199. The one line of railroad is the Fort Madison & Ottumwa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway System, which enters the township from the east near the southeast corner and runs northwest up the Sugar Creek Valley. The population in 1910 was 746.

MONTROSE TOWNSHIP

This is one of the townships bordering on the Mississippi River. It is situated in the southern part of the county; is bounded on the north by the Township of Jefferson; on the east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois; on the south by Jackson Township, and on the west by Des Moines Township. It was created by the county commissioners on July 8, 1841, by the division of Ambrosia Township, and includes the fractional congressional township 66, of range 4, having an area of about thirty-two square miles.

Montrose enjoys the distinction of being the site of the first settlement made by a white man within the present limits of Lee County.

In 1795 Louis Honore Tesson (sometimes written Louis Tesson Honore) received a grant of land one league square (nine square miles), at such point as he might select, on or near the Mississippi River and within the Province of Louisiana. The grant was issued by Zenon Trudeau, the lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, and was sanctioned by Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish governor-general at New Orleans. By the terms of the grant Tesson was required to plant trees, cultivate the soil, instruct the Indians in agriculture, and endeavor to convert them to the Catholic faith.

Tesson selected his claim at the head of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, where the Town of Montrose now stands, built a house and surrounded it with a picket, planted a garden and set out about one hundred fruit trees—chiefly apples. He also established a trading post and brought his family to the new grant, where he lived for several years. Through his commercial operations he became indebted to some St. Louis parties, and on March 27, 1803, his property at the head of the rapids was sold at public auction to Joseph Robidoux, one of his creditors, for \$150. Robidoux died a few years later and left instructions for his executor, Pierre Choteau, to sell all his real and personal property and divide the proceeds equally among his legal heirs. Pursuant to the will of Robidoux and his last instructions to his executor, the Tesson grant was again sold at auction in 1809 and was bought by Thomas F. Riddick for \$64.

In the meantime the Province of Louisiana had passed from Spain to France and had been purchased from the latter nation by the United States. Under the various treaties by which these transfers were made, the Federal Government agreed to recognize the validity of certain land grants made by the Spanish authorities, one of which was the Tesson grant on the Mississippi. The question came before Congress and a commission of three members was appointed to inquire into and report upon the character of the claim and the legality of the title. This commission made a report in favor of confirming the grant, but Frederick Bates, then recorder in the United States land office at Little Rock, Arkansas, declined to issue a settlement right to more than one square mile of the original one league square, his reason being that the Indian title to the lands had not yet been relinquished to the United States. His action was subsequently confirmed by the federal authorities, and on February 7, 1839, President Van Buren issued a patent for 640 acres to the heirs of Thomas F. Riddick. This patent was recorded in Lee County on March 30, 1839.

Concerning the old orchard planted by Tesson, it has been stated that the trees were carried from St. Charles, Missouri, on the back of a mule. When the first white settlers came to Nauvoo, Illinois, just across the Mississippi, they would sometimes cross the river to gather apples. In 1834 Lieutenant Crosman established Fort Des Moines upon or near the site of the Tesson Settlement. James C. Parrott, who was a member of Crosman's command and afterward postmaster at Keokuk, in speaking of the conditions at the time the fort was built, said: "We saw many traces of a former settlement around the camp, the most prominent of which was the old orchard of apple trees a short distance below. The orchard at that time contained some ten or fifteen trees in bearing condition. The fruit was very ordinary, being a common seedling. The Indians were in the habit of visiting the orchard and gathering the fruit in its green state, so that none of it, to my knowledge, ever came to perfection. There were also some sage bushes growing in the prairie to the rear of the camp; and there were also remains of dirt or adobe chimneys visible in the same locality; which goes to prove that a settlement had existed there at some former period."

In 1874, through the influence of Daniel F. Miller, one of Lee County's leading attorneys, the Tesson "Old Orchard Block" was conveyed by George B. Dennison and wife to the mayor and board of aldermen of the Town of Montrose, to be held in trust for the Old Settlers' Association of Lee County as one of the historic points of the county, thus preserving for all time the recollections of the first white man's establishment in Southeastern Iowa.

After Tesson, the next white man to locate in what is now Montrose Township was Maurice Blondeau, who established a trading post about half way between the present villages of Galland and Sandusky. He has been described as "a jolly, good Frenchman, weighing considerably over two hundred pounds, and a great favorite with the Indians."

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Galland located about three miles below Montrose, where the Village of Galland is now situated. Here he was joined the following year by Samuel Brierly, William P. Smith and Isaac R. Campbell. In 1832 Capt. James W. White took possession of at least a part of the old Tesson grant, built a log house and planted a small field of corn. When Fort Des Moines was established two years later, the Government purchased his claim and the house was used as the first hospital for the post. Late in 1834 Stephen H. Burtis built a log house about a mile and a half below the fort. He was elected a member of the first board of county commissioners in

March, 1838. From that time the settlement of Montrose Township went steadily forward. The title to the lands of the Black Hawk Purchase had become fully vested in the United States on June 1, 1833, and the proximity of Fort Des Moines offered protection to the settlers until it was abandoned in 1837.

The first school in the township—which was also the first in Iowa—was taught at Galland in 1830 by Berryman Jennings, who afterward went to Oregon and became a millionaire. The report of the county superintendent for the year ending on June 30, 1914, gives seven school districts, which employ eight teachers, exclusive of the five employed in the Town of Montrose, with an enrollment of 185 pupils in the township and 219 in the town.

Montrose is well supplied with facilities for transportation. Along the eastern border runs the Mississippi River and following its course is the St. Louis & Burlington Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway System, which passes through the Village of Galland and the Town of Montrose. Farther west is the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant Division of the same system, which passes through the Village of Mount Clara. These lines provide ample shipping opportunities for all parts of the township. Altogether the township has about fifteen miles of railroad and seventy miles of telephone lines give communication with all the surrounding country.

In the order establishing Montrose Township, in July, 1841, it was also ordered that the first election should be held at the Town of Montrose, but no returns of that election are available. The officers of the township in 1914 were: E. B. Crane, John Orth and C. F. Fruehling, trustees; R. P. Allen, clerk; Allan Philip, assessor; A. LeFevre, justice of the peace, and William Braton and William Spain, constables. The value of the taxable property in 1913 was \$447,548, not including the property in the Town of Montrose, which was assessed at \$57,939. In 1910 the population, including the town, was 1,780.

PLEASANT RIDGE TOWNSHIP

The Township of Pleasant Ridge was originally included in the Township of Denmark. Late in the fall of 1842 the citizens living in the western part of Denmark began the circulation of a petition for the establishment of a new civil township, and on January 4, 1843, the board of county commissioners ordered: "That so much of Denmark Township as is included in the congressional township

69 north, range 4 west, south of the Skunk River, shall be set off and established as a separate township, to be known by the name of Pleasant Ridge Township."

As thus erected, the township contains all of congressional township 69, range 4, except a small portion of sections 1 and 2 in the northeast corner, which is cut off by the Skunk River, leaving an area of about thirty-five square miles. It is bounded on the north by Henry County; on the east by Denmark Township; on the south by West Point, and on the west by Marion. The land was surveyed in 1837 and the settlers obtained patents in the years 1838-39. Some coal has been mined in this township.

One of the first settlers in this part of the county was Alexander Cruickshank, who "staked out" a claim about two miles from the Skunk River early in 1834 and raised a crop there that season. During the summer he was employed for awhile in assisting to build the barracks at old Fort Des Moines. There he burned about six hundred bushels of lime—the first ever burned in Lee County—which he sold to the government at 12½ cents per bushel. In the fall of 1834 Mr. Cruickshank sold his claim in Pleasant Ridge Township and removed to the Township of Marion.

Other pioneers who came about the same time as Mr. Cruickshank were William and Thomas Clark, Edward, John and David Enslow, George Berry, John Burns, James Foggy, Margaret Damon and a family by the name of Kirkpatrick. Henry Hellman, a native of Germany, came with his family in 1834 and settled in Pleasant Ridge Township. One of his sons, Joseph Hellman, soon afterward became a resident of the Town of Fort Madison, where he resided for many years.

George Berry was a surveyor and laid off several of the early towns in Lee County, among which are Charleston, Saint Paul and Pilot Grove. In 1837 he taught the first school in Pleasant Ridge Township, in Mr. Kirkpatrick's house. The first schoolhouse, a round log structure of the regulation frontier type, was built in 1839 on section 16. In 1914 there were eight school districts, employing twelve teachers and enrolling 117 pupils.

The first sermon was preached by Reverend Mr. Pittner, a Methodist Episcopal circuit rider, but the time and place where the meeting was held cannot be learned. The first church was erected on section 16, near the schoolhouse, by Methodist Episcopal denomination.

When the township was established in 1843, it was ordered that the first election should be held at the house of Thomas M. Clark.

No official returns of that election can be found, but from outside sources it is learned that Edward Enslow was elected one of the first justices of the peace. Following is a list of the township officials in 1914: Joseph Goody, William Hunold and A. P. Fletcher, trustees; J. C. Foggy, clerk; W. J. Niemeyer, assessor; E. A. Snook, justice of the peace.

Pleasant Ridge has but about two miles of railroad, the Fort Madison & Ottumwa division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System crossing the southwest corner, but there is no station in the township. There were about fifty miles of telephone lines in 1913, when the property of the township was assessed for taxation at \$458,414. The population in 1910 was 588.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP

Van Buren is the most southwestern township of the county and is one of the original ten established in January, 1841. It was named in honor of Martin Van Buren, who was at that time President of the United States. As at first created it included the western half of the present Township of Charleston. Since that township was cut off in 1844, the boundaries of Van Buren have been as follows: On the north by Harrison Township; on the east by Charleston and Des Moines; on the south and southwest by the Des Moines River, which separates it from the State of Missouri, and on the west by the County of Van Buren. Its area is about thirty-three square miles.

Some authorities give John Tollman the credit of being the first settler. Early in the '30s, after a short residence on the Mississippi, a few miles below Montrose, he built a cabin on the Des Moines River, but, from some descriptions, this location is probably in Des Moines Township. Among the early settlers, about whom there can be no dispute, were Lewis D. Kent, Abraham Hinkle and Lewis Crow, all of whom were living within the limits of the present township in 1836.

Authorities also differ as to who was the first white child born in the township, some claiming that distinction for Eliza Jane Hinkle, a granddaughter of Abraham Hinkle, and others state that the first birth was that of Lucinda Kent. Both children were born in the year 1836.

Israel Cameron joined the little colony in 1837 and in 1840 he taught the first school, using his door-yard for a schoolroom. He had fifteen pupils in attendance most of the time, but on rainy days the children received a holiday. In 1913-14 the seven school districts

employed nine teachers, and the number of pupils enrolled was 125. David Galland came at the same time as Mr. Cameron and was one of the early justices of the peace.

Being situated in the half-breed tract, the settlement of the township was slow, owing to the litigation over land titles, and when it was created in 1841 there were probably not more than a score of families living within its borders. After the title question was adjusted by the courts, the settlement of the southern part of the county was more rapid, and in 1910 the population of Van Buren compared favorably with the other townships of the county, being then 613.

The only railroad in the township is the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which follows the course of the Des Moines River—about nine miles of track lying within the township. The people living in the northern part are within easy access of the Burlington & Carrollton division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, which runs through the southern part of Franklin Township. There were in 1913 over fifty miles of telephone lines in Van Buren, and the taxable property in that year was valued at \$284,206—less than one-third of its actual value.

When the township was established it was ordered by the board of commissioners that the first election should be held at the house of Abraham Hinkle on the first Monday in April, 1841. At that election John Milliken and John Arrison were chosen justices of the peace; John Richards and John Cuppin, constables. In 1914 the officers of the township were: G. W. Warson, S. W. Wells and W. H. Butlin, trustees; T. C. Pollard, clerk; William Shepherd and Robert Anthony, justices of the peace; Winfield Scott and A. F. Thews, constables; G. W. Ware, assessor.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

It would require considerable research to ascertain just how many civil townships, or other political subdivisions, there are in the country that bear the name of George Washington, the first President of the United States and the "Father of his Country." Washington Township in Lee County is one of the ten established in January, 1841, and as originally created it included the present Township of Madison. Since April, 1841, the boundaries of Washington Township have been as follows: On the north by Denmark Township; on the east by Green Bay; on the south by the Mississippi River and the Township of Madison, and on the west by West Point Township. It includes the congressional township 68, range 4, except a small tract

in sections 35 and 36, which is cut off by the Mississippi, and has an area of nearly thirty-six square miles.

John Box, who came to the Black Hawk Purchase in 1833 and located in what is now Washington Township, is credited with being the first white settler in that part of the county. In 1834 he was joined by Ebenezer Ayres, Joseph White, Samuel Ross, Benjamin Box, James Smith, John Gregg, John Small, the Herring family, and a Mrs. Palmer, with her two sons—Devore and Lycurgus.

In April, 1835, Peter P. Jones, a native of New York, and William M. Davis, of Ohio, located lands in the township. D. F. Box, who was born in March, 1835, was the first white child born in the township, where he resided for many years. In October, 1836, John Sawyer came from Massachusetts and settled near the present railroad station of that name.

By order of the county commissioners in January, 1841, the first election for township officers in Washington was held at the schoolhouse on section 16, on the first Monday in April, 1841. At that time Samuel Ross and David Wilson were elected justices of the peace, and Charles Field and William C. Paine, constables. In 1914 Herman Vogt, S. F. Hughes and Gus J. Miller were the trustees; Alexander Foggy, clerk; William Mansheim, assessor; S. F. Hayes, justice of the peace, and S. F. Ritter, constable.

The schoolhouse on section 16, mentioned above, was the first schoolhouse built in the township, but the name of the first teacher seems to have been forgotten. In 1914 the county superintendent reported nine school districts, with an enrollment of 120 pupils.

Washington has a little over seven miles of railroad, the Fort Madison & Ottumwa division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System crossing the southern boundary near the center and running in a northwesterly direction until it enters West Point Township. Benbow and Summit Sidings and Sawyer are the stations in Washington. The township had about seventy-five miles of telephone lines in 1913, and the taxable property was then valued at \$488,856. In 1910 the population was 910.

WEST POINT TOWNSHIP

This is one of the best agricultural townships in the county. It was established in January, 1841, and was made to include congressional township 68, range 5, giving it an area of thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Township of Pleasant Ridge; on

the east by Washington; on the south by Jefferson, and on the west by Franklin. Sugar Creek flows through the southwestern part.

So far as can be learned from authentic sources, a young man named Whitaker was the first white man to locate a claim in what is now West Point Township. In 1834 he selected a tract of land in section 5, though the survey had not then been made, and later sold out to John L. Cotton and John Howell. This tract is now the site of the Town of West Point, an account of which will be found in Chapter X.

In 1835 there were several new arrivals. Among them were two brothers, William and Isham Burton, who came from Indiana and settled in the northwestern part. They made the bricks with which the old Presbyterian Church at West Point was built. In April, 1835, Lewis Pitman came from Kentucky and settled on the creek which still bears his name, where he lived until his death in 1862. About the same time Zedekiah Cleveland, a New Yorker, located near the western boundary of the township and the following year married Anna Ware, whose father lived in what is now Marion Township. Some time in this year William Hunter opened a blacksmith shop at West Point—the first disciple of Tubal Cain in that part of the county.

During the year 1836 the population was increased by the arrival of William Patterson, Green and John A. Casey, R. P. Creel, Hawkins Taylor and a few others. Patterson was a Virginian; the Caseys came from Illinois, and Creel was a Kentuckian. Both Patterson and Creel afterward removed to Keokuk. Casey, after locating a claim, returned to Illinois and remained there over winter. In 1837 he again came to West Point and made preparations for bringing his family the following season, but soon after returning to Illinois a second time he died. In May, 1838, his widow came to the claim her husband had located, bringing with her two sons—John A. and Joseph M. The latter was at that time about eleven years of age. He afterward became one of the prominent attorneys of Southeastern Iowa and served with distinction as judge of the District Court.

Pursuant to the order of the board of commissioners at the time the township was created, the first election was held in the Village of West Point on the first Monday in April, 1841. William Alexander and Peleg H. Babcock were elected justices of the peace, and John H. Rickey and John McDonald, constables. The officials of the township in 1914 were as follows: John Rueter, J. G. Honadel and Theodore Vonderhaar, trustees; Herman Lohman, clerk; Henry

Harnagel, assessor; John Kempker and Herman Brinck, justices of the peace; Joseph H. Fedler, constable.

Peleg H. Babcock, who was one of the first justices of the peace, came to Lee County in the winter of 1837-38, having been married but a short time before. After a short sojourn in Fort Madison, he removed to a claim north of West Point, but two years later became a resident of that village. He served as clerk of the territorial council of Iowa and as a member of the Legislature. In 1844 he removed to Fort Madison and four years later was elected clerk of the District Court. In 1859 he was appointed inspector of the penitentiary at Fort Madison, a position he held for several years. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and when he died members of that order came from all parts of the state to attend his funeral.

The people of West Point Township have always believed in education. Subscription schools were taught there as soon as enough settlers had located to make it profitable to a teacher, and in 1839 an academy was incorporated. Its history will be found in the chapter on Educational Development. In 1914 there were six school districts, in which seven teachers were employed, and the number of pupils enumerated was 291.

West Point has about five miles of railroad, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, and there are over thirty-five miles of telephone lines in the township. In 1913 the value of taxable property was \$371,819, and in 1910 the population was 1,342, which includes the incorporated Town of West Point.



HON. NELSON C. ROBERTS

CHAPTER VIII

FORT MADISON

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—THE OLD MILITARY POST—DIFFERENT STATEMENTS REGARDING ITS ESTABLISHMENT—ITS CORRECT HISTORY—ITS DESTRUCTION AND ABANDONMENT—MONUMENT ON THE SITE—PETER WILLIAMS—THE KNAPPS—EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST TOWN PLAT—THE GOVERNMENT PLAT—TOWN INCORPORATED—BECOMES A CITY IN 1842—LIST OF MAYORS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—WATER WORKS—PUBLIC LIGHTING—STREET RAILWAY—POST-OFFICE—COMMERCIAL CLUB—MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

The City of Fort Madison, one of the seats of justice of Lee County, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, about twenty-five miles above the mouth of the Des Moines, on the site of the old fort erected early in the nineteenth century by the United States, from which the city takes its name.

For many years the early history of the old military post was veiled in uncertainty and various statements have been made as to the time when and by whom it was established. No less an authority than Gardner's Dictionary of the United States Army states that "Fort Madison was erected by Lieutenant Pike in 1805, a few miles above St. Louis." The same authority also states that the fort was "evacuated and rebuilt in 1813." Rufus Blanchard, in his *Discovery and Conquest of the Northwest*, published in 1880, says: "The United States built Fort Madison in 1804, on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite the Des Moines Rapids." Appleton's *American Cyclopaedia*, under the title Fort Madison, says the town "derives its name from a fort erected in 1808, and named in honor of James Madison." The article on Fort Madison in Johnson's *Cyclopaedia* is signed by the editor of the Fort Madison Plain Dealer and says the town occupies "the site of a fort built in 1808 and captured by the Indians in 1818." Old gazetteers describe Fort Madison as "A United States Military Post, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, about twelve miles above the Des Moines Rapids; the site of the present Town of Fort Madison, in Lee County, Iowa. Latitude, $40^{\circ} 36'$; longitude, $14^{\circ} 15'$, W. Washington."

From these statements the reader can see that early writers on the subject were widely at variance, both as to the exact location of the fort and the time when it was erected, as well as the name of the officer under whose direction it was built. It appears that one or another of these errors has been perpetuated in later historical publications, owing to the authority consulted, and some have maintained that the old fort was built by Zachary Taylor, while he was a lieutenant in the regular army. In July, 1897, an article prepared at the War Department in Washington was published in the *Annals of Iowa*, and purports to give the official history of the old fort.

In order to understand how some of the errors above mentioned crept into the history of Fort Madison, it will be necessary to notice briefly some of the events that preceded and led up to its establishment. On March 9, 1804, the territory of Upper Louisiana was surrendered to the United States by France, under the treaty of April 30, 1803. The territory thus surrendered embraced the present states of Missouri and Iowa, and all the unexplored region north and west of those states included in the Louisiana Purchase. By an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, its name was changed to the "District of Louisiana," which was attached to the Territory of Indiana for all political purposes. In November of that year Gen. William H. Harrison concluded a treaty with the five leading chiefs of the Sac and Fox Indians, in which the United States agreed to protect these Indians in the possession of their lands west of the Mississippi. The date of this treaty no doubt led Blanchard to make the statement that the fort was erected in that year.

The next year (1805) Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike was sent up the Mississippi on an exploring expedition, with instructions to select a site for a military post "somewhere between St. Louis and Prairie des Chiens, and to obtain the consent of the Indians for its erection." In his journal, Pike says: "I have chosen three places for military establishments; the first on a hill about forty miles above the river, de Moyen Rapids on the west side of the river in about $41^{\circ} 2'$ north latitude. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill is about sixty feet perpendicular, nearly level on the top."

The war department article above referred to says: "There is ample evidence to show conclusively that this was the site on which Fort Madison was erected." The "ample evidence" is not given in the article, and some who have investigated the matter are inclined to the opinion that the site referred to in Pike's journal is where the City of Burlington now stands. There are good grounds for this belief, as the distance from the mouth of the Des Moines River men-

tioned by Pike corresponds more nearly to the location of Burlington than that of Fort Madison. The hill and the current as described by Pike also apply to Burlington, and the longitude, which was merely estimated by the explorer, likewise fits Burlington better, the forty-first parallel running about ten miles north of that city. However that may be, the selection of the site by Pike is doubtless responsible for Gardner's error in stating that the fort was built by him in 1805.

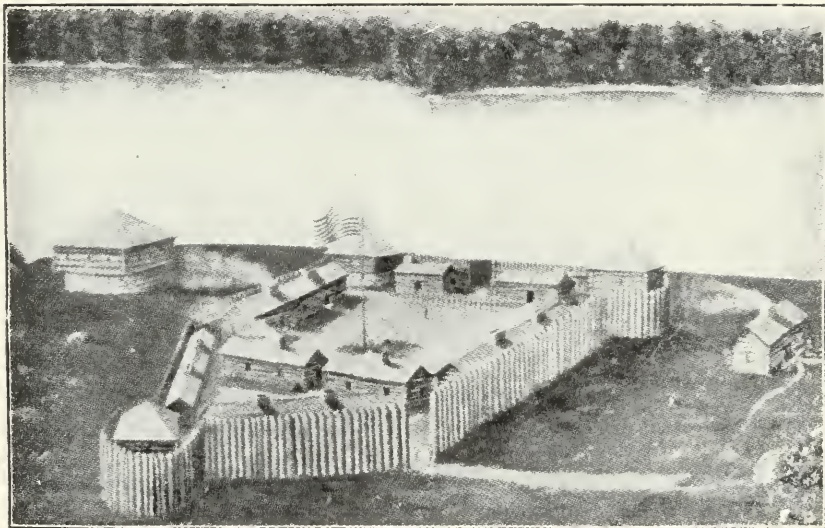
The following report of Lieut. Alpha Kingsley to Gen. Henry Dearborn, then secretary of war, gives the correct history of the location and establishment of Fort Madison:

“Garrison at Belle Vue, Near River Le Moyne,

“22 November, 1808.

“Sir:—Having received orders at Belle Fontaine, to move up the Mississippi River as far as the River Le Moine, with Captain Pinckney's Company under my command, and fix on a suitable situation for a fort, as nigh that place as possible—not finding any place nearer to that designation than this—I have accordingly fixed on it, which is about twenty-five miles above Le Moine. The season being so far advanced when I arrived here (26th September) that it was impossible to put up such buildings as were necessary to answer the object in view, I therefore thought it expedient to erect temporary houses for the winter. Having set a good picket around my camp, with bastions at right angles, I then commenced upon the factory, and other store houses, barracks, etc., all of which are small and done in a rough way, but will answer the purpose, they being nearly completed. I shall, by the first of next month, commence on building a small fort with three block houses, of hewed timber, so disposed as to have full command of each angle of the fort—a plan which I humbly submit. Having plenty of timber convenient, and that of the best quality, I am fully of the opinion that by June next I will have the fort ready for the reception of the troops. The expense of this work to the United States will be but a trifle, when put in completion (comparison) with the good effect that will result to the Government.

“This situation is high, commands an extensive view of the river and adjacent country—also an excellent spring of water—and I believe there is no place on the river which will prove more healthy, and none more advantageous to the Indian trade. I shall prosecute the work of the fort with all possible expedition, and hope by spring to have it so far advanced that it will bid defiance to the evil-minded savage, and at the same time insure the respect and friendship of the



FORT MADISON, GOVERNMENT POST, 1808

This plan was followed and in May, 1809, he wrote: "As the commanding officer of this post, it would be pleasant to know how far I am to comply with the requisitions of the factory, inasmuch as, if the soldiery are drawn for the use of the factory in such numbers as to answer the expectations of the factor, it will be impossible to complete the fort this season."

In response to this letter of inquiry he was informed that the soldiers were to build the factory, "receiving extra pay therefor at the rate of ten cents per day and one gill of whiskey for each man, to be paid by the factory department."

About this time Capt. Horatio Stark, of the First Infantry, then on duty at regimental headquarters, near Fort Adams, Mississippi, was ordered to proceed "with one corporal and seven privates, via St. Louis, to join and assume command of Captain Pinckney's company." He arrived at Fort Madison on August 24, 1809, and relieved Lieutenant Kingsley in the command of the fort. From statistical reports relating to the troops in the District of Louisiana on September 1, 1809, it is learned that the garrison at Fort Madison then consisted of First Lieut. Alpha Kingsley, Second Lieut. Nathaniel Pryor, one surgeon's mate, three sergeants, three corporals, two musicians and sixty privates of Captain Pinckney's company; Capt. Horatio Stark, one sergeant and eight privates of his company, making a total of eighty-one, exclusive of the seven persons connected with the factory department, who were subject to garrison duty in case of emergency.

The Indians regarded the building of Fort Madison in their country as a violation of the treaty of 1804, and soon after it was completed an attempt was made to destroy it, but it was unsuccessful. No official report of this event is on file in the archives of the war department and the real facts cannot be learned. During the winter of 1811-12 and the summer following great anxiety prevailed regarding the designs of the Indians, whose attitude became constantly more threatening, making constant watchfulness on the part of the garrison a necessity. Small parties of whites were attacked and killed near the fort, but no attack upon the fort itself was made. Lieut.-Col. Daniel Bissell, commanding the troops in the District of Louisiana, wrote to the war department that Captain Stark had been directed to put Fort Madison in the best possible state of defense, and expressed his belief that, "if vigilance is used, there can be no danger of his not being able to defend the place against any number of Indians that may be brought against him."

Notwithstanding this expression of confidence in Captain Stark's ability to hold the fort, Colonel Bissell, soon after writing the letter, sent Lieut. Barony Vasquez with twelve men to Fort Madison, "to assist the commanding officer of that post to put his work in the best possible state of defense." Shortly after the arrival of this reinforcement, Captain Stark took a small detachment and descended the river on special service, leaving the post under the command of Lieut. Thomas Hamilton.

General Harrison's victory in the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, broke the backbone of the Tecumseh conspiracy and drove the Winnebagoes from the Wabash Valley. This incident had the effect of inciting that tribe to adopt measures of retaliation and war parties were started in every direction, one of which was directed against Fort Madison. The wily Sac chief, Black Hawk, who had never been satisfied with the treaty of 1804 and the erection of Fort Madison in the Indian country, joined this Winnebago war party with several of his band and was active in the assault upon the fort on September 5, 1812. No official report of this attack has been found, but Niles' Register of October 31, 1812, gives the following account of the event, which was furnished for publication by one who was in the fort at the time:

"On the 5th inst. at half past 5 P. M. this garrison was attacked by a party of the Winnebagoes, the number not precisely known, but supposed to be upwards of two hundred. Fortunately there was only one soldier out of the garrison (John Cox) who fell a victim to the scalping knife. A constant firing on both sides was kept up until dark; early next morning they commenced again, and about 7 o'clock they set fire to a Mr. Graham's boat and loading, this man having arrived on the 4th; they also burnt two boats belonging to the public; soon after they began to throw fire on the block-houses that stood near the bank of the river, but not sufficiently near to command the space between them and the river; syringes being made of gun barrels, the roofs were wet so as to prevent fire taking. During this time part of them killed the live stock, plundered and burnt Mr. Julian's houses, destroying the corn; and on the 7th they continued throwing fire on the block-houses and shot arrows in the roofs with matches tied to them.

"The morning being calm, all their attempts to fire the block-houses proved useless. In the evening they burnt Mr. McNabb's house and attempted the smith shop, and it was generally believed they were only waiting for a favorable wind to burn the factory, so that it might catch the garrison, which would have been the certain

means of destroying us all; to prevent that, as the evening was very calm, the commanding officer, Thomas Hamilton, despatched a soldier with fire to the factory, and in less than three hours that building was consumed without any danger to the garrison. During the day several Indians crept into an old stable and commenced shooting out of it, but a shot from the cannon by Lieut. Barony Vasquez soon made their yellow jackets fly.

“On the 8th we heard but little from them; several canoes were seen crossing the river, and on the 9th not an Indian was to be seen, nor was a gun fired. I am happy to say no lives were lost in the fort, one man was slightly wounded in the nose. The Indians must have had many killed, as several of them were seen to fall.”

This report has been quoted at length to show the conditions about Fort Madison at the time of the attack. From it the reader may see that there were a few houses about the fort—McNabb’s and Julian’s being burned—besides the factory building and smith shop. The loss of the factory department was considerable, as shown by a letter from the factor, John W. Johnson, to General Mason, superintendent of the Indian trade, under date of September 15, 1812, in which he tabulates the losses as follows:

Sixty packs of peltries at \$30.....	\$1,800
One hundred and twenty bear skins.....	120
Other articles lost in the fire.....	250
Value of buildings destroyed.....	3,300
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$5,500

On the recommendation of Gen. Benjamin Howard, governor of the Missouri Territory, the war department wrote to Colonel Bissell on October 1, 1812, to withdraw the troops from Fort Madison and other points, with all army stores, provided Governor Howard should still advise such action. In his reply Colonel Bissell recommended that the posts be maintained until the following spring. Thus matters stood until April 4, 1813, when Governor Howard wrote to Bissell, regarding the evacuation of the fort, as follows: “Had my opinion been taken before we were in hostility with the Indians, it certainly would have been in favor of its evacuation, but from a variety of considerations arising from existing circumstances, I deem the abandonment of it inadvisable. Were it to take place at this time the measure could be employed with great dexterity among the Indians by the British agents, as evidence of our inability to maintain

it, and would embolden those who are now hostile, and probably decide the wavering to take part against us. * * *

“The number of men now there and destined for the place, stated in your letter, is, in my opinion, entirely equal to its defense against any assault by Indians alone, if well supplied; but if a British force with artillery should cooperate, I fear it would be insufficient, unless the garrison is strengthened in a way not usual, nor necessary to repel attacks made by Indians.”

At that time the garrison consisted of about one hundred men of the First and Twenty-fourth Infantry, with Lieut. Thomas Hamilton in command. Acting upon the recommendations of Governor Howard, it was decided to maintain the fort until a more favorable opportunity for its abandonment presented itself. Twice during the month of July, 1813, the post was attacked by Indians, but in such small parties that they were easily repulsed. On July 18, 1813, two days after the second attack, Lieutenant Hamilton wrote to Colonel Bissell, giving an account of the assault and begging for certain supplies, if he should be expected to hold the fort. He closed his letter by saying: “I must repeat that I do expect to hear from you within one month, and when I do, I wish most cordially that it may be for the evacuation or removal of this garrison. If I do not hear from you by the 20th of August and the Indians continue to harass me in the manner they appear determined to do, I do not know but I shall take the responsibility on myself, that is, if they will permit me to go away. It is impossible for us to do duty long in the manner that I have adopted.”

This was the last official communication ever written from Fort Madison. The Indians, urged on by British agents, foremost among whom was the notorious Dixon, became daily more threatening and late in August began a regular siege. Reduced to the greatest extremity for want of ammunition and provisions, and seeing no disposition on the part of the authorities to relieve the situation, Lieutenant Hamilton decided to abandon the post and accept the consequences. By working under cover of night, a trench was dug from the southeast block-house to the river, where the boats belonging to the garrison lay. On the night of September 3, 1813, the garrison, moving noiselessly along this trench on their hands and knees and carrying the little remaining stock of provisions, their arms and a few valuables, gained the boats. They were fortunate enough to capture a large dugout belonging to the Indians. When all was in readiness, the torch was applied, the boats shot out upon the broad bosom of the Mississippi, and, although the Indians were encamped within easy

gunshot of the fort, the movements of Hamilton and his men had been conducted with such secrecy that they were gone and the fort was in flames before the savages discovered what had taken place. Thus ended the history of Fort Madison as a military post—the first ever erected by order of the Government in what is now the State of Iowa.

For many years after the destruction of the fort, one of the stone chimneys remained standing and the place became known to traders, trappers and travelers on the Mississippi as the "Lone Chimney." The Indians gave the site of the fort the name "Po-to-wo-nok," signifying the place of fire. One of the streets in the present City of Fort Madison is called Potowonok. The old fort stood near the southwest corner of the square bounded by Front, Second, Oak and Broadway streets. At the foot of Broadway, Jean Espy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, erected a monument in the form of a chimney, called the "Lone Chimney Monument," to mark the site. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on October 28, 1908, approximately a century after the fort was established by Lieutenant Kingsley. Where the fireplace would be in a real chimney is a tablet bearing the inscription:

"Erected 1908
by
Jean Espy Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
on site of
Old Fort Madison
Built 1808
Evacuated and Burned
by Garrison 1813."

For nineteen years after the abandonment of Fort Madison, the beautiful valley where it stood remained unoccupied by civilized man. In 1832 Peter Williams, whom Isaac R. Campbell describes as "a botanical mullein leaf doctor," built a log cabin on the bank of the Mississippi, four or five hundred yards below the ground once occupied by the fort. The region had not yet been opened to settlement and a detail of soldiers was sent down from Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island, Illinois) to remove the trespasser. Williams' cabin was torn down, the logs were thrown into the river, and he was taken to Nauvoo as a prisoner. There some of his friends interceded

for him and he was released, probably with the injunction: "Go and sin no more."

The same year that Peter Williams was dispossessed, Gen. John H. Knapp, while on his way up the Mississippi River to Fort Snelling, learned from the steamboat captain that the site of Fort Madison was claimed by Augustus Horton, who lived on an island a few miles down the river. Knapp bought Horton's claim, took possession, and built a log cabin near the foot of Broadway, where he established an Indian supply store. After a short time he sold his stock of goods to Judge Cutler and spent the winter at a hotel kept by his cousin, Nathaniel Knapp, at Quincy, Illinois.

General Knapp is credited by some authorities with being the first white man to effect a permanent establishment at Fort Madison. He was born at Goshen, New York, May 30, 1791, and in his boyhood was apprenticed to a saddler. In the fall of 1814 he was a lieutenant for about three months in Captain Tuthill's company of New York militia and subsequently was commissioned brigadier-general of state militia. For some time he was engaged in coal and iron mining in the Tioga Field. In 1830 he made a trip via Buffalo and the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and it was while returning east that he decided to locate at Fort Madison. In the spring of 1833, accompanied by his cousin Nathaniel, he returned to his claim.

When the United States, in June, 1833, acquired full title to the lands of the Black Hawk Purchase, Peter Williams returned and reoccupied his claim, erecting his cabin on the bank of the river, between the present Chestnut and Walnut streets. After a brief residence there he removed to the Des Moines River, where he died in 1835.

Some time in 1833 Richard Chaney, who had previously located on the creek bearing his name opposite Keokuk, attracted by the settlement at Fort Madison, came up the river and made a claim on the upper part of the town site. He built his cabin near the mouth of the creek that empties into the Mississippi not far from the penitentiary. His claim included the old field that had been cultivated by the soldiers of the garrison twenty years before. Other early settlers were Aaron White and Zachariah Hawkins.

In 1835 John H. Knapp built a hewed log house on the exact site of the old fort, one of the old chimneys of which he utilized for his residence, cleaned out the old well that had been used by the garrison, erected a new store building and sent for his family. On October 9, 1835, his wife, Harriet, two sons, John H., Jr., and Jonas S., and a



VIEWS OF BLACK HAWK HEIGHTS

daughter, Elizabeth, arrived. They were accompanied by a married daughter, Mrs. Joseph S. Douglass, her husband and two children.

In June, 1835, John H. and Nathaniel Knapp employed Adolphus Allen to survey and lay out a town, the eastern limit of which is the present Oriental Street, and the western boundary was a short distance above Pine street. The boundaries, as given by Mr. Allen in his report, were as follows: "Commencing at low-water mark on the Mississippi River, due south of a red or Spanish oak tree standing on the bank of the river and running due north one-half mile; thence due east 112 rods, or thereabout; thence due south to low-water mark on said river; thence westerly, following the meandering of said river, by the said low-water mark, to the place of beginning."

Between Front Street and the river were several fractional lots, on one of which stood the store first built by General Knapp and sold to Judge Jacob Cutler. Not long after the Knapps had their town surveyed by Mr. Allen, Dr. John Cutler, a son of the judge, James D. Shaw and a Doctor Ferris bought the claim of Peter Williams and laid it out in lots, their plat adjoining that of the Knapps on the west.

During the year 1836 there was a material increase in the population of the new town and a number of new buildings were erected. In this year General Knapp built a large frame house on the site of the old fort and opened it as a hotel under the name of the "Madison House." It had accommodations for about fifty guests and also had a large assembly room for conventions, etc. Nathaniel Knapp also built a frame hotel known as the "Washington House." Both these hotels did a prosperous business, as at that time there was a heavy tide of emigration westward and sometimes as many as one hundred wagons would be lined up on the Illinois side of the river, waiting to be ferried over.

Among the patrons of General Knapp's store was Chief Black Hawk, whose son, Nes-se-as-suk, was about the age of John and Jonas Knapp. The three boys became playmates and the old chief would frequently gather them about him in front of the store and tell them stories of his hunting expeditions and his experiences in war. The Indians were generally good customers and rarely failed to pay their debts, though Black Hawk left an unpaid bill of some ten or twelve dollars at Judge Cutler's store.

About the time the Madison House was built the First United States Dragoons constituted the garrison at Fort Des Moines, where Montrose now stands. Among the officers were James C. Parrott, afterward colonel of the Seventh Iowa Infantry in the Civil war, and

Robert E. Lee, who became commander of the Confederate armies in that great internecine struggle. The officers of the dragoons made frequent visits to Fort Madison and were entertained by General Knapp at the Madison House. On the evening of January 2, 1837, General Knapp attended a reception and ball at the hotel. During the evening he contracted a slight cold, which developed into quinsy and he died two days later. His body was the first to be buried in the Fort Madison Cemetery. After his death the hotel was conducted for some time by his son-in-law, Joseph S. Douglass, when he died of typhoid fever. Mrs. Knapp then leased the building to Lorenzo Bullard, who remained in charge until 1845, when he removed to Wisconsin.

The death of Nathaniel Knapp was more tragic. On July 13, 1837, accompanied by a friend named Doyle, he went to Bentonsport, in Van Buren County on some business connected with the court. Upon their arrival they registered at a hotel and engaged lodging, after which they went out in town. Later in the evening another guest—Isaac Hendershott, of Burlington—arrived at the hotel and the landlord, assuming that Knapp and Doyle were out to “make a night of it,” and the rooms all being taken, assigned Hendershott to the room engaged by the two Fort Madison men. Toward midnight Knapp and Doyle came in, took up a lighted candle and proceeded to their room to find the bed occupied. Knapp somewhat indignantly demanded to know what the occupant was doing in that bed, and, according to Hendershott’s statement afterward, made a gesture as if to draw a weapon of some kind. Hendershott sprung from the bed, unsheathed a sword from the cane he carried and stabbed Knapp near the heart. The wounded man exclaimed, “Doyle, I’m a dead man,” and sank to the floor, still holding the candle in his hand. He lived but a few minutes and in the excitement which followed Hendershott made his escape. The following spring a steamboat stopped at Fort Madison and some one recognized Hendershott as one of the passengers. The news spread rapidly and in a short time an infuriated crowd headed by Thomas Fulton, a relative of Knapp, boarded the boat and gave the assassin a terrible beating. At the next term of the District Court in Van Buren County, Hendershott appeared at Farmington, relying upon his theory of self defense to secure an acquittal, but upon learning that an indictment for murder had been returned by the grand jury, he hastily decamped and was never seen in Iowa afterward.

With the death of John and Nathaniel Knapp, Fort Madison lost two of its most enterprising citizens, but the constant influx of settlers



MADISON HOUSE IN 1878, FORT MADISON

kept the growth of the town up to the expectations of its early inhabitants and in time the two founders were almost forgotten.

Some questions arose as to the validity of the title to lots acquired under the Horton and Williams claims and on July 2, 1836, Congress passed an act providing for the platting of certain tracts of land in the Black Hawk Purchase into town sites. One of these tracts was the site of Fort Madison. A supplementary act, approved by President Jackson on March 3, 1837, named William W. Coriell, George Cabbage and M. M. McCarver as commissioners to resurvey the town. The original plat was accepted by the commissioners, with the exception of the fractional lots between Front Street and the river, which were made public property. The first sale of lots in the Government survey was made at the land office in Burlington, in the fall of 1838, but those who had purchased lots from the original founders of the town were protected by provisions of the law, the holders of the property receiving patents direct from the United States.

Fort Madison was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved on January 19, 1838. Section 1 of this act provided "That all that portion of territory which is included in a survey made by and under authority of the United States, and which is known and designated as the Town of Fort Madison, containing about six hundred and forty acres of land in the County of Lee, in said territory, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a town corporate and shall hereafter be known by the name or title of Fort Madison."

Section 2 directed that an election for town officers be held on the first Monday in May, 1838, at which time Philip Viele was elected president; Robert Wyman, recorder; Herbert Morris, Joseph S. Kennie, Charles McDill, John D. Drake and Isaac Atlee, trustees. As no regular meeting place was provided for the board, the sessions of that body were held at such places as could be secured, chiefly at the Madison House and the offices of Daniel F. Miller and Volney Spaulding. At the town election in May, 1839, Peter Miller was chosen president and continued in that office by reelections until the Iowa Legislature, by the act of February 12, 1842, granted the town a new charter, which provided for the division of the town into three wards and the election of a mayor and six aldermen—two from each ward.

The first election under the new charter was held on April 4, 1842, the three wards having been established by the old board of trustees on March 5, preceding. Isaac Atlee was elected mayor;

William B. Matthews and Henry E. Vrooman, aldermen from the first ward; Alexander Anderson and William Evans, aldermen from the second ward, and Josiah Cowles and Levi Leech, aldermen from the third ward. E. G. Wilson was the first recorder, or clerk, under the new charter, and Joel C. Walker was the first treasurer. Some years later the city was divided into four wards.

Following is a list of the mayors of Fort Madison, with the year in which each entered upon the duties of the office: Isaac Atlee, 1842; Philip Viele, 1843; Thomas Hale, 1845; A. N. Deming, 1847; Wickliff Ketchel, 1848; Edward Johnstone, 1849; Philip Viele, 1850; Joel C. Parrott, 1851; Joseph M. Beck, 1852; Joel C. Walker, 1853; J. H. Bacon, 1854; Philip Viele, 1855; Robert McFarland, 1856; R. W. Albright, 1857; Daniel F. Miller, 1858; Thomas S. Espy, 1859; Patrick Gilligan, 1860 (served continuously by reelections until October, 1864, when he resigned and John A. Nunn was elected for the remainder of the term); Patrick Gilligan was elected again in 1865 and 1866; T. L. Lawrence, 1867; Patrick Gilligan, 1868; Peter Miller, 1869; J. M. Casey, 1870; Henry Cattermole, 1872; A. C. Roberts, 1873; A. J. Alley, 1876; Henry Schlemmer, 1884; Otway Cutler, 1886; J. D. M. Hamilton, 1887; Samuel Atlee, 1893; J. A. Jordan, 1897; Samuel Atlee, 1899; Charles H. Finch, 1901; J. A. Jordan, 1903; Augustus P. Brown, 1905; Charles H. Finch, 1907; William L. Gerber, 1909 (died February 20, 1910, and August E. Johns elected to the vacancy); August E. Johns, 1911; Augustus P. Brown, 1913.

A few years ago a slight change was made in the city government. Instead of four wards, the city was divided into five, and the legislative department of the municipal government was made to consist of two councilmen-at-large and one from each of the five wards. On September 1, 1914, the city government was constituted as follows: Augustus P. Brown, mayor; A. S. Gaylord, city clerk; J. R. Frailey, solicitor; A. M. Lowrey, treasurer; Matt Thrasher, chief of police; William M. Decker, chief of the fire department; Ben J. Schulte, street commissioner; F. R. Smith, assessor; N. J. Bever and Harvey A. Skyles, councilmen-at-large; J. C. B. Myers, first ward; F. A. Woodmansee, second ward; W. D. Masters, third ward; H. D. Kern, fourth ward; John Oppenheimer, fifth ward.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The first step toward protection against fire was taken in October, 1841, when the board of trustees passed an ordinance providing:

“That each and every person owning a building within the town limits, is required to provide said building with a good leather fire-bucket by the 1st of November; each building having one stove or fireplace to have one bucket, and those having more than one flue or fireplace to have one additional bucket for every two flues or fireplaces.”

The ordinance also provided that the buckets were to be kept in some convenient place, where they would be easy of access in case of fire, and a penalty of \$1.00 per day was imposed upon all who had failed to comply with the provisions of the ordinance at the conclusion of the time specified.

From that time until the spring of 1874, the records do not show what, if any, arrangements were made for the protection of property from fire. In the spring of 1874 the city purchased a Silsby engine, two hose carts and 1,500 feet of hose. A volunteer fire company was soon afterward organized and the apparatus was placed in the hands of the company. For a few months the engine and hose carts were kept in a livery stable, until permanent quarters could be found. When the Government laid off the Town of Fort Madison, the lot at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets was reserved as a site for a public market. A brick market-house had been erected on the lot, and this was now turned over to the “Gem City Fire Company.” It is still used as the central fire station and in the rear part of the building are the city offices.

During the summer of 1874, three cisterns were built on Fourth Street—at the intersections of Pine, Vine and Maple streets—to provide storage for a water supply. In 1876 a hook and ladder truck, with all the necessary appurtenances, was added to the equipment. The old Silsby engine, the “Gem City,” has been rebuilt and is still in service. On October 25, 1913, a combined automobile chemical engine and hose cart, carrying 200 feet of chemical and 1,200 feet of water hose, was placed in commission at the central station.

The paid department consists of six men at the central station. In addition to this company there are six volunteer companies, to wit: Phoenix, No. 1, ten men; George B. Inman, No. 2, ten men; Boss Hose Company, No. 3, ten men; J. D. M. Hamilton, No. 4, ten men; German-American, No. 5, ten men; Fort Madison, No. 6, twenty men. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company also maintains a fire company for the protection of the shops and round houses in the western part of the city.

WATER WORKS

The Fort Madison Water Company erected its plant in 1885. At first, a reservoir with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons was built upon a high bluff at the eastern end of the city and into this reservoir the water was pumped from the Mississippi River. Since then the original reservoir has been much enlarged and an additional one constructed, the two having a capacity of 14,500,000 gallons. These reservoirs are situated about one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the town, so that the gravity pressure is sufficient for all ordinary uses, direct pressure from the pumps being called into requisition only in case of fire. The pump-house has also been completely overhauled and the pumping capacity greatly increased, the daily capacity of the pumps being about seven million gallons. The company has about twenty miles of mains, distributed to all parts of the city. J. G. Sutton, a man of experience in his line of work, is the superintendent.

Much of the water used for domestic purposes comes from the six artesian wells in the city. These wells are about eight hundred feet in depth and furnish a bountiful supply of pure, wholesome water.

PUBLIC LIGHTING

The Fort Madison Gas Company began business in 1885 by the construction of gas works in the eastern part of the city, a short distance east of the penitentiary. Ten years later the company had nearly eight miles of mains and was supplying about thirty thousand cubic feet of gas daily. Since then the mileage of the mains has been more than doubled, the capacity of the plant correspondingly increased, the price of gas reduced about 15 per cent, and the company has nearly two thousand patrons. J. G. Moffett is the manager.

Electric lights were first introduced in 1887 by the Fort Madison Electric Light & Power Company, of which Samuel and J. C. Atlee were the principal owners. A power and lighting plant was erected at the corner of Maple and Johnson streets and the company began business. Under the ordinance of October 12, 1903, which provided for the lighting of the city by electricity—100 arc lights of 1,200 candle power each being specified in the ordinance—the company was given greater privileges and the plant was practically rebuilt. In April, 1913, the old company was succeeded by the Fort Madison Electric Company, which has made extensive alterations. The old



FRONT STREET, FORT MADISON
During high water period of 1881.



FRONT STREET, FORT MADISON
Taken from the old "Q" depot in 1881. Anthexo Hotel and Academy in the foreground.

steam plant at Maple and Johnson streets has been made a sub-station, the new company taking current from the Mississippi River Power Company, which owns and operates the great water power plant at Keokuk. Under the old system the streets were lighted on a "moon-light" schedule, but the new company keeps the street lights on all night. About one hundred thousand dollars have already been expended in improvements and the increased patronage seems to justify the investment. Alfred S. Nichols is the local manager.

STREET RAILWAY

The Fort Madison Street Railway Company was incorporated on June 2, 1887, under a charter to run for fifty years, with the following officers: J. B. Morrison, president; W. E. Harrison, vice president; Howell Jones, secretary; James T. Ritchie, treasurer; Charles H. Peters, assistant treasurer. These officers constituted the first board of directors.

Work was commenced on a line running from a point near the penitentiary, in the eastern part of the city, to Ivanhoe Park, in the west end, and the first car passed over the road early in July. Until the summer of 1895 the motive power was furnished by mules. Then the road was changed to an electric line, the Electric Light & Power Company supplying the power. The route followed by the railway from its eastern terminus at the east end of Fourth Street is as follows: West on Fourth to Broadway; south on Broadway to Second; west on Second to Cedar; south on Cedar to Front; west on Front, past the boat landing and the railroad stations, to Union Avenue, where it turns south to Santa Fe Avenue, and thence west to Ivanhoe Park. There is also a spur from the main line to the shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, making a total length of a little over four miles.

THE POSTOFFICE

Late in the '30s a mail route was established from Flint Hills (now Burlington) to St. Francisville, Missouri, with "Doc" Hearn as the mail carrier. James Douglass was the first postmaster at Fort Madison and kept the office in his residence at the southwest corner of Second and Market streets, using a pine shoe box as a receptacle for the mail. From that time until 1914 the office was located in various buildings, the postmasters for many years keeping it in their respective places of business. After the business of the office in-

creased to such a point that it was too large to be considered as a "side line" for some merchant, the Government rented quarters and appointed postmasters who were expected to give their entire time to the handling of the mails.

The present handsome and well appointed postoffice building, one of the most modern in the State of Iowa, was opened to the public for the reception and transmission of mail matter on June 1, 1914, with Nelson C. Roberts as postmaster. An appropriation of \$75,000 was made by Congress for the purchase of the site and the erection of the building. The walls of the new postoffice are of Indiana oolitic limestone—commonly called Bedford stone—with terrazzo floor in the corridor, hardwood interior finish, plate glass windows, and departments for all divisions of the mail service. Besides the postmaster and his assistant, the office employs four clerks, six carriers, three substitute clerks and carriers, two janitors and three rural carriers who make daily trips into the surrounding country. From Mr. Douglass' little shoe box, the Fort Madison Postoffice now occupies the new building at the northwest corner of Second and Chestnut streets, and the annual receipts of the office are, in round numbers, \$23,000.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

The Commercial Club of Fort Madison was incorporated on February 3, 1904, with J. C. Ehart, president; T. T. Hitch, vice president; M. T. Walker, secretary, and C. E. Stoeckle, treasurer. As stated in the articles of incorporation, the objects of the club are: "For the social intercourse of its members, and for the promotion of the commercial and general welfare and prosperity of the city; to take by gift, purchase, devise or bequest real and personal property for purposes appropriate to its creation; to contract for and erect buildings for the purposes of the corporation, and to transact any and all other business ordinarily within the scope of such corporations."

This club is the successor to the Business Men's Association, which was organized some twenty years before, but which after a time became inactive. The club has handsome quarters in the Burster Block, at the corner of Second and Pine streets and the club rooms are open from 9 o'clock A. M. until midnight every week day. On September 1, 1914, the club numbered about one hundred active members. The officers at that time were: Ernest Corsepilus, president; Jesse Schlarbaum, secretary, and George M. Hanchett, treasurer.



SANTA FE RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT
FORT MADISON

Another organization, somewhat similar in character to the Commercial Club, is the Fort Madison First Association, which was organized in 1911, with a capital stock of \$30,000 as the basis of a fund to secure the location of new manufacturing industries. The motto of the association is, "Fort Madison first." It has been active in advertising the resources and advantages of the city as a manufacturing center and through its efforts new factories have been and are being brought to Fort Madison. The officers of the association for 1914 were: Preston E. Roberts, president; Jesse Schlarbaum, secretary; J. A. S. Pollard, treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Opposite Fort Madison, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, is what remains of the old Town of Niota, now known on the railroad time tables as East Fort Madison. In the early history of the city a ferry boat propelled by hand was the only means of crossing the river. This was succeeded in time by a steam ferry, the eastern terminus of which was at Appanoose, about a mile and a half above Fort Madison. Then Charles Doerr built a dike from Doerr's Island to the main land at Niota, constructed a good landing there, and the terminus at Appanoose was abandoned. In 1887 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, under a charter granted to a company some years before, built a railway and wagon bridge across the river. The bridge is 1,925 feet in length, with 1,000 feet of trestle work at the Illinois end. There is a roadway for vehicles on either side of the railroad track and between the track and the roadways are screens, so that horses will not become frightened at the sight of passing trains. Near the Iowa shore one span of the bridge is a draw, operated by a steam engine above the railway tracks, for the passage of boats. The first train passed over this bridge on December 7, 1887.

No city on the eastern border of Iowa is better provided with transportation and shipping facilities than Fort Madison. It is a division point on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which gives it direct connection with Chicago and all points north and east of that city. The Burlington & St. Louis and Burlington & Carrollton divisions of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System pass through the city, which is also the eastern terminus of the Fort Madison & Ottumwa Division of the same system. By means of these various railway lines the city is within easy communication with all parts of the country. Then there is the Mississippi River flowing in front of the city, and upon its bosom the boats of the

Streckfus Line ply regularly between St. Louis and St. Paul, while the White Collar Line runs daily boats between Burlington and Quincy. Although river transportation has decreased to some extent since the introduction of the railroad, it is still an important factor in carrying freight and passengers, and Fort Madison is so situated that she can take advantage of the low rates offered by the various steamboat lines.

Fort Madison has a fine high school building and four modern school buildings. In addition to these public schools each of the Catholic parishes maintains a parochial school, so that the educational facilities of the city are unsurpassed. Eight Protestant and three Catholic churches afford the church-going portion of the population ample opportunities to attend the denomination of their choice. The city has over three miles of brick paved streets and more than three times that amount of fine macadamized streets, good cement sidewalks, five public parks—Central, Old Settlers, Ivanhoe, Riverview and Black Hawk Heights, two hospitals, good hotels, two daily newspapers, excellent telegraph and telephone service, a good public library, and a large number of cozy homes.

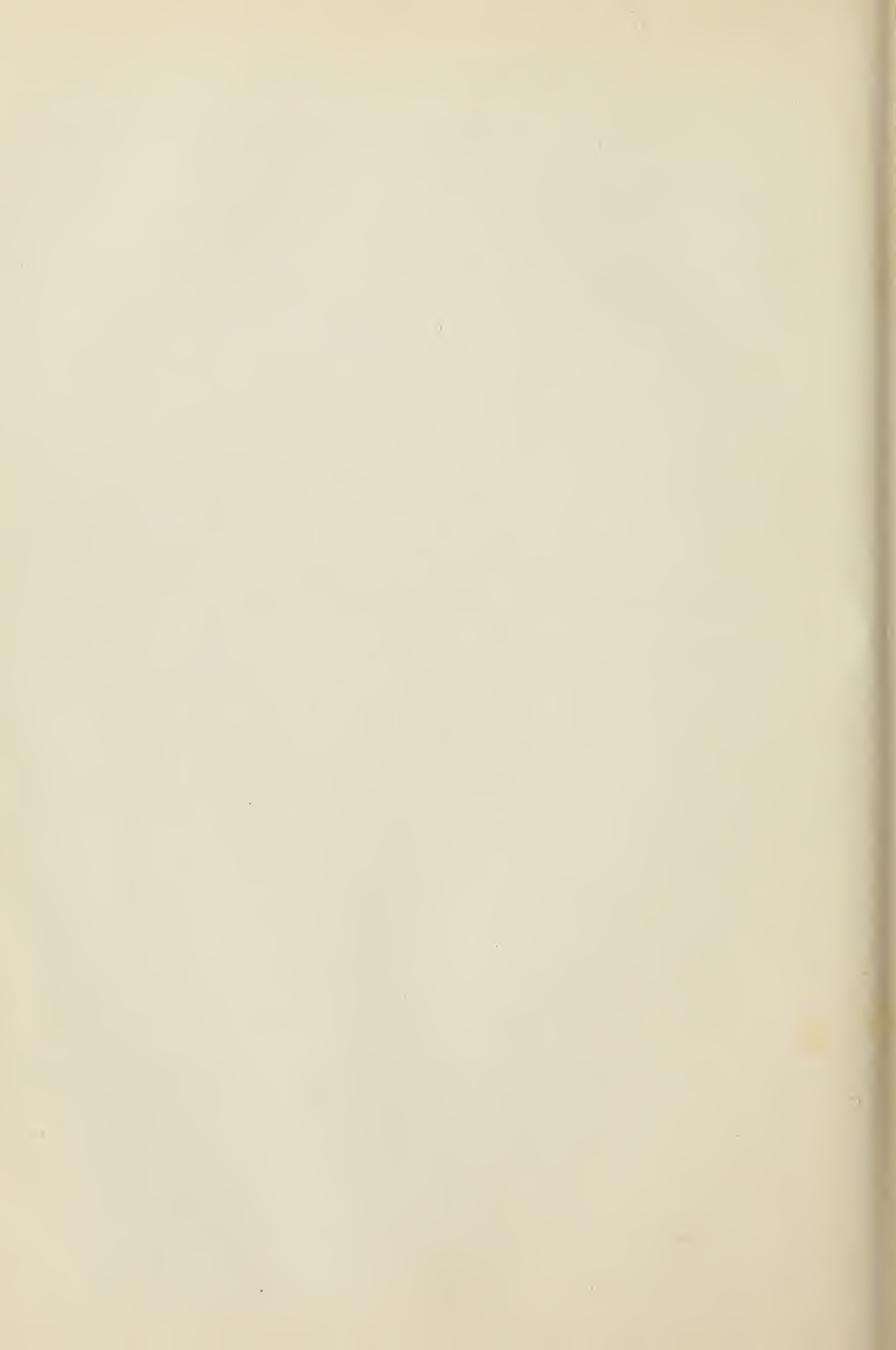
The business interests of the city include several large manufacturing establishments, three banks, a number of well stocked mercantile houses and the usual number of small shops, restaurants, etc., usually to be found in cities of its class. The following table shows the population of the city, as shown by the United States census reports since 1850:

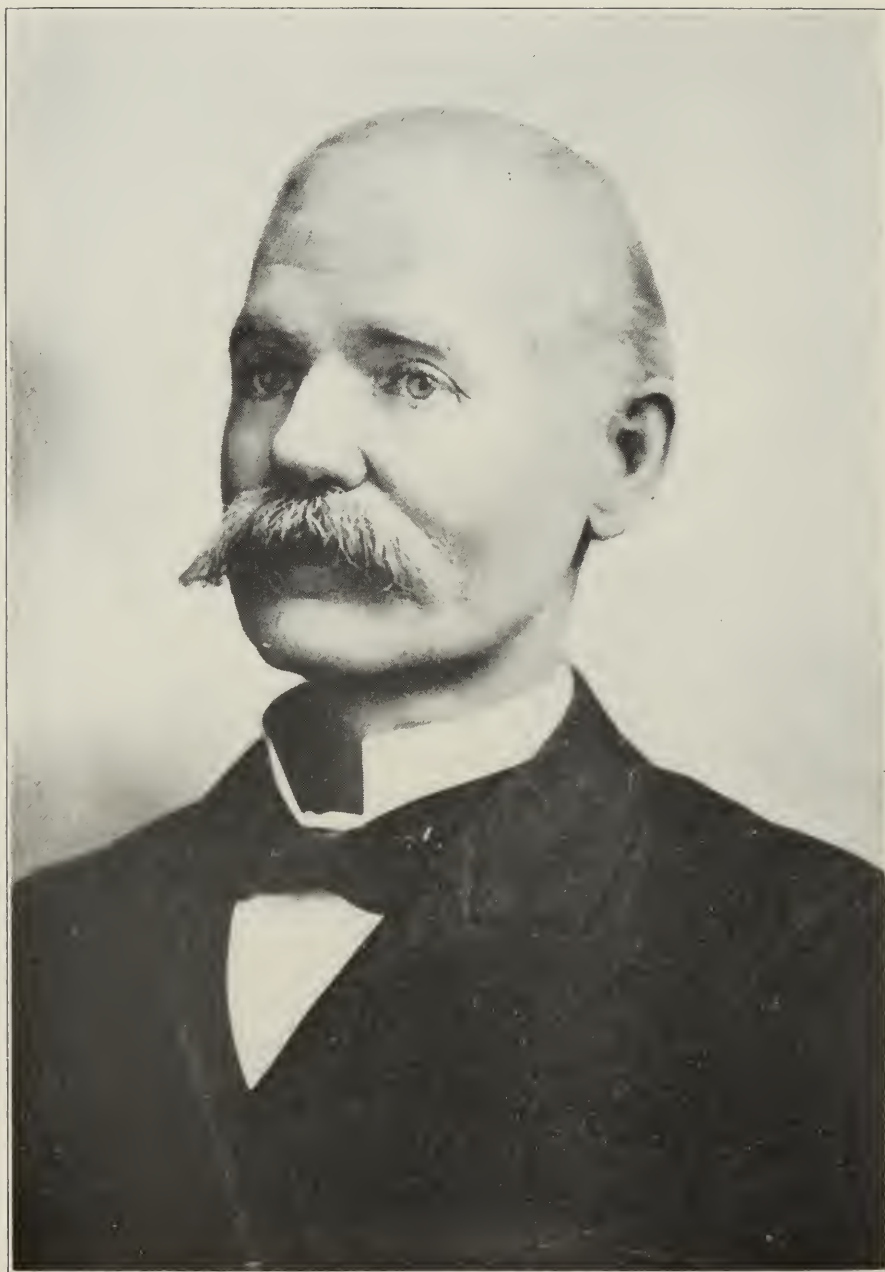
1850.....	1,509
1860.....	2,886
1870.....	4,011
1880.....	4,679
1890.....	7,901
1900.....	9,278
1910.....	8,900

When the Government's figures for 1910 were made known in Fort Madison, the Commercial Club claimed that an error had been made by the enumerators, and was granted permission to take a new census. Work was commenced and in two of the five wards enough additional names were found to overcome the decrease shown by the Government report below that of 1900. Then the census bureau announced that it would be impossible to make any corrections in the original enumeration and the work of the Commercial Club

was stopped. In 1912 the canvassers for the city directory took the names—or at least the number—of members in each family, and this census showed a population of over eleven thousand.

With the excellent transportation facilities offered by Fort Madison, there is no reason why its manufacturing interests should not be greatly increased during the next few years. Its bountiful supply of pure drinking water, its wholesome air, its schools and churches, its intelligent and courteous people, its geographical location, all combine to make Fort Madison an ideal residence town and justify its sobriquet of "The Gem City."





DR. S. W. MOORHEAD

CHAPTER IX

THE CITY OF KEOKUK

LOCATION AND INDIAN NAME—THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER—MOSES STILLWELL—OTHER PIONEERS—AMERICAN FUR COMPANY—"RAT ROW"—HORSE RACING AS AN AMUSEMENT—ADOPTION OF THE NAME KEOKUK—PLATTING THE TOWN—SOME EARLY EVENTS—KEOKUK INCORPORATED—LIST OF MAYORS—WATERWORKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC LIGHTING—STREET RAILWAY—THE POST-OFFICE—INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION—THE RIVER BRIDGE—MISCELLANEOUS COMMENT.

Keokuk, the metropolis of Lee County, is beautifully situated upon the romantic and picturesque bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, in the southern part of Jackson Township and the extreme southeastern corner of the State of Iowa. This place was called by the Indians Puck-e-she-tuck, which some writers have interpreted as meaning "the foot of the rapids," but Francis Labiseur, who acted as interpreter in the negotiation of some of the early treaties, and who understood the language of the Sacs and Foxes, says its liberal meaning is "where the water runs still."

The first habitation built by a white man within the present limits of the city was the log cabin erected by Dr. Samuel C. Muir in 1820. In an address before the Old Settlers' Association in 1875, Capt. James W. Campbell says this cabin "stood on the right hand corner of Main and Levee, as you ascend the street." Doctor Muir had been a surgeon in the United States army and was stationed at Fort Edwards. He married an Indian girl and when the government officials issued an order that all soldiers having Indian wives should abandon them, he resigned his position as surgeon. Circumstances then compelled him to practice medicine elsewhere, so he leased his claim at Puck-e-she-tuck to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, who employed Moses Stillwell as their agent to open a trading house there.

Stillwell, accompanied by his two brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ausdal, took possession in the spring of 1828. Dur-

ing the preceding winter he had visited the claim and erected two cabins, one of which, near the foot of Main Street, he occupied with his family—the first white family to take up a residence at the foot of the rapids on the Iowa side of the river. A little further up the hill he cleared a small patch of ground, where he raised some corn and potatoes in 1828. A short distance below the cabin he built a stone building about 15 by 40 feet, using the stone bluff for the back wall. This building was erected for a warehouse for Culver & Reynolds and was used until it was carried away by the great ice gorge in 1832. Margaret, a daughter of Moses Stillwell, born in 1831, was the first white child to be born in what is now the City of Keokuk.

Shortly after Mr. Stillwell established himself at the foot of the rapids, the American Fur Company erected a row of five houses at the junction of Blondeau and Levee streets and installed Russell Farnham as resident manager; Joshua Palean, Mark Aldrich and Edward Bushnell, clerks. Paul Bessette, John Shook and Baptiste Neddo came as trappers and hunters. The buildings of the American Fur Company were of hewed logs and for many years were known as "Rat Row." John Connolly, John Forsyth, James Thorn and John Tolman were employed by the company as itinerant peddlers and in the collection of furs. Andre Santamont also came with the company's employees and built his cabin not far from where the round-house of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was afterward erected. He was the stepfather of Francis Labiseur, the interpreter above mentioned.

The lease of Reynolds & Culver expired in 1830, when Doctor Muir again took possession of his claim and formed a partnership with Isaac R. Campbell, the firm succeeding to the business established by Moses Stillwell. Doctor Muir died of cholera in 1832 and at the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in that year the American Fur Company sold "Rat Row" to Isaac R. Campbell and abandoned the field, leaving Mr. Campbell and thirty-four employees as the entire male population. Fears of an Indian attack were entertained, and at the suggestion of Maj. Jenifer T. Spriggs, who had come to survey the half-breed tract, a stockade was built around Mr. Campbell's establishment and a small blockhouse was constructed. The men were organized into a military company, with Major Spriggs in command. Mr. Campbell was elected lieutenant and commissary and wrote to the commandant at St. Louis for a supply of arms and ammunition. The company was furnished with a small swivel gun,

thirty-four muskets and 500 rounds of ammunition, but no attack was made.

Among the white men in Keokuk at this period were William McBride, Thomas W. Taylor, John Gaines, William Price and Alexander Hood, all of whom came in the year 1831. In an article on "Recollections of the Early Settlement," written by Isaac R. Campbell and published in the *Annals of Iowa* for July, 1867, the writer says: "Horse racing was a great source of amusement to us; in this sport our red friends were ever ready to participate, and at times lost on the result every article they possessed on earth. Keokuk and Pash-e-pe-ho, chiefs of the Sac tribe, were more passionately fond of this amusement than any of their contemporaries. And when amusements of this kind ceased to be entertaining, we called upon our pugilists, Hood McBride and Price, to enliven the scene by a friendly exhibition of their prowess, by knocking down and dragging out a few of the disinterested spectators. We had no prize belt to award the victor, as the science and courtesies of the ring had not then arrived at the perfection they have since. Before this era, civil law, of course, was unknown, and our salutary mode of punishment for crime was by prohibiting the criminal from the use of intoxicating liquors, this being the greatest punishment we could inflict."

For a number of years after the first settlement was made at the foot of the rapids the place was known by various names, such as Puck-e-she-tuck, the Point, Foot of the Rapids, etc. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to when the name "Keokuk" was first adopted. Dr. Isaac Galland says: "July 4, 1829, was celebrated on a steamboat lying at the foot of what is now Main Street. It was at this meeting, presided over by Col. George Davenport, that the name Keokuk was given to the place."

This statement was made in a letter written by Doctor Galland a few years before his death. Isaac R. Campbell says that "up to the year 1835, the settlement at the foot of the rapids had been without a distinctive name. * * * It was finally proposed by a number of steamboat men, while detained here lighting over the rapids, that it should commemorate the name of the peace chief of the Sac tribe. From this time the name Keokuk was adopted, and, in 1837, I sold my potato patch inclosure to Dr. Isaac Galland, agent of the New York Land Company, and, under his supervision, a city in embryo was formally inaugurated and recorded as 'Keokuk.'"

Whether the name was adopted in 1829 or not until some years later, the authorities above quoted agree that the honor of its selection belongs to steamboat men.

In the spring of 1837 Dr. Isaac Galland, agent of the New York Land Company, assisted by David W. Kilbourne, laid out the original town plat, which was filed for record in October, 1840. In his inaugural address as mayor of Keokuk, delivered on April 10, 1855, Mr. Kilbourne said:

“When the square mile upon which Keokuk is located was laid off into streets, lots and blocks, in 1837, the main portion of it was a dense forest; and where Main Street now is, so thick was the timber and underbrush, that it was difficult to make the survey. Then a few log cabins on the river bank, which had been erected and used for Indian trading houses, composed all the improvements. Then the homes of Keokuk and Black Hawk were near, and the graves of many of the tribes were prominent objects upon the bluffs within our town site, over which now stand the houses of she-mo-ko (the white man).”

In June, 1837, occurred the first public sale of lots in the new Town of Keokuk. It had been advertised far and wide and was largely attended. A steamboat was chartered at St. Louis and brought up a large number of prospective buyers. At that time the only buildings were a few scattering cabins—probably three or four—and the old trading house called “Rat Row.” Hotel accommodations were not to be had for love or money, and the passengers occupied their state rooms on the boat as bed rooms during the sale. Although the number of lots sold at this sale was not as great as had been anticipated, the projectors of the town found consolation in the fact that one corner lot sold for \$1,500, an indication that Keokuk’s future was to be one great prosperity.

Shortly after this sale the old Muir property was purchased by L. B. Fleak, who opened a boat store on the levee, bought two barges and engaged in the lightering business over the rapids. In 1839 Moses Gray built the old “Keokuk House,” a frame structure, three stories in height, built of split lumber and roofed with clapboards. It was 26 by 44 feet and had partitions made of green cottonwood boards. Verily, in this building the “walls had ears,” but such was Keokuk’s first hotel. Mr. Fleak rented the house and opened it as a hotel, but soon after that certain creditors of Dr. Isaac Galland, who had bought the building of Gray, secured a judgment against him and the house was sold. It was bid in for the St. Louis creditors by Mr. Fleak for the amount of the judgment (\$800), and not long afterward he bought the hotel for \$640. A large addition to the hotel was built two years later. Prince de Joinville and his retinue were guests at this hotel soon after the addition was completed.



STREET SCENE, KEOKUK

SOME EARLY EVENTS

The death of Doctor Muir, in 1832, was the first to occur in Keokuk. Moses Stillwell died in 1834, in the cabin he had built some years before near the foot of High Street, and John Gaines, the first justice or notary, died on April 21, 1839.

During the days of trading houses, the Indians brought in large quantities of elk, deer, wolf, beaver, otter, raccoon, mink and muskrat skins to trade for blankets, knives, trinkets and whisky. Valencourt Van Ausdal used to tell of some of the sprees the red men would have when they brought their peltries into the trading post. Said he: "They were excessively fond of whisky, but not much in the habit of drinking to excess unless by prearrangement to get on a 'big drunk,' when a certain number were appointed to stay sober and protect the drunken ones from doing harm to themselves or others. Their favorite places for having their 'big drunks' were at what is now known as the mouth of Bloody Run and on the bank of the Mississippi, where Anschutz's brewery now stands. During these sprees the days and nights were made hideous with the howls and war-whoops of the Indian bacchanalians."

The first school in Keokuk was taught in 1833 by Jesse Creighton, in a little log cabin that had been erected by John Forsyth, a short distance below and a little farther back from the river than the buildings of the American Fur Company. Mr. Creighton was also a shoemaker and when not hearing classes would repair such shoes as the settlers brought to him.

The first church edifice was erected in 1838; the first murder occurred in 1839, when Edward Riley killed Barney F. Barron. He received a two years' sentence in the penitentiary. In 1846 George C. Anderson established a private bank—the first institution of that character in Lee County.

THE TOWN INCORPORATED

For several years after the first settlers came the growth of Keokuk was slow, owing chiefly to the uncertainty of land titles in the half-breed tract. In July, 1841, the population was estimated at one hundred and fifty. Five years later it was 500, and in 1847 it was estimated at one thousand one hundred and twenty. On February 23, 1847, the governor of Wisconsin Territory approved an act of the Legislature providing for the incorporation of Keokuk. The town was incorporated under this act on December

13, 1847, when three wards were established. The First Ward included "all that part of the city lying between the Mississippi River and Second Street, bounded on the southwest by a line drawn from the river to the center of Second Street, between and parallel with, and at equal distances from, Main and Johnson Streets."

The Second Ward embraced "that part of the city lying between the river and the center of Second Street, bounded on the northeast by the line aforesaid," and the Third Ward included all the remainder of the city. The voting places were established at the Rapids Hotel, the American House and the office of I. G. Wickersham, in the three wards respectively, and the first municipal election was ordered for the first Monday in January, 1848.

The officers elected at that time were as follows: William A. Clark, mayor; James Mackley and William C. Reed, aldermen from the First Ward; William Holliday and Herman Bassett, from the Second Ward; and John W. Ogden and John M. Houston, from the Third Ward. Mayor Clark, who ran as a whig, received 175 votes, and his opponent, E. C. Stone, received 87 votes. The new government was inaugurated on January 10, 1848, just one week after the election, when the council elected A. V. Putnam, clerk; L. E. H. Houghton, assessor, and D. Murray, marshal, collector and treasurer.

At the second meeting, on January 17, 1848, the council passed the first ordinance, entitled "An ordinance relative to the clerk of the council of the City of Keokuk." Other acts of the council at this session were the granting of a privilege to S. Haight & Company to maintain a wharf boat at the foot of Main Street; fixing the tax levy for city purposes at 37½ cents on each \$100 worth of property; and renting a room from L. E. H. Houghton at \$4.00 per month for a mayor's office.

Following is a list of the mayors of Keokuk, with the year in which each entered upon the duties of the office, each one serving until his successor was elected and qualified: William A. Clark, from January 10 to April 17, 1848; Justin Millard, April, 1848; Uriah Raplee, April, 1849 (resigned in September following his election and John A. Graham was elected to fill the vacancy); John A. Graham, 1850; B. S. Merriam, 1852; David W. Kilbourne, 1855; Samuel R. Curtis, 1856; Hawkins Taylor, 1857; H. W. Sample, 1858; William Leighton, 1859; William Patterson, 1860; J. J. Brice, 1861; R. P. Creel, 1862; George B. Smyth, 1863; J. M. Hiatt, 1864; William Patterson, 1865; William Timberman, 1867; John A. McDowell, 1868; A. J. Wilkinson, 1869; William Timberman, 1870;

Henry W. Rothert, 1871; Daniel F. Miller, Sr., 1873; Edmund Jaeger, 1874; John N. Irwin, 1876; James B. Paul, 1879; James N. Welsh, 1880; Lewis Hosmer, 1881; David J. Ayers, 1882; George D. Rand, 1883; Edmund Jaeger, 1884; James C. Davis, 1885; John N. Irwin, 1887; John E. Craig, 1889; S. W. Moorhead, 1893; Felix T. Hughes, 1895; J. L. Root, 1897; James F. Daugherty, 1899; Theodore A. Craig, 1901; Andrew J. Dimond, 1903; James Cameron, 1905; W. E. Strimback, 1907; Charles Off, 1909.

In 1910 the city adopted the commission form of government. Joshua F. Elder was elected mayor, and F. T. F. Schmidt and Thomas P. Gray, councilmen. In 1912 Mayor Elder and Councilman Gray were reelected and T. J. Hickey was chosen as the successor of Councilman Schmidt. The officers elected in 1914 were: S. W. Moorhead, mayor; Joseph A. M. Collins and F. T. F. Schmidt, councilmen.

WATERWORKS

Probably no better account of the manner in which the Keokuk waterworks was inaugurated could be given than that published in the Keokuk Gate City of July 19, 1878, the day following the first test of the new plant, which is here quoted:

“The great inconvenience to which the citizens of Keokuk have been periodically subjected through lack of water, and inconvenience amounting almost to distress at times, induced W. C. Stripe to study the subject of an artificial supply of that indispensable element. Some three years since, a few citizens, at his invitation, met at the United States engineer’s office to inspect his plans and consult respecting the feasibility of erecting waterworks. The plans, so far as they were matured, met their approbation, and he was requested to complete them and make estimates of the probable cost and profits.

“Before this was completed, a Mr. Weir, who had just completed the waterworks at Muscatine, visited Keokuk and submitted to the city council a plan to furnish a supply of water for domestic and public purposes, which combined the two grades of gravity and direct pressure—gravity for domestic and direct pressure for public purposes, including the extinguishing of fires. Mr. Weir’s plan was a very good one and met the approbation of the city council, and he was requested to meet the council at its next session and explain his plans and estimates more in detail. He appeared before the council, as requested, and explained his plans, which comprised a reservoir on the avenue, capable of holding 130,000,000 gallons, with pumping

machinery to furnish 1,500,000 gallons each twenty-four hours, five and one-half miles of mains and fifty hydrants, at a cost of \$150,000.

“Mr. Stripe also appeared before the council, and upon permission being given him, addressed them in opposition to Mr. Weir’s proposition, mainly on the score of its extravagant cost, criticised it in detail and proved to the satisfaction of all who heard him that the entire apparatus proposed by Mr. Weir could be furnished for a sum but little exceeding one-half his figures. Considerable excitement ensued on the subject, Mr. Weir having stated publicly that his plans would assuredly be adopted. But the inexorable logic of figures prevailed and the Weir project was abandoned. Now was Mr. Stripe’s opportunity. He invited a number of gentlemen who had manifestly an interest in the matter to meet him at his residence. To them he exhibited his plans and estimates, which they examined minutely, and having approved them determined to submit them to the city council and ask their cooperation to establish the work.

“Mr. Stripe met the council, exhibited the plans and estimates, which comprised pumping apparatus to furnish 1,000,000 gallons per day, a stand-pipe sixty feet high, to be erected at the intersection of Second and High streets, a location 154 feet above the city datum line, and about eight miles of mains, at a cost of seventy thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars. This would have furnished ample supply for domestic use all over the city and for fire purposes, without the intervention of fire-engines at any point no higher than Main Street.

“The city fathers gave this plan a qualified approval, but decided that to have their entire approval and cooperation, the whole city must be protected by the hydrants independent of fire-engines. With indomitable pluck and tenacity, Mr. Stripe again went to work and devised the plan which was adopted, and the consummation of which has been established.”

The Waterworks Company was organized on April 21, 1877, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. William Leighton, Guy Wells, W. C. Stripe, Patrick Gibbons, S. P. Pond and James H. Anderson constituted the first board of directors. William Leighton was elected president; Guy Wells, vice president; W. C. Stripe, engineer and secretary; and Edward Johnstone, treasurer.

Then began a canvass for stock subscriptions. For a time it looked doubtful whether the amount desired could be obtained, but when the enterprise was hanging in the balance the Keokuk press took up the matter and day by day urged the people to take stock in order to



THE LEVEE AT KEOKUK, FOOT OF HIGH STREET, IN 1848

Taken from drawing said to have been made by Lieut. Robert E. Lee, who was then stationed here and who afterwards became the great Confederate general of the Civil war. This drawing was discovered in the war department of the Government by General W. W. Belnap after the latter had become Secretary of War.

secure the construction of the works, which would be a benefit to the entire city. This campaign was kept up until the full amount of stock was subscribed.

Work on the plant was commenced on February 8, 1878. The machinery was installed by the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, New York, and the pipes were furnished by Dennis Long & Company, of Louisville, Kentucky. The specifications called for the completion of the works by June 18, 1878, but the city was engaged in grading some of the streets upon which mains were to be placed, which delayed the work and the final tests of the works were made on July 18, 1878, just thirty days behind time. Concerning these tests the Gate City of July 19, 1878, says:

“Display number one consisted of a stream thrown from three hydrants through a $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch nozzle at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Seventh and Blondeau streets. This location was chosen in order to compare the altitude of the stream with the height of the church steeple. Soon after the water was turned on, a section of hose near the nozzle burst and had to be replaced. Just as the stream was beginning to climb well the second time, a break occurred in the main at the corner of Sixth and Main streets, tearing up the street and crossing, and forcing a large volume of water to a height of several feet. This interfered with the pressure so that the stream on Seventh only reached an altitude of 164.23 feet. Except for the break, it would no doubt have ascended to a height of two hundred and twenty or two hundred and thirty feet. The contract calls for an altitude of 100 feet at that point, so that as it was the stream went sixty-four feet higher than was required.”

Tests were also made from hydrants at five different places on Main Street at the same time, the water at every point rising some thirty feet higher than called for by the contract with the company. The final test was made at the corner of Main Street and the Levee, where four large streams, each of which was thrown through three lines of hose centering in one nozzle, rose to a height of over two hundred feet.

In the construction of the works, the engine house—a brick structure 35 by 60 feet, with slate roof—was located at the foot of Concert Street, and a filter 15 by 50 feet was installed. Through this filter all water for private consumption passed. The pumping machinery at first consisted of a four-cylinder engine, with four pumps, of the latest Holly designs, with a capacity of 2,200,000 gallons daily, and about ten miles of mains, varying in size from six to fourteen inches were laid in the streets. Numerous additions and alterations have been

made, new mains extended to outlying districts, and the water has always been kept up to a high standard of purity. A city ordinance compels the city physician or physician to the board of health to make examinations of the water twice a week, or oftener if he considers necessary. Tests must be made for alum and bacteria in both the filtered and unfiltered water, a cubic centimeter being unit of measurement. If 1,200 bacteria are found in this quantity of unfiltered water, or 125 in the filtered water, the ordinance gives a 98 per cent test. Dr. C. A. Dimond, the city physician, in a report in August, 1914, says the water in Keokuk is as good as that to be found in most cities along the Mississippi River and better than that found in many of them.

The Keokuk Waterworks Company is now a subsidiary corporation of the American Waterworks and Guarantee Company, which controls and operates waterworks in more than forty United States cities. This company uses chlorine for the purpose of purifying the water, with the result that a high grade of water is furnished to the people of the city, except on occasions when too much chlorine is left in the water, which leaves an unpleasant taste.

At one time, while the great dam at Keokuk was under construction, it looked as though the Mississippi River Power Company and the Waterworks Company would become involved in serious litigation, growing out of the question as to the right of the former to raise the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in front of the waterworks property. The question was taken to the courts and after a hearing of several days, the vice president of the Waterworks Company entered the court room one morning, called aside Hugh L. Cooper, chief engineer of the Mississippi River Power Company, and informed him that the American Waterworks and Guarantee Company was willing to submit the entire question to an arbitrator. He also stated that he was authorized to leave the entire matter with Mr. Cooper for adjustment. As a result, John W. Alvord, a prominent Chicago engineer, was agreed upon as arbitrator and upon his decision the question was settled to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

In the spring of 1856 Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized with Benjamin F. Dodson as president; D. B. Smith, secretary; and John B. Knight, treasurer. The first truck foreman was L. L. O'Connor. This was the first organized fire company of which there is any authentic record.

The Young America Fire Company was organized on October 9, 1856, at a meeting held in Burrows Hall, presided over by John A. McDowell, who afterward served as mayor of the city. In this company were several men who afterward became men of national reputation. Among them may be mentioned Samuel R. Curtis, who served as mayor of the city, a member of Congress, and as a general in the Union army in the Civil war; William W. Belknap, who was secretary of war in the cabinet of President Grant; Hugh W. Sample, who was elected mayor of Keokuk in 1858, and the Confederate General Winder, then a young lawyer of Keokuk, who went south, joined the secession movement and became notorious as the superintendent of Libby Prison, at Richmond, Virginia.

The first president of the company was R. H. Magruder, who, with Curtis, Belknap, Sample and McDowell, took active steps to supply the company with hand engines and other fire-fighting apparatus. Two engines were purchased—the "Gallery," built by Rogers & Son, of Baltimore, Maryland, and the "Honeyman," which was built in Boston, Massachusetts. The Gallery, after being used a few years, was dismantled and sold as old metal, but the Honeyman continued in use for about a quarter of a century. The Columbia hose reel, purchased at the same time as the two engines, was afterward remodeled and change to a one-horse truck.

In 1860 the Rolla Fire Company was organized. The early meetings of this company were held in the blacksmith shop of Chris Smith, who was one of the members and made a large triangle, which served the company in place of a bell.

Union Fire Company No. 3 was organized in 1861, with George T. Higgins, afterward sheriff, W. B. Miller, William Landers, Jacob Speck and Donald Robinson among the active members.

The first steam engine was purchased by the city in the spring of 1866. It was manufactured by the Amoskeag Works, of Amoskeag, New Hampshire, and was called the "Young America," for the company to which it was assigned. Prior to that time the old hand engine Honeyman had been in the hands of this company, but when the steamer arrived and was placed in commission, the Honeyman was turned over to the Rollas.

After the great fire of July 4, 1870, it was decided to buy a second steamer and a Silsby engine, manufactured at Seneca Falls, New York, was purchased. It was christened the "Rolla" and went to the Rolla Fire Company, the old Honeyman being sold to the Town of West Point.

In October, 1878, the paid fire department was organized and engines, hose reels, hook and ladder truck, etc., were placed under the control of the city. In 1914 the department consisted of four stations, and the apparatus of two steam engines, one chemical engine, one hook and ladder truck and four hose reels, manned by an efficient force of men.

PUBLIC LIGHTING

On Friday evening, January 4, 1856, the streets of Keokuk were lighted by gas for the first time. The original founders of the Keokuk Gas Company were William Herrick and Edward Kilbourne, who built a plant and laid mains in the fall of 1855. These two gentlemen and Charles B. Foote filed articles of incorporation for the Keokuk Gas Light and Coke Company on December 20, 1855, with Edward Kilbourne as the first president and Josiah Davis as the first secretary. The capital stock provided for in the articles of incorporation was \$100,000, enough of which was paid up to put the works in good condition.

In 1865 Daniel Mooar acquired a controlling interest in the gas works and a few years later a reorganization took place, Mr. Mooar being elected president; R. H. Wyman, vice president, and H. R. Miller, secretary and superintendent. Under this management substantial improvements were made and the mains extended. In 1900 the works were transferred to the Keokuk Gas and Electric Company.

Electric lights were introduced into Keokuk by the Badger Electric Company, which was incorporated on March 2, 1885, by S. S. Badger, of Chicago, A. J. McCrary and Charles J. Smith, of Keokuk. A plant was established on Third Street, between Johnson and Exchange, with a capacity of sixty arc lights of 2,000 candle power each, most of which were installed for street lighting, though a few were placed in stores, etc. After about seven years the holdings of the company were transferred to the Fort Wayne Electric Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

In the meantime a small incandescent plant had been established by J. C. Hubinger for his personal benefit. Being unable to secure gas from the gas company for lighting his residence, he drilled an artesian well and utilized the water to operate a small electric generator, sufficient to furnish incandescent lights for his house. Some of his neighbors were afterward placed on the circuit and the plant was enlarged. After the Fort Wayne company took over the Bad-

ger interests, the old Thompson-Houston equipment was replaced by Wood machines and other improvements were made, after which the entire plant was sold to Mr. Hubinger. Both the gas works and the electric light plant are now controlled by the Stone & Webster Syndicate, which also operates the power plant at the big Keokuk dam.

STREET RAILWAY

The Keokuk Street Railway Company was organized early in the year 1882, with James H. Anderson as president, practically all the stock being held by local capitalists. Work was immediately commenced on two lines. The first began at the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, thence east on Main to Fifth Street, and down Fifth to B Street in Reid's addition. The other line started at the railroad station, thence via Main to Sixth Street, on Sixth Street to Morgan, on Morgan to Eleventh, on Eleventh to Seymour, and on Seymour to Rand Park. Subsequently a line was built on Fourteenth Street from Rand Park to Main Street, so as to form a loop.

Mules and horses furnished the motive power until 1892, when the local company sold out to the Hubbell Syndicate, of Des Moines, which converted the plant into an electric railway system. The Main Street line was extended west to Nineteenth Street, on which car barns were built, and a little later the line on Nineteenth Street was extended to Oakland Cemetery. The Des Moines company sold out to J. C. Hubinger and others, and for a time it was operated in connection with the electric light plant. After one or two other changes in ownership the railway passed into the hands of the Stone & Webster Syndicate, which has put on new cars and otherwise greatly improved the service.

THE POSTOFFICE

The first person to act as postmaster at Keokuk was John Gaines, though he was never regularly appointed. The first mails were carried by Robert McBride from St. Francisville, Missouri, on horseback, or from Warsaw, Illinois, in a skiff, and Mr. Gaines undertook the work of distributing letters and other mail matter to the proper persons.

On June 24, 1841, L. B. Fleak was appointed postmaster and held the position for about three years. In speaking some years afterward of his experiences as postmaster, Mr. Fleak said:

"The postoffice was first kept in the Keokuk House. When I rented out the hotel in 1843, I moved the office to the corner of First and Johnson streets, and afterward to a building midway between First Street and the levee on Johnson Street. During the time I kept it at the latter place, my store was robbed, but the mail matter was not molested. There was \$22,000 belonging to the United States lying in an old pine desk in the store room when the robbery took place. It had been handed to me by Major Stewart, army paymaster, for safekeeping and I had gone home and forgotten it. When we caught the burglar, I asked him why he did not open the desk and take the money. He said he did lift the cover, but thought no one would be fool enough to leave money in such a place."

When Mr. Fleak resigned, in the summer of 1844, W. S. McGavic and J. C. Ainsworth were applicants for the place, but through the influence of Henry J. Campbell and others the appointment went to Adam Hine, a river man, who was hardly ever at Keokuk. He appointed John B. Russell his deputy and some years later Mr. Hine said that all he knew about being postmaster was that he was called upon to make good a shortage of several hundred dollars, when his successor took possession of the office and checked up the business. This shortage was attributed solely to careless methods of keeping accounts.

On March 16, 1887, ground was broken for the present postoffice building at the corner of Seventh and Blondeau streets and about two years later the new building was opened to the public. It is a substantial structure of stone and brick, two stories high, the main floor being devoted to the handling and distribution of mails and the second story to the United States Court. In the tower is a clock which marks the time and strikes the hours. In 1914 the Keokuk postoffice employed, besides the postmaster and assistant postmaster, fourteen city carriers, three substitute carriers, two rural carriers, twelve clerks and three janitors. The annual receipts of the office, in round numbers, amount to \$83,000.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

On January 22, 1906, the Keokuk Commercial Club was organized "for the purpose of fostering the splendid industries now flourishing and to encourage additional manufacturing enterprises that may wish to locate in the city."

In January, 1911, the club was succeeded by the Keokuk Industrial Association, with C. R. Joy as president and A. D. Ayres as



St. Joseph's Hospital.
Federal Court House and
Post Office.

Keokuk Public Library.

High School and United
Presbyterian Church.
Y. M. C. A. Building.

VIEWS OF KEOKUK

secretary. Soon after the association was organized, it inaugurated a "clean up" campaign, under the auspices of the committee on parks, playgrounds and general improvements. Later in the year, through the advertising agency of N. W. Ayer & Son, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the association expended about eleven thousand dollars in advertising the advantages of the city in some of the leading magazines of the country. In the spring of 1912, John Nolen, an experienced landscape architect of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was employed by the association to present plans for the beautification of the city. His work was completed in the fall of 1913 and his plans have been adopted by the mayor and city commissioners.

Another publicity campaign was conducted in the summer of 1913, when an especially trained man was engaged to supervise the work of advertising. Articles on Keokuk appeared in newspapers throughout the civilized world, and thousands of window display cards, bearing photographic views of Keokuk and the great power house, were distributed among merchants of the United States, Canada, England, Germany, France, Austria, China and Japan. During the year over one hundred specially prepared articles relating to the power plant were printed in magazines.

Sixty-six acres of land on the extension of Main Street were purchased by the association in the summer of 1913 as a location for new factories, the sum of \$17,000 being appropriated from the treasury for that purpose. This ground has been platted as an industrial district. The association has also given considerable attention to the entertainment of conventions; the improvement of the river front; the construction of the boulevard from Keokuk to Montrose; the adjustment of freight rates between Keokuk and all points east and west, and in the movement to build a new bridge across the Mississippi it has played a conspicuous part.

The officers of the association in 1914 were as follows: C. R. Joy, president; J. A. Kiedaisch, first vice president; C. F. McFarland, second vice president; J. F. Elder, secretary; Ira W. Wills, treasurer. The board of directors was then composed of the above officers and A. D. Ayres, T. A. Craig, L. A. Hamill, A. Hollingsworth, Stephen Irwin, J. T. McCarthy, C. A. McNamara, L. F. Rollins, Jacob Schouten and G. S. Tucker.

THE RIVER BRIDGE

The Keokuk & Hamilton Mississippi Bridge Company was incorporated in January, 1866, for the purpose of constructing a rail-

way and wagon bridge across the Mississippi to connect the two cities. A ferry had been established here in 1850, but the progress of the times made a number of public spirited citizens feel that some more adequate means of communication were necessary. A preliminary survey for the bridge was made in the spring of 1867, from which plans were made and submitted to the city authorities of Keokuk, and on May 25, 1868, the mayor approved an ordinance granting the bridge company a right of way across the levee. Final plans and estimates were then prepared by T. C. Curtis, and on December 6, 1868, the contract for the construction of the bridge was let to the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for \$850,000.

This bridge is 2,192 feet in length and twenty feet wide in the clear. On either side of the railroad track is a passage way for vehicles, and on the outside of the superstructure are the sidewalks for foot passengers. At the time the bridge was completed it had the longest draw span on the Mississippi River. On April 19, 1871, the first locomotive crossed over the bridge, drawing two coaches filled with the officers of the bridge company and invited guests. The building of this bridge secured to Keokuk a large trade from Illinois.

Plans for a new bridge have recently been prepared by Ralph Modjeska and his assistants, to be built upon the abutments of the old bridge. In the new structure there are to be two decks—the upper one for vehicles and pedestrians and the lower for railroad trains. The approach on the Keokuk side will be in the form of a viaduct, which will run out on First Street, between Main and Blondeau, making the new bridge much more easy of access than the old one. This viaduct will be about seven hundred feet in length.

MISCELLANEOUS

On January 24, 1848, the governor approved an act of the Iowa Legislature providing that two terms of the District Court of Lee County should be held annually at Keokuk. By the act of January 8, 1857, a branch of the recorder's office was established at Keokuk, and this was soon followed by branches of the other county offices. In 1859 the county bought the old Medical College building for a courthouse, and since that time all the county business pertaining to the six southern townships has been transacted at Keokuk.

Besides the public utilities mentioned in this chapter, the city has an excellent system of sewers, one large storm sewer beginning at Rand Park and running to the Mississippi, and into this great trunk



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, KEOKUK

sewer lateral sewers discharge their contents. A city ordinance forbids the throwing of coarse offal of any kind in the sewers, so that the drains are always kept in good working order.

Keokuk has a fine high school building and a number of modern graded school buildings. Several of the schoolhouses were being reconstructed in 1914, which will give the city a complete quota of buildings unsurpassed by any city of its size in the Mississippi Valley. There are also several parochial schools. Churches of all the leading religious denominations have comfortable houses of worship; the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations have homes that would be an ornament to any city; the Elks' Club House and the Masonic Temple are pointed to as evidence that the fraternal orders of the city are both prosperous and popular; the well paved streets and cement sidewalks, and the three public parks—Rand Park, Kilbourne Park and the Triangle—all combine to make Keokuk a desirable residence city, as well as a business center.

The business interests of the city are represented by four banks, several large manufacturing plants, a number of well stocked mercantile establishments, two daily newspapers, a telephone exchange, good hotels and a number of minor business enterprises.

Keokuk also has a good public library, a history of which will be found elsewhere in these pages, one of the best kept cemeteries in Southeastern Iowa, and a large number of handsome residences. The social life of the city is shown by the large number of literary, social and charitable societies and clubs.

In the early days Keokuk was a great shipping and outfitting point for the tide of emigration from the older states to the great West. Among the early warehouse and mercantile firms may be mentioned Chittenden & McGavic, Connable, Smyth & Company, B. B. Hinman & Company, Foote & Company, Stafford & McCune and J. B. Carson. The establishments of these firms were chiefly along the levee, as the river traffic was then in the zenith of its glory. When boats could ascend the Des Moines River the merchants would use that method for shipping goods to the interior of the state, and when the river was too low to admit of the passage of boats wagons were used. The great amount of trade and emigration that then passed west via this point gave Keokuk the name of the "Gate City," which it has ever since retained. The population in 1910, according to the United States census, was 14,008.

CHAPTER X

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

SPECULATION IN EARLY DAYS—NUMEROUS TOWNS PROJECTED—LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN LEE COUNTY—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EACH—PRESENT DAY POSTOFFICES.

Scattered over Lee County are a number of towns and villages, some of which are business centers of considerable importance, while others are merely small railroad stations, neighborhood trading points or postoffices for a given district. In the early days of Lee County's history there seems to have been a sort of mania for laying off towns, the principal object having been the sale of lots to new comers. Hawkins Taylor, one of Lee County's pioneers, in an article published in the *Annals of Iowa* for October, 1870, says: "Speculation was running high in the spring of 1836, and everybody we met had a town plat. There were then more towns in what is now Lee County than there are now, if a paper plat constituted a town; and every man that had a town had a map of the county marked out to suit his town as a county seat."

Not all the towns referred to by Mr. Taylor could secure the county seat. In spite of that fact, however, some of them have survived, others have disappeared entirely from the map, and it is quite probable that none of them has come up to the hopes and expectations of the founders. From a careful examination of old plat-books, atlases and newspaper files, the following list of towns that are or have been in Lee County has been compiled: Ambrosia, Argyle, Ballinger, Beck, Belfast, Benbow Siding, Big Mound, Bricker, Buena Vista, Bullard, Camargo, Charleston, Connable, Cottonwood, Court-right, Croton, Denmark, Donnellson, Dover, Franklin, Galland, Hinsdale, Houghton, Jeffersonville, Jollyville, Ketchum Switch, La Crew, Leesburgh, Macuta, Melrose, Mertensville, Montrose, Mooar, Mount Clara, Mount Hamill, Nashville, New Boston, Nixon Station, Overton, Pilot Grove, Primrose, Russellville, Saint Paul, Sandusky, Sand Prairie, Sawyer, Shopton, South Augusta, South Franklin, Summit Siding, Summitville, Tuscarora, Viele, Vincennes, Walanva, Warren, Wescott and Wever.

In this list there are a few instances of two names applying to the same place. For illustration: "Courtright" and "Mount Hamill" refer to same village, the former being used by the founders of the town and the latter by the postoffice department. "Vincennes" and "Sand Prairie" likewise refer to the same place. Galland was formerly known as Nashville, both of which names appear in the list. Many of these towns have no special history, but such facts as the writer could gather concerning them are given below. The figures showing the population are taken from Polk's Iowa Gazetteer for 1914.

AMBROSIA

The old Town of Ambrosia was situated about three miles west of Montrose. In its early days a general store and blacksmith shop were located there, and when Ambrosia Township was erected by the county commissioners in 1841 it was ordered that the first election should be held "at the Town of Ambrosia." After the railroad was constructed up the bank of the Mississippi River, missing the town, the business interests removed elsewhere, the postoffice was discontinued, and about all that is left to perpetuate the name is the public school known as the "Ambrosia District."

ARGYLE

The Village of Argyle is situated in Des Moines Township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, fifteen miles southwest of Fort Madison. It has grown up since the railroad was built through that part of the county, has three general stores, a flour and feed mill, express, telegraph and telephone service, a money order postoffice and a population of fifty.

BALLINGER

Ballinger is a small station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in the southeast corner of Montrose Township. It was established after the railroad was built and takes its name from one of the pioneer families in that locality. It has no business interests of importance.

BECK

Two miles south of Viele, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is the little station of Beck, or Beck's Siding, but the place

has no history except that a siding was put in here by the railroad company for the convenience of local shippers and was named for the owner of the land upon which it is situated.

BELFAST

This town is located in the northwestern part of Des Moines Township, on the Des Moines River and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and had a population of 90 in 1914. It has a money order postoffice, a general store and is a shipping point for a considerable territory.

BENBOW SIDING

On the Fort Madison & Ottumwa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, a short distance northwest of Sawyer, is a shipping station called Benbow Siding. It has never been officially platted as a town and the name does not even appear on the time tables of the railroad company.

BIG MOUND

The old Village of Big Mound is situated in the western part of Cedar Township, about one mile from the Van Buren County line. It takes its name from a knoll in the vicinity and in its early days was a trading point of some importance. After the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built, the business was diverted to Mount Hamill, or Court-right, and Big Mound is little more than a memory.

BRICKER

Bricker is a little station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad nine miles southwest of Fort Madison, in Jefferson Township. It has no history nor no business interests of importance.

BUENA VISTA

Three miles west of Keokuk, in the southern part of Jackson Township, is the little hamlet of Buena Vista, a flag station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, though the railroad com-

pany does not keep an agent there. Mail is delivered to the few inhabitants through the Keokuk postoffice.

BULLARD

Bullard, or Bullard's Station, is situated in the northeastern part of Jefferson Township, on the Burlington & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, five miles from Fort Madison. Mail is received by rural delivery from Montrose.

CAMARGO

Among the early settlers of Des Moines Township was Samuel Hearn, who established a ferry across the Des Moines River, not far from the present hamlet of Hinsdale. A settlement grew up about the ferry and in time a postoffice was established there under the name of Camargo. Both ferry and postoffice were ultimately discontinued and the site of the village is now farming land.

CHARLESTON

The Town of Charleston was laid off by George Berry on September 23, 1848, for Jacob Hufford, and the plat was filed in the office of the county recorder on June 1, 1849. The original plat shows forty-eight small and three large lots, with Hackberry, Main and Elm streets running north and south, and First, Second, Third and Fourth streets running east and west. It is located nearly in the center of the township of the same name, on the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, eighteen miles from Keokuk. In early days Charleston was a popular place for holding conventions, on account of its central location, and at the special election held in August, 1845, the town received forty-one votes for county seat. At that time Charleston was in the zenith of its glory. Failing to secure the county seat, the town has kept on in the "even tenor of its way," and is now a trading point for a large agricultural district. Its estimated population in 1914 was sixty-five. It has three churches, a public school, a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a hotel, a general store, and does considerable shipping.

CONNABLE

Twelve miles northwest of Keokuk, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is the little flag station of Connable, so called from the owner of the land at the time the station was established. It is merely a shipping point and has no commercial interests of consequence.

COTTONWOOD

This is a station on the Fort Madison & Ottumwa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, twenty-three miles from Fort Madison. It is located near the line dividing sections 10 and 11 in Cedar Township, not far from the site of the old Village of Russellville, has a general store, a money order postoffice, telephone connections, a Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1914 the population was estimated at twenty-five.

CROTON

The original plat of Croton was filed in the county recorder's office on July 3, 1849, by Lewis Coon. It shows twelve blocks of eight lots each. Subsequently six similar blocks were added, making a total of 144 lots. Croton is situated in the southwestern part of Van Buren Township, on the Des Moines River and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, twenty-six miles northwest of Keokuk. It has Adventist, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches, a money order postoffice, telephone connection, express office, a public school and an estimated population of one hundred.

DENMARK

The Town of Denmark is situated near the center of Denmark Township, seven miles north of Fort Madison. Sawyer is the nearest railroad station. Denmark was laid out by Timothy Fox, Curtis Shedd, Lewis Epps and W. Brown and the plat was filed for record on January 17, 1840. It has two general stores, a private banking house, harness and wagon repair shops, a hotel, an independent telephone exchange, an academy, in connection with which is conducted a library, Baptist and Congregational churches, and in 1914 the population was estimated at two hundred.

DONNELLSON

Early in the spring of 1881 the Town of Donnellson was surveyed by H. A. Summers, county surveyor, for Esten A. Donnell and others and the plat was filed in the office of the county recorder on May 21, 1881. Since that time Borland's, Abel's, Frank's and Trump's additions have been made to the original plat, the last named in June, 1905. Donnellson is situated in the southwest corner of Franklin Township, at the junction of the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant and the Burlington & Carrollton divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It has two banks, an electric plant, a flour mill, several stores, a good public school building, a weekly newspaper, German Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal, Mennonite and Presbyterian churches, a money order postoffice with four rural routes, and a number of pleasant residences. According to the United States census for 1910 the population at that time was 337. It is one of the incorporated towns of Lee County.

DOVER

No official plat of the old Town of Dover is available, so that its early history cannot be given with certainty. It is located in the southeast quarter of section 8, in the northwestern part of Franklin Township and in 1914 consisted of a general store and a few dwellings. A postoffice was once maintained here, but it has been discontinued and the few inhabitants now receive mail by rural delivery from the postoffice at Donnellson.

FRANKLIN

The Town of Franklin (also called Franklin Centre in early days) owes its origin to the commissioners, James L. Scott and S. C. Reed, who selected the site as the place for the county seat of Lee County, an account of which is given in the chapter on "Settlement and Organization." The town was laid off by order of the county commissioners on March 21, 1840, and was for a time the seat of justice of the county. Franklin is situated in the eastern part of Franklin Township, on the Burlington & Carrollton Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, twelve miles west of Fort Madison. It is incorporated and in 1910 reported a population of 138. It has two general stores, a furniture and undertaking establishment, a

money order postoffice, telephone connections, a hotel, and is a shipping point for the surrounding country.

GALLAND

When this village was first laid out it was called Nashville. The first settler here was Dr. Isaac Galland, in 1829, after whom the postoffice was named when it was established some years later. The first schoolhouse in the State of Iowa was built at Galland—or Nashville, as it was then called—in 1830. Galland is situated in the southeastern part of the Township of Montrose, on the Mississippi River and the Burlington & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, three miles down the river from Montrose. It was at one time a trading point of some importance, but its glory has departed, the postoffice has been discontinued, and the few inhabitants now receive mail by rural delivery from Montrose.

HINSDALE

This is a small station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad in the southwestern part of Des Moines Township, seventeen miles northwest of Keokuk. It has no special history.

. HOUGHTON

Houghton is situated in the eastern part of Cedar Township, on the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, thirty-three miles from Keokuk and twenty-two from Fort Madison. It has two general stores, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices and about fifty inhabitants.

JEFFERSONVILLE

On January 27, 1870, William Crosley filed in the county recorder's office the plat of town called Jeffersonville, which had been laid out for him by William H. Morrison, deputy surveyor, in June, 1867. The plat showed sixteen lots in the northwest quarter of section 16, near the junction of the Burlington & St. Louis and Burlington & Carrollton divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway System. Subsequently the plat of Viele, just north of the junction, was surveyed and Jeffersonville passed into history.

JOLLYVILLE

In May, 1856, F. M. Jolly employed Samuel W. Sears, then county surveyor, to lay off a town on his farm in the southeast quarter of section 7, township 68, range 3, about three-fourths of a mile from the present railroad station of Wever. The original plat showed six large and twenty-four small lots, which were all sold, and Jollyville was a thriving little place until Wever sprang up on the railroad, when the business interests all removed to the new town.

KETCHUM SWITCH

It is hardly appropriate to classify this place as a town, as it is merely a siding on the Burlington & Carrollton division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, about two miles west of the Town of Warren and was placed there by the railroad company for the convenience of a few shippers in that locality.

LA CREW

La Crew is a station on the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in the northwest corner of Franklin Township, near the Marion Township line. It was laid off by James A. Davis, county surveyor, November 1, 1881, for J. and W. Bonnell and J. W. Powell, and the plat was filed for record on May 22, 1882. It is twenty-eight miles from Keokuk and eighteen from Fort Madison, has two general stores, a hotel, express and telegraph service, telephone connections, etc. A postoffice was formerly maintained here, but it has been discontinued and a rural route from West Point now supplies mail daily.

LEESBURGH

Hawkins Taylor, in the article referred to in the opening of this chapter, says Leesburgh was laid off by William Skinner some time prior to the spring of 1836, and that it was located a few miles south of Franklin. No official plat of the town can be found and nothing can be learned of its history further than the above meager statement of Mr. Taylor. It was evidently one of the "paper towns" which were so common in early days when speculation was rife.

MACUTA

This is the first station southwest of Fort Madison on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It is six miles from Fort Madison, in Jefferson Township.

MELROSE

The original plat of Melrose, which was filed on November 20, 1857, shows thirty-six blocks of twelve lots each, located in section 1, township 65, range 6, in the northwestern part of Jackson Township. No railroad ever came to the town, which failed to fulfill the expectations of its founders, and the plat was subsequently vacated with the exception of a few lots upon which dwellings had been erected.

MESSINGERVILLE

On August 29, 1855, L. E. H. Houghton, B. Smith and F. W. Billigman filed with the county recorder a plat of the Town of Messingerville, located in the northwest quarter of section 24, township 65, range 5. Messingerville is now practically a part of the City of Keokuk.

MERTENSVILLE

On the Fort Madison & Ottumwa division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, twenty-one miles from Fort Madison, is the little station of Mertensville. It is in the extreme northwest corner of Marion Township, not far from the Henry County line, and has no commercial importance aside from its shipping interests.

MONTROSE

The incorporated Town of Montrose is situated in the township of the same name, on the Mississippi River about midway between Fort Madison and Keokuk, on the Burlington & St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It is a town of more than ordinary historic interest, as it marks the site of the first white man's settlement in what is now Lee County. An account of this settlement will be found in the history of Montrose Township.

The first attempt to lay off a town here was in 1836, which fact was communicated to the war department by Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, then in command of the garrison at Fort Des Moines. Later in the year the fort was abandoned and the plat of the town was completed by David W. Kilbourne, of Keokuk, who gave it the name of Montrose. No official plat was filed, however, until April 5, 1854. Oren Baldwin, then deputy county surveyor, who made the plat, states in his report that the survey was made at the request of Edward and Virginia C. Brooks, Francis E. Billon, Dabney C. and Walter J. Riddick; that it included the tract of 640 acres—part of the old Spanish grant to Louis Honore Tesson—as well as the Town of Montrose, and that it was completed on May 8, 1853.

Montrose was incorporated in 1857. Dr. J. M. Anderson was chosen the first mayor at a town election held on June 1, 1857; Washington Galland was elected recorder, and E. J. Hamlet, Gowen Hamilton, B. F. Anderson and George Purcell, councilmen. At that time, and for a number of years afterward, Montrose was an important river town, on account of its being located just above the head of the rapids, where cargoes were unloaded and carried over the rapids in lighters, except in times of high water, when the large steamers could pass over the rapids without difficulty. The completion of the Government Canal in 1877 put an end to the lighter-ing business.

David W. and Edward Kilbourne opened the first store in 1839, but were succeeded by Chittenden & McGavic. A large saw-mill was one of the early industries. About the time the canal was opened to traffic, this mill was operated by the firm of Wells, Felt & Spaulding and cut over fifty thousand feet of lumber daily. It also had machinery for making shingles, lath and fence pickets and a planing mill for dressing lumber.

In 1910, according to the United States census, the population of Montrose was 708. The town has Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Latter Day Saints churches, a fine public school building, a weekly newspaper, an opera house, and is connected with Nauvoo, Illinois, by a steam ferry. The principal business interests are three general stores, a hardware store, a drug store, the Standard Garden Tool Company, a button blank factory, large nurseries, coal and lumber yards, three groceries and a bank. The town also has an international money order postoffice and lodges of the principal fraternal orders. Several fine orchards, truck farms and vineyards are in the immediate vicinity, the products of which are taken by a canning factory in the town.

MOOAR

Shortly after the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was completed, the little station of Mooar was established six miles north of Keokuk and was named for the owner of the land on which it is situated. It has never grown to any considerable proportions.

MOUNT CLARA

This is also a station on the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system of railroads. It is situated twelve miles from Keokuk, near the northwest corner of Montrose Township, and is a shipping point for a rich agricultural district.

MOUNT HAMILL

It is not often that a small town is honored by having three names, but such is the case with this one. The original plat was made by James A. Davis, county surveyor, for A. L. Courtright and R. A. Jarrett and it was filed under the name of "Courtright" on July 5, 1881. When the postoffice was established there it was given the name of "Mount Hamill," and as a station on the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad the name appears on the time tables as "Hamill." In the survey made by Doctor Davis, the plat of the town shows fifteen blocks of eighteen lots each, but only four of the blocks were at that time subdivided. Mount Hamill is situated in the southeastern part of Cedar Township, thirty miles from Keokuk, by rail, and about twenty-three miles from Fort Madison. According to Polk's Gazetteer, the population was 200 in 1914. It has a bank, an automobile garage, Christian, Congregational and Methodist Episcopal churches, general stores, an agricultural implement house, telephone and telegraph service, a fine public school building, etc., and is the trading and shipping point for a populous farming community.

NEW BOSTON

The first plat of New Boston was made by Oren Baldwin and it was filed in the office of the county recorder on July 28, 1855. The town is located in the southeast corner of Charleston Township and

is a station on the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad sixteen miles northwest of Keokuk. It has a money order postoffice, a general store, and is a shipping point of some importance. The population in 1914 was 75. It is connected with the surrounding towns by telephone.

NIXON STATION

In the southeast corner of Charleston Township, only a short distance from New Boston, is Nixon Station, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant railroads. Aside from its importance as the crossing of two lines of railway, it has no commercial interests worthy of mention.

OVERTON

Among the early settlers of Marion Township were Elias and James Overton, who settled in section 22, in the southern part of the township. When the Fort Madison & Northwestern Railroad—the narrow-gauge—was commenced in the early '70s, Mr. Overton laid off a town on his farm, about a mile and a half southwest of the present Village of St. Paul, and gave it the name of Overton. Trains stopped there regularly for a time, but after the road was made a standard-gauge and became the Fort Madison & Ottumwa division of the Burlington system the station was discontinued and the Town of Overton passed out of existence.

PILOT GROVE

On March 20, 1858, George Berry, then deputy county surveyor, laid off the Town of Pilot Grove near the center of section 10, township 69, range 6, for Stephen Townsend, Wesley Harrison and others, and the plat was filed for record on April 16, 1858. It shows 166 lots and a large public square. Pilot Grove is a station on the Fort Madison & Ottumwa division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, seventeen miles northwest of Fort Madison. It has a postoffice, a bank, a general store, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, and ships considerable quantities of live stock, etc. According to the Iowa Gazetteer for 1914, the population was then eighty-five.

PRIMROSE

On February 28, 1848, George W. Perkins and James H. Washburn laid out the Town of Primrose on the west side of section 23, in Harrison Township. The plat was filed in the office of the county recorder on April 21, 1850. In November, 1878, Levi and Lucretia Davis laid out an addition of fifty-four lots. Primrose is eighteen miles west of Fort Madison and about two and a half miles north of Warren, which is the nearest railroad station. It has a general store, a public school building, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, a money order postoffice, and a population of 150.

RUSSELLVILLE

This town was surveyed and platted by James Hanks on March 11, 1858, for David Doan. The original plat shows twenty lots. Russellville has also been called Doantown, after the proprietor. It is situated in the northern part of Cedar Township.

SAINT PAUL

Concerning this town Polk's Iowa Gazetteer for 1914 says: "St. Paul. A discontinued postoffice one and one-half miles from St. Paul station on the C. B. & Q. R. R., in Marion Township, Lee County, sixteen miles west of Fort Madison, the judicial seat, and six from West Point the nearest banking point, whence it has rural delivery." Saint Paul was laid off by George Berry on the last day of April, 1866, and the plat was filed for record on the 25th of the following September. It shows sixteen large lots—177 by 390 feet—and a public square 400 by 420 feet. A Catholic church was built here at an early day and at one time Saint Paul was a trading point of some importance. There is still considerable business done there.

SANDUSKY

Five miles north of Keokuk on the Burlington & St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is the little Village of Sandusky. It occupies the site of the old trading post established by the Frenchman, Lemoliese, in 1820. A postoffice was established here at an early date, but after the inauguration of the rural delivery system it was discontinued and mail is now supplied

through the office at Montrose. A general store and a canning factory are the principal business interests of Sandusky.

SAWYER

Sawyer is a small station on the Fort Madison & Ottumwa division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, six miles north of Fort Madison. It is the outgrowth of the railroad and has no important business enterprises.

SHOPTON

Strictly speaking, Shopton is a part of the City of Fort Madison. It is so named on account of its being the location of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad shops, two miles from the passenger station of the city.

SOUTH AUGUSTA

Directly across the Skunk River from the Town of Augusta, in Des Moines County, is the Town of South Augusta. It is situated in the northeastern part of Denmark Township and was laid off by George Berry on April 19, 1843. The history of the town does not differ materially from that of other country villages.

SOUTH FRANKLIN

When the Burlington & Carrollton division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway System was built through Franklin Township it missed the Town of Franklin, passing about two miles south. On August 22, 1872, P. H. Smyth laid off a town on the railroad, directly south of old Franklin, and gave it the name of South Franklin. The plat of Mr. Smyth's town shows 108 lots. Several business concerns moved from Franklin to the new town on account of the advantages offered by the railroad.

SUGAR CREEK

On the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, seven miles west of Keokuk, in Jackson Township, is the little station of Sugar Creek, which takes its name from the stream near which it is located.

No official plat of the town can be found and, aside from its railroad connections, it has no history nor business importance.

SUMMIT SIDING

In the northwestern part of Washington Township, on the Fort Madison & Ottumwa division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is Summit Siding, a small station established there by the railroad company for the convenience of shippers in the immediate vicinity. No town has grown up about the siding.

SUMMITVILLE

The old Town of Summitville is situated in the southwestern part of Montrose Township. It is a station on the Keokuk & Mount Pleasant division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, eight miles north of Keokuk and twenty miles from Fort Madison. It has a general store, a money order postoffice, Christian and United Presbyterian churches, a public school building, and in 1914 had an estimated population of one hundred.

TUSCARORA

This town was laid off by Stephen and John B. Perkins and James Douglas about 1838, on Perkins' Prairie, in the southern part of what is now Marion Township and on the road running from Fort Madison to Salem. It was one of the towns projected for speculative purposes and in the public library at Fort Madison is one of the advertisements, in the form of a poster issued by the proprietors, announcing the sale of lots, in what was to be the metropolis of Lee County. Tuscarora failed to meet the anticipations of the founders, however, and in time disappeared from the map entirely.

VIELE

Viele is situated in the northern part of Jefferson Township, six miles southwest of Fort Madison, at the junction of the Burlington & St. Louis and the Burlington & Carrollton divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway System. It has a general store, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections and some minor business interests. The postoffice formerly maintained here has been

discontinued and rural delivery from Montrose now supplies daily mail to the inhabitants.

VINCENNES

The railroad name of this village is Sand Prairie. It is situated on the Des Moines River and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in the southern part of Des Moines Township, fifteen miles northwest of Keokuk. It has a general store, a feed mill, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a money order postoffice, a public school, and in 1914 had an estimated population of one hundred and fifty. Vincennes is one of the best shipping points between Keokuk and Farmington.

WALANVA

One of the early towns of Lee County was Walanva, which was laid off by Samuel Sears in section 18, township 69, range 7, in the western part of Cedar Township and not far from the Van Buren County line. The original plat shows a town of some pretensions, but Walanva never came up to the hopes of the founders and after some years the plat was vacated.

WARREN

Warren is a station on the Burlington & Carrollton division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, located in the southern part of Harrison Township, seventeen miles by rail from Fort Madison. The plat was filed for record on May 1, 1876. It has grown up since the railroad was built and is the principal shipping point for a rich agricultural district in Harrison and Van Buren townships. A postoffice was once maintained here, but it has been discontinued and rural delivery from Donnellson supplies the inhabitants with mail daily.

WESCOTT

Five miles north of Fort Madison, on the Burlington & St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway System, is the little station of Wescott. No official plat of the place was ever recorded and it has no business enterprises of consequence.

WEST POINT

In the year 1834 a man named Whitaker laid claim to the site of the present Town of West Point. The next year he sold his interests to John L. Howell and John L. Cotton, who in turn sold to Abraham Hunsicker. Mr. Hunsicker laid off a public square with one tier of lots surrounding it, and Mr. Cotton built a log house near the northwest corner of the square and opened a store. This was the first business enterprise and the place was known as "Cotton Town." During the year 1835 and early in 1836 a few log cabins were erected. In May, 1836, William Patterson, A. H. Walker, Green Carey and Hawkins Taylor purchased Mr. Hunsicker's claim, procured a patent for the land and on June 11, 1840, laid off the Town of West Point. In an article written by Mr. Taylor for the "Annals of Iowa," he gives many interesting facts concerning the early history of West Point, a few of which are here reproduced:

"John L. Cotton had the only store. The house was about twelve by sixteen feet, of peeled hickory logs, split side in, rough boards nailed over the cracks and no ceiling. His stock in trade was one barrel of 'red eye,' said to be of approved quality; about a dozen pieces of calico and as many more pieces of domestics; a few fancy articles, tea, coffee and tobacco, all amounting in value to perhaps two hundred dollars.

"Within a few days after our purchase, my associates returned to Illinois, leaving me to put up a frame house for each of us, 18 by 32 feet, one story high. I had not a foot of plank to use in any of them; the studding were rails straightened; the siding split boards, and the floor puncheons. The front doors and window-sash were brought round from Pittsburgh and bought at Fort Madison.

"On the 10th of September, 1836, the proprietors of West Point made a sale of lots, after pretty full advertisement. The proprietors were all temperance men, and one or two of them were elders in the old blue-stocking Presbyterian Church. They had set apart a liberal plat of ground to their late minister, who was coming to settle there, and they had arranged to build a meeting-house and organize a church. To be a 'hard-shell' Baptist was then respectable with the settlers; to be a Campbellite was passable; and to be a Methodist could be tolerated; but they felt that it was asking rather too much for anyone to come among them and propagate temperance and blue-stocking Presbyterianism. It was strongly whispered that this was a bad lot to settle in a new country—in fact, it was whispered pretty loudly. The proprietors were very anxious to have their sale

a success. They were all Kentuckians, and, at that time, had seen but few Yankees; still, they had picked up some Yankee ideas, and, as nearly all the settlers were from the South, they concluded to make, on the day of sale, a regular old-fashioned barbecue. No sooner was this known than the hard-shells themselves softened and offers from all quarters were made to take charge of the roasting department of the barbecue, and the worst of enemies became friends. Both the sale and the barbecue were a grand success; plenty to eat for all and well cooked, no one intoxicated, everything cheerful and pleasant. The sale amounted to about twenty-three hundred dollars."

Not long after this sale, the people of West Point began a fight to secure the county seat. The contest was kept up until 1843, when a commission composed of Thomas O. Wamsley, I. N. Selby and Stephen Gearhart, appointed by the Legislature, selected West Point as the most suitable location for the judicial seat of Lee County. For a brief period there was rejoicing among the West Pointers, and then another act was passed, authorizing an election at which the people could decide the location for themselves. In that election Fort Madison won and some of the citizens of West Point suffered pecuniary losses in consequence. But the town held on and in time regained much of its former prosperity.

The West Point of 1914 is one of the thriving towns of Lee County. It is incorporated, has a bank, a canning factory, a cigar factory, a weekly newspaper, several well-stocked mercantile establishments, a good public school building, an international money order postoffice with five rural routes, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic churches and a number of handsome residences. Being located on the Fort Madison & Ottumwa division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway System, in the center of a rich farming country in West Point Township, and only eleven miles from Fort Madison, it is an important trading and shipping point. The West Point District Agricultural Society has held annual fairs at West Point for nearly half a century. According to the United States census for 1910 the population of the town was then 570.

WEVER

In July, 1891, Elisha Cook surveyed and platted the Town of Wever for William and Louisa Blakslee, George W. and Clara Tucker, and others, and the plat, showing eight blocks of four lots

each, was filed with the county recorder on December 18, 1891. The town is the outgrowth of the building of the railroad which is now the Burlington & St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System. It is located in the central part of Green Bay Township, eight miles by rail from Fort Madison, and is the commercial center of Green Bay and a large part of Washington and Denmark townships. Wever has a savings bank, three general stores, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, a public school, a grain elevator and some minor business concerns, and in 1914 had an estimated population of one hundred.

POSTOFFICES

The following list of Lee County postoffices is taken from the United States Postal Guide issued in July, 1914, the figures in parentheses showing the number of rural delivery routes emanating from the office immediately preceding: Argyle, Belfast, Charleston (1), Cottonwood, Croton, Denmark, Donnellson (4), Fort Madison (3), Franklin, Houghton, Keokuk (2), Montrose (4), Mount Hamill (2), New Boston, Pilot Grove, Primrose, Summitville, Vincennes (1), West Point (5), Wever (2). Domestic money orders are issued by all these offices and international money orders by the postoffices at Fort Madison, Keokuk, Montrose and West Point.

CHAPTER XI

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY

WAR WITH MEXICO—ANNEXATION OF TEXAS—GENERAL TAYLOR'S ARMY OF OCCUPATION—WAR DECLARED—ACTION OF CONGRESS—CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—IOWA'S RESPONSE—A REGIMENT ENROLLED BUT NOT MUSTERED—FIFTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY—INDEPENDENT COMPANIES—GENERAL BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS—A FEW VETERANS.

For many years after the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards the territory now comprising the State of Texas was left unpeopled, the object being to make it act as a barrier between the United States and the Spanish settlements in Mexico. When Mexico achieved her independence in 1821, the new government adopted the policy of developing the district so long neglected. To inaugurate this policy a large tract of land was given to Moses Austin, of Connecticut, on condition that he would establish a colony of 300 American families thereon. The grant was later confirmed to his son, Stephen Austin, who was given the privilege of increasing the colony to 500 families. Under this arrangement a nucleus of American settlement was placed in Texas by 1823, and a few years later the colonists from the United States were strong enough to dominate the affairs of the province.

Under the leadership of Samuel Houston, of Tennessee, these Americans instituted an armed revolt in 1835 against the Mexican authorities. General Santa Anna, president of Mexico, marched against the Texans and on March 6, 1836, occurred the historic massacre of the Alamo. The following month this dastardly deed was avenged by the Texans under General Houston in the Battle of San Jacinto, in which the Mexicans were defeated and General Santa Anna made prisoner. This forced a peace and the Republic of Texas was established with Houston as president. The independence of the new state was acknowledged by the United States, Great Britain and France.

It was not long until Houston, and other Americans, sought the annexation of Texas to the United States, as more than a hundred thou-

sand emigrants from the States had already settled in Texas. In the political campaign of 1844, the democratic party, with James K. Polk as the candidate for President, declared in favor of annexation, while the whigs, led by Henry Clay as their candidate, opposed it. Polk was elected and on March 1, 1845, Congress passed the annexation bill, which was signed by President Tyler, three days before Polk was inaugurated.

At that time the military forces of the United States in the Southwest were commanded by Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was ordered to take possession of the country and hold it until the boundary dispute could be adjusted. Early in 1846 General Arista began gathering a large force of Mexicans directly south of the Rio Grande, to which stream Taylor was ordered to advance. Establishing a depot of supplies at Point Isabel, on the Gulf coast, he built Fort Brown opposite the Mexican Town of Matamoras, which was General Arista's headquarters. The Mexican commander was defeated in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and the news of these engagements aroused the war spirit all over the United States. Whigs forgot the old political differences of opinion regarding annexation and offered their services to put a stop to Mexican aggression. On May 11, 1846, two days after the Battle of Resaca de la Palma, Congress declared that "war already exists by act of the Mexican government," placed \$10,000,000 at the disposal of the administration, and authorized the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers.

President Polk approved the act on May 13, 1846, and called upon the various states and territories for eighty-six and one-half regiments (the half regiment to be raised in the District of Columbia). On June 1, 1846, Governor James Clarke, of Iowa, issued his proclamation calling for one regiment "to consist of ten companies, each company to have one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and sixty-four privates. . . . The enlistment is to be for twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged."

Iowa was at that time a territory, the bill admitting it into the Union as a state being passed on December 28, 1846, while the troops were still in the service. In closing his proclamation Governor Clarke said: "The President, in thus offering us an opportunity of participating in the danger and glory of inflicting merited chastisement upon the invaders of our soil, has, I am confident, but anticipated the wishes of the great body of our people. It remains for us to prove by our acts that he has not formed too high an estimate

of our devotion to country, and that the flame of patriotism burns not less brightly in Iowa than elsewhere.”

The Thirty-second General Assembly of Iowa passed an act, which was approved on April 10, 1907, providing for the compilation of a roster of Iowa soldiers in all the wars in which the state has borne a part. Volume VI of that work (p. 789) says: “On June 26, 1846, the ten companies, which were to compose the regiment from Iowa, had been organized and were ready for service. In fact, two more than the requisite number had been organized, in the following order: Des Moines County, two companies; Lee County, two companies; Van Buren County, two companies; Muscatine County, one company; Louisa County, one company; Washington County, one company; Dubuque County, one company; Johnson and Linn counties, one company, and Jefferson County, one company.”

Although the companies were ready for service in June, no order for their muster in and organization into a regiment came from Washington. The summer passed and still the men waited for an opportunity to enter into active service. Late in the fall Governor Clarke wrote to the War Department and received the following reply:

“War Department, Washington, November 25, 1846.

“His Excellency James Clarke,
Governor of Iowa,
Burlington, Iowa.

“Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency’s letter of the 19th instant, stating that the regiment of Iowa volunteers are anxious to be called into active service, and to inform you that their patriotic wishes cannot now be gratified consistently with the claims of other states.

“Very respectfully your Obt. Servt.,

“W. L. MARCY,

“Secretary of War.”

It would be interesting to give a roster of the Lee County companies that were formed for service in the war with Mexico, but as the regiment was never called into service the muster rolls, it appears, were not preserved. E. L. Sabin, writing in the “Annals of Iowa” (Vol. IV, page 314) says: “The names of the organizations of troops that took part in the operations on Mexican soil, and published in one of the histories of the war, in the library of the State Historical Department, have no representation from Iowa, save the Mormon battalion and Company K, Fifteenth United States Infantry.”

The Fifteenth Regiment was recruited in the central part of the Mississippi Valley, Company K being raised in Iowa and a large part of that company in Lee County. Edwin Guthrie, of Fort Madison, was commissioned captain by President Polk on March 8, 1847, and a month later was assigned to the command of the company. He was one of the early wardens of the penitentiary at Fort Madison. In the skirmish at Lahoya Pass, on the road from Vera Cruz to Perote, June 20, 1847, Captain Guthrie was severely wounded and died on the 20th of July. In 1850 the Iowa Legislature named Guthrie County in his honor.

Henry E. Vrooman, of Fort Madison, was first sergeant of the company. He enlisted on April 6, 1847, and died of disease on the 5th of the following September, in the hospital at Puebla, Mexico.

Isaac W. Griffiths, first corporal, was also from Fort Madison. In the Battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847, he lost his right arm and was discharged on account of the disability. From this fact he was called "Old Churubusco" by his comrades. Before entering the United States service he had held the rank of captain in the territorial militia. After the war he served as a member of the Iowa Legislature; as bailiff of the State Supreme Court; as doorkeeper of the United States Senate, and as sheriff of Polk County.

John Moyes, the third corporal, enlisted at Fort Madison on April 6, 1847, served throughout the entire term of enlistment and was mustered out with the company at Covington, Kentucky, August 4, 1848.

Isaiah B. Taylor, generally called by the members of the company "Zack" Taylor, was from Fort Madison and was the fourth corporal of the company. He was mustered out with the company at Covington.

Among the privates of the company, the following were from Lee County: Jesse B. Barber, William Benton, Warren W. Bixby, Thomas Courtney, Edmund Derrick, Samuel Foulton, Thomas L. Gannon, George A. Gray, George Grigsby, William B. Hampton, Philip J. Hanes, Henry McC. Jewett, John Levitt, Thomas J. McKean, Gushorn C. Norris, Grosvenor Norton, John W. Roberts, Andrew R. Sausman, John Schuyler, John R. Snyder, Theodore B. Sparks, Samuel D. Thompson, West Walker and William H. Woodbridge.

Private Thomas J. McKean graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in July, 1831, and received the rank of brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth United States Infantry. After the Florida war, in which he took part, he settled in Iowa and

was a delegate to the first constitutional convention. On May 10, 1847, he was made sergeant major of the regiment and was mustered out with that rank at Covington, Kentucky, August 4, 1848. He was wounded at Churubusco. After the war he settled in Linn County.

The company reported at Vera Cruz on July 10, 1847, and was at once attached to the regiment. From that time until the close of the conflict it was on active duty, taking part in numerous battles and skirmishes and losing about forty per cent of its aggregate number. Nearly every one of its officers received honorable mention for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle and several were promoted for similar service.

Notwithstanding the failure of the War Department to accept the regiment called for from Iowa, three independent companies were mustered into the service of the United States. The first of these was Capt. James M. Morgan's infantry company, which was mustered in at Fort Atkinson on July 15, 1846, for one year, and was mustered out at the same place promptly at the expiration of that period. It was employed in garrison duty and was not ordered to Mexico.

Capt. John Parker's company of Iowa Dragoons was mustered in at Fort Atkinson on September 9, 1846, and was employed in watching the Winnebago Indians, keeping them upon their reservation, and in performing scout duty. It was mustered out by order of the War Department at Fort Atkinson, November 5, 1846.

After Captain Morgan's infantry company was mustered out he organized a company of mounted men, which was mustered in at Fort Atkinson immediately after the infantry company was disbanded, many of the members of that company becoming members of the new organization. It was engaged in watching the Indians of the Northwest until mustered out at Fort Atkinson, September 13, 1848.

In these three companies there were few Lee County men, but the muster rolls give imperfect records of the members and it is impossible to distinguish which should be credited to the county. There were also a few Lee County men in other military organizations. J. J. Brown, of Fort Madison, enlisted as a private in Company F, First United States Infantry, in 1846, and served with the regiment in Mexico until the end of the war. Benjamin S. Roberts, of Fort Madison, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the United States army by President Polk on May 27, 1846, and was assigned to duty with the regiment of Mounted Riflemen. He distinguished himself

by his bravery and skill and was promoted to captain. At the close of the war he was given the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Benjamin Stone Roberts was born at Manchester, Vermont, November 18, 1810, and died at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1870. He was a grandson of Christopher Roberts, who was with Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys" when that intrepid officer demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." In 1835 he was graduated at the United States Military Academy and served as second lieutenant in the First Dragoons until 1839, when he resigned. After a few months spent in civil engineering, he was appointed assistant state geologist of the State of New York. He next studied law with General Skinner, of Plattsburg, and in 1842 went to Russia to aid in the construction of railroads. Not liking the conditions in that country, he soon returned to his native land, and in February, 1843, located at Fort Madison, Iowa.

He was the ranking first lieutenant of the Mounted Riflemen in the Mexican war, which regiment served in the army commanded by General Scott. In February, 1847, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He commanded the advance guard at the battle of Contreras; was actively engaged at Churubusco; led a picked storming party at Chapultepec; marched with his regiment at the head of the army when it entered the City of Mexico, and with his own hands raised the first United States flag over the ancient palace of the Montezumas.

For his distinguished services during the war he was given the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel by President Polk and continued in the regular army. While in the war with Mexico he captured a sword from General Torrejon, the notorious Mexican guerrilla. This sword he afterward presented to the State of Iowa and it is now among the state's historical collections. In 1849 the Iowa Legislature gave him a vote of thanks for the luster shed upon the state through his military services.

At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861, he was with his regiment in New Mexico, where he played a conspicuous part in repelling the invasion of the Confederate general, Sibley. He was then ordered to Washington and was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. Subsequently he was made chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. John Pope, and distinguished himself in a number of engagements in Virginia. He was one of Iowa's most valiant soldiers in two wars.

When it became known that the ten companies called for by Governor Clarke, in his proclamation of June 1, 1846, were not to be accepted for active service, a few men from Lee County enlisted in other organizations. Soon after the conclusion of the conflict a number of Mexican war veterans settled within the limits of the county. Among those known to have served in the war with Mexico were Eli P. Ramsey, Frank Seitz, James Graham, J. M. Love and Nicholas McKenzie, of Keokuk; and William Winters, August Ehinger, James J. Brown and William C. Brandes, of Fort Madison. Washington Galland, who served through the war with Mexico, entered the Union army in the Civil war as captain of a company and in the summer of 1914 was still living in Lee County—one of the very few survivors of the Mexican war.

CHAPTER XII

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

CONDITIONS LEADING UP TO THE WAR—THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE
—THE OMNIBUS BILL—THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL—POLITICAL
CAMPAIGN OF 1860—SECESSION OF THE SLAVE STATES—FORT
SUMTER—CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—GOVERNOR KIRKWOOD'S PROCLA-
MATION—IOWA'S RESPONSE—WAR MEETINGS—BRIEF HISTORIES OF
THE REGIMENTS IN WHICH LEE COUNTY WAS REPRESENTED—
ROSTERS OF LEE COUNTY COMPANIES—MISCELLANEOUS ENLIST-
MENTS—THE WORK AT HOME.

Almost from the very beginning of the American Republic, the slavery question became a dominant issue in political affairs. In 1808, the earliest date at which such action could be constitutionally taken, Congress enacted a law abolishing the foreign slave trade. By 1819 seven of the original thirteen states had abolished slavery within their borders. Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama had been admitted as slave states, and Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois as free states, making eleven of each. This was the situation when Missouri sought admission in 1820. After a long and somewhat acrimonious debate, that state was admitted under the provisions of the act known as the "Missouri Compromise," which provided that Missouri should be admitted without any restrictions as to slavery, but in all the remaining portion of the Louisiana Purchase north of the line marking the latitude of $36^{\circ} 30'$ slavery should be forever prohibited.

The Mexican war gave to the United States a large expanse of territory to which the advocates of slavery laid claim. The "Omnibus Bill," or Compromise of 1850, was a violation of the Missouri Compromise, according to the views of the opponents of slavery, because it sought to extend slavery north of the line $36^{\circ} 30'$, and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854 added fresh fuel to the already raging flames. The passage of this bill was one of the potent influences that led to the organization of the republican party, which was opposed to the further extension of slavery beyond the territory in which it already existed.

In the political campaign of 1860 some of the southern states declared their intention of withdrawing from the Union in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency, but the people of the North regarded such announcements as idle threats, made solely for political effect. Through the split in the democratic party, Lincoln was elected and on December 20, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates chosen to decide what course to pursue, passed an ordinance of secession, declaring that all allegiance to the United States was at an end. Mississippi followed with a similar ordinance on January 9, 1861; Florida, January 10th; Georgia, January 19th; Louisiana, January 26th, and Texas, February 1, 1861.

On February 4, 1861, delegates from all of these seven states, except Texas, met at Montgomery, Alabama, adopted a tentative constitution, and elected Jefferson Davis provisional president and Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Confederate States of America. These officials were inaugurated on February 22, 1861, the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Consequently, when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1861, he found seven states, with an organized government, in opposition to his administration. However, the President, his advisers and the people of the North generally entertained the hope that the situation could be met without open rupture between the North and South, and that the people of the seceded states could be persuaded to return to their allegiance.

About the beginning of the year 1861, Maj. Robert Anderson, who was in command of all the defenses of the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina, secretly removed his garrison and supplies from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, because the latter place was better calculated for defense, after which he spiked the guns at Fort Moultrie. The secessionists claimed that this was a violation of an agreement made with President Buchanan, and the press of the North was almost unanimous in demanding that reinforcements and supplies be sent to Major Anderson. The steamer *Star of the West*, with 250 men, a stock of provisions, ammunition, etc., was dispatched to Fort Sumter, but on January 9, 1861, the vessel was fired upon by a masked battery on Morris Island and forced to turn back. This incident is regarded in the official records as the beginning of the Civil war, though the popular awakening did not come until about three months later.

General Beauregard, in command of the Confederate forces at Charleston, then opened negotiations with Major Anderson looking to the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Anderson's provisions were run-

ning low and on April 11, 1861, he informed General Beauregard that he would vacate the fort on the 15th, "unless ordered by the Government to remain and the needed supplies are received." This was not satisfactory to the Confederate commander, who feared that Anderson might be reinforced. He therefore sent word to Anderson at 3.20 A. M. on Friday, April 12, 1861, that within an hour he would open fire on the fort. At 4.30 Capt. George Janes fired the signal gun from Fort Johnson and the shell burst almost directly over the fort. A few moments later a solid shot from a battery on Cummings Point went crashing against the walls of Fort Sumter. The war had begun.

The garrison responded promptly and the bombardment continued throughout the day. Fire broke out in the fort and the Confederates increased their fire, hoping to force a surrender. Anderson held out against desperate odds until Sunday, when he was permitted to evacuate the fort with the honors of war, saluting his flag with fifty guns before hauling it down.

When the telegraph flashed the news of Sumter's fall through the North, all hope of conciliation was abandoned. Political differences of the past were forgotten in the insult to the flag. On Monday, April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 militia and appealing to "all loyal citizens for state aid in this effort to maintain the laws, integrity, national union, perpetuity of popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured."

On the next day Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, received a telegram from the secretary of war, to-wit: "Calls made on you by tonight's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service." It is said that when this message was received by the governor he expressed some doubt as to Iowa's ability to furnish an entire regiment. Nevertheless, he immediately issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, the President of the United States has made a requisition upon the executive of the State of Iowa for one regiment of militia, to aid the Federal Government in enforcing its laws and suppressing rebellion.

"Now, therefore, I, Samuel J. Kirkwood, governor of the State of Iowa, do issue this proclamation, and hereby call upon the militia of the state immediately to form, in the different counties, volunteer companies with a view of entering the active military service of the United States for the purpose aforesaid. The regiment at present required will consist of ten companies of at least seventy-eight men

each, including one captain and two lieutenants to be elected by each company. Under the present requisition only one regiment can be accepted, and the companies accepted must hold themselves in readiness for duty by the 20th of May next at the farthest. If a sufficient number of companies are tendered their services may be required. If more companies are formed and reported than can be received under the present call, their services will be required in the event of another requisition upon the state. The nation is in peril. A fearful attempt is being made to overthrow the Constitution and dis sever the Union. The aid of every loyal citizen is invoked to sustain the general Government. For the honor of our state, let the requirement of the President be cheerfully and promptly met.

“SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

“Iowa City, April 17, 1861.”

The statement in the proclamation that the companies must hold themselves in readiness for duty by the 20th of May was in accordance with a telegram from the War Department to the governor late on the afternoon of April 16, 1861, which read: “It will suffice if your quota of volunteers be at its rendezvous by the 20th of May.”

On the evening of the day this proclamation was issued, a great mass meeting was held in Verandah Hall, at Keokuk, with J. M. Hiatt presiding and T. J. McKenna acting as secretary. Samuel F. Miller, afterward one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court, was the principal speaker. Hugh T. Reid, S. T. Marshall, William Leighton and others also made short speeches and the sentiment in favor of sustaining the national administration was unanimous. Near the close of the meeting J. Monroe Reid invited all who wanted to enlist to meet him and Captain McHenry at Military Hall the following evening.

On Thursday evening, April 18, 1861, a rousing meeting was held at Fort Madison. Fred Hesser was chosen to preside and M. Ashby and George H. Albright acted as secretaries. In the resolutions adopted was the following declaration: “Forgetting the past, and resolving neither to criminate nor accuse those whose political opinions and views of public policy differ from ours, we will cooperate with all patriotic citizens of all parties who love their country and are prepared to stand by her in this hour of necessity.”

Speeches were made by Judge Philip Viele, J. M. Beck, Dr. W. H. Davis, J. H. Knapp and others, and a committee, consisting of John H. Knapp, W. H. Davis, R. Lange, W. W. Stevens and M. Ashby, was appointed to accept enlistments.

War meetings were also held at West Point, Montrose, and, in fact, in nearly every schoolhouse in the county. In Cedar Township, Saturday, April 27, 1861, two companies were started—one of infantry and one of cavalry. Within an hour fifty-four names were upon the roll of the cavalry company and fifty men had enlisted in the infantry organization. The sentiment expressed at these meetings quickly removed any doubt Governor Kirkwood might have entertained as to the willingness and ability of Iowa to raise a whole regiment of volunteers. Companies were rapidly formed and during the first ten days of May they rendezvoused at Keokuk, where the First Regiment was mustered in on May 14, 1861, for three months, with John F. Bates, of Dubuque, as colonel.

FIRST INFANTRY

Although the work of recruiting was pushed forward with all possible vigor, some of the Lee County boys went to Burlington and enlisted in Captain Mathes' company, which was mustered in as Company D, First Iowa Infantry. George Schaefer and Henry Rose were made sergeants, and the following privates were from Lee County: Ernest Becker, William Bush, Ferdinand Fahr, Philip Grunschlagg, Anton Henrichs, John Klay, Charles Knapp, John Kohler, Jack Koppenhoefer, Henry C. Kummer, Philip Lang, Frederick Leonhard, Conrad Limburg, Charles F. Limle, Adolph Lotz, Robert Merz, Andrew Nagel, Adolph Rinker, Fridolin Rommel, Ernest Rotteck, John Ruokert, Henry Schaelling, George Schlapp, Robert Scholtz, Charles Schulz, David Seguin, Frederick C. Soechtig, William Starkman and Frank H. Westerman.

In Company F, Conrad Balbach, Henry C. Bowen, John Brothers, Goodcil Buckingham and Thomas J. Zollars were credited to Lee County. Hugh Brady was mustered in as second lieutenant of Company I; Frye W. Thompson was a private in Company H, and John R. Teller served as first lieutenant of Company C and later as captain of Company K, after the regiment was reorganized for the three years' service.

On June 13th the regiment was ordered to Hannibal, Missouri. On the 21st it joined Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at Boonville and started on the campaign that culminated in the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861, where General Lyon was killed. It was engaged at Dug Springs and McCulloch's Store, and at the Battle of Wilson's Creek lost 13 killed, 141 wounded and 4 missing. The regiment was mustered out at St. Louis, Missouri, August 21, 1861.

SECOND INFANTRY

It was soon discovered by the national administration that 75,000 troops would not be sufficient to put an end to the war, and on May 4, 1861, the President issued a second call for volunteers. Under this call the Second Regiment was organized. In the meantime the old "Keokuk Guards" had been reorganized at a meeting held in their armory on the evening of April 18, 1861, when the name "Union Guards" was adopted. Thirty members enrolled at that meeting, a recruiting office was then opened in the Belknap Building and in a few days the quota of the company was filled, but not in time to be accepted as one of the companies of the First Regiment. Richard H. Huston was elected captain; Thomas J. McKenny, first lieutenant; and Sampson M. Archer, second lieutenant. With these commissioned officers the company was assigned to the Second Infantry as Company A.

The non-commissioned officers at the time of muster in were as follows: Joseph L. Davis, first sergeant; Daniel Tisdale, Jr., second; Webster Ballinger, third; John Mackley, fourth; Jesse C. Wickersham, fifth; Samuel P. Curtis, first corporal; Ralph R. Teller, second; John Taugher, third; Eli Ramsey, fourth; Thomas A. Stevenson, fifth; William A. Musser, sixth.

Privates—Samuel Anderson, Andrew Applegate, Edgar L. Beach, John W. Bird, John B. Bosworth, John Campbell, George H. Cantrill, George B. Catlin, William W. Clark, John Clough, Joseph A. M. Collins, Joseph Conley, William Cripps, John Curtis, John Day, Charles C. Derr, Harmon Dickenson, John R. Dimond, William Douglas (promoted corporal), Samuel W. Evans, Seth Farr, Thomas Feehan, John Finerty, George W. Friend, William A. Geer, John J. Gilcrist, Samuel Gillaspie, Jerry J. Goodwin, Isaac N. Griffith, Samuel W. Grover, Lander J. P. Haggard, Robert Hall, William K. Harper, Richard Higham, Franklin Hoffman, William Holt, John A. Hough, James Hutchinson, Elmore Jennings, Albert Johnson, Webber Jones, Henry Keevern, John Keppel, James Kerr, William Koates, John C. Leighton, John W. Long, George H. Loomas, Nicholas McKenzie, William McKenzie, William H. Maybery, Wallace E. Marsh (promoted corporal), Erastus Moore, James F. Nash, Hamilton Nation, William H. Nation, William Neel, Thomas J. Parrott (promoted corporal), James M. Patten, Granville C. Phillips (promoted corporal), Franklin Prouty, James W. Quicksell, Joseph Reedy, John Reese, James M. Reed, George Reisonier, John W. Renz, Charles Richards, Joseph K. Rickey, Wil-

liam H. Robinson, Henry Ryan, John C. Ryan, George D. Sayler, Samuel C. Seaton (promoted corporal), Henry A. Seirberlich (promoted corporal), Franklin R. Seitz, Lewis P. Sicer, Henry Solner, Joseph S. Stark, Ira Stevens, Henry Strauss, George Thompson, James H. Turton, William H. Underwood, Joseph W. Vance, George Vansyoc, Richard T. Vandeventer, Victor Voretories, Ephraim B. Wilsey, James L. Wilson, William H. Wilson (promoted corporal), James F. Woodruff and Andrew J. Wright.

In Company B the following privates were from Lee County: Julius Benneke, Jacob Bertschi, Oliver Inden, T. G. Kelley, August Lang, James Nilson, John S. Patten, A. D. Root, Nathan Smalenburg, Adolph Steinmitz, George W. Thornton.

Lee County was represented in Company C by Edward Corcoran, corporal, and Privates Charles F. Anderson, James A. Cease, John Fitzgerald, William W. Gordon, Joseph Hunter, Daniel Ryan and John W. Swaney.

William Bander, Lewis Eck, Thomas H. Hart and Louis Stiles served as privates in Company E; William W. Walker was a corporal and James McNulty a private in Company F; Azariah P. Box served as corporal in Company G, and in Company I William W. Stevens enlisted as a private and was promoted to second lieutenant; George W. Walker served as sergeant; A. S. Cooley, as corporal, and the following Lee County men as privates: W. W. Boughton, George W. Johnson, Henry Laird, William W. Morrison, Isaac Newton, F. M. Smith, Emile Schutte and Samuel Van Schock.

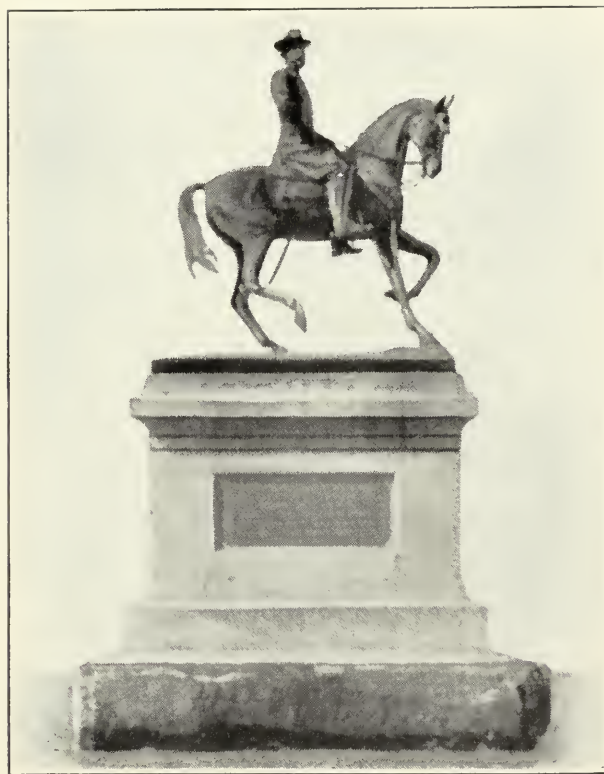
The Second Infantry was mustered in at Keokuk on May 28, 1861, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as colonel. Wells R. Marsh, of Keokuk, was regimental surgeon; Elliott Pyle, of West Point, and William H. Turner, of Keokuk, assistant surgeons. Soon after being mustered in, the regiment was ordered to Northern Missouri, where, with the First Iowa and part of the Sixteenth Illinois, it was assigned to the duty of guarding the railroads. It rendered important services at St. Joseph, Missouri, and in guarding the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, after which it was on detached duty at Bird's Point, Jackson and other Missouri points until ordered to join General Grant for the campaign against Forts Henry and Donnelson. At Shiloh the regiment distinguished itself on the second day of the battle by a brilliant bayonet charge. After that engagement it was in the siege of Corinth. It was then assigned to the Army of the Mississippi and remained on duty in Mississippi and Alabama until the beginning of the Atlanta campaign in the spring of 1864, when it joined the army com-

manded by General Sherman. It was with Sherman in the historic "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas, after which it marched with the army to Washington. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

Samuel R. Curtis, who went out as colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry, was a soldier of two wars. He was born in Ohio on February 3, 1807, graduated at West Point on July 1, 1831, and for the next year was on duty in Arkansas as brevet second lieutenant in the Seventh United States Infantry. He then resigned and engaged in civil engineering in his native state. On May 20, 1846, he was appointed adjutant-general of Ohio, for mustering troops for service in the war with Mexico, and on June 25, 1846, he was commissioned colonel of the Third Ohio Infantry. While in the service he acted as military governor of Matamoras, Camargo, Monterey and Saltillo, and was for a time an officer of the staff of General Wool. He was mustered out in 1847 and soon afterward accepted a commission to make a survey and report a plan for the improvement of the Des Moines River.

That brought him to Iowa and he became a resident of Keokuk, where he formed a partnership with Judge Rankin for the practice of law. Later he was associated in the same capacity with Judge Mason. From 1850 to 1853 he was in charge of the harbor improvements at St. Louis, after which he engaged in railroad work in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. In 1856 he was elected mayor of Keokuk and the next year was an active figure in the organization of the republican party in Iowa. In 1856 he was elected to Congress from the First Iowa District, which then embraced nearly all the southern half of the state. He was reelected in 1858 and again in 1860.

When the news of Fort Sumter's fall was received at Keokuk he hastened to Washington, where he received authority to aid in raising and organizing the Iowa volunteers. Returning to Keokuk, he found the First Regiment already organized and was elected colonel of the Second. He remained in the field with his regiment until June 30, 1861, when he left the command to Lieut.-Col. J. M. Tuttle and left for Washington to attend the special session of Congress called to meet on the 4th of July. When the Battle of Bull Run resulted so disastrously to the Union arms, he hurried to the field and tried to rally the troops, but they were too badly panic-stricken. During the special session he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, his commission dating from May 17, 1861. He then resigned his seat in Congress, reported to General Fremont at St. Louis, and was placed in charge of the camp of instruction at Benton



STATUE OF GENERAL
SAMUEL CURTIS

Barracks. Fremont soon afterward went to Jefferson City, Missouri, leaving General Curtis in command at St. Louis. When Confederate General Price invaded Missouri, Curtis was placed in command of the Union forces in pursuit. General Curtis bore an active part in the Battle of Pea Ridge, after which he was placed in command of the Army of the Southwest. On March 21, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, December 26, 1866.

SIXTH INFANTRY

This was the next regiment in which Lee County was represented. It was mustered in at Burlington on July 17, 1861, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as colonel; Albert T. Shaw, of Fort Madison, regimental surgeon; Jacob R. Paynter, hospital surgeon, and the following Lee County men as members of the regimental band: Sigismond I. Gates, Adelbert Hawkins, James Rogers, William Madden, Richard Maddern, Morris Peck, Edward Pipe, Augustus Santo, George W. Titus, Samuel M. Titus and Julius C. Wright.

Byron K. Cowles, who enlisted in Company A, was made commissary sergeant and later first lieutenant of Company K; Lynas Brockway was a private in Company B; C. A. Gummere, in Company C; Joseph Delapp and John Martin, in Company D; Isaac McCloskey was a corporal and John Moloney and John Tobin privates in Company F; Jacob A. Bowman, John H. McKiernan and A. B. Stewart, in Company F.

Company H was practically all from Lee County. At the time of muster in the commissioned officers of this company were: Washington Galland, captain; Rufus Goodnough, first lieutenant; George R. Nunn, second lieutenant. The sergeants were John McCleary, Robert Sleater, Abraham B. Stevens, Samuel M. Titus (transferred to regimental band), and Leonard W. Wood. The corporals were Sterling W. Camp, Dennis Miles, Michael Bowen, John Fox, William T. Hafford, Jesse Carter and William H. Watson.

Privates—Edwin F. Alden (promoted first lieutenant), Charles L. Allen, Joseph S. Anderson, Henry C. Barnes, James C. Batley, Levi A. Best, Aaron Bixby (promoted corporal), Benjamin Bixby, Timothy Burk, Hugh Cameron, John Carroll, Jacob Chapman, William Church, William Coleman (promoted corporal), Matthew L. Cooney, Clarkson W. Cooper, Clayton Curry, James W. Davis, Samuel H. Davis, William Emmitt, Daniel P. Fithian, Henry K. Greer, Stephen H. Hand, Theodore S. Hand, Charles Hass, Albert

Hill, John W. Hufford, George W. Huston, Joseph M. Johnson, William Jones, George Knuck, Antone Lamott, John Lawler (promoted corporal), Elias Line, Fuqua V. Lyon, John McClearnan, James McCord, Thomas F. McEveny, George W. McNeely, Patrick Mahan, John A. Martin, William Miller, William H. Moore, Edward O'Donnell, Michael Randall, William Rider, Hiram M. Roberts, John Rogers, David Shreck, Thomas Smout, William Spain, John W. Stewart, Ray H. Stewart, James Swan (promoted captain), Salathiel A. Swiggart, William Tadlock, Hiram L. Walker, George W. Wilson.

Captain Galland, of Company H, was a veteran of the Mexican war. He resigned on June 20, 1863, when he was succeeded by Lieut. George R. Munn. He is still living (1914) in Lee County at an advanced age.

In Company K were five Lee County men, viz.: Byron K. Cowles, who became captain of the company in April, 1862, Timothy Jayne, Joseph Poots, Melville Sisson and Lorenzo H. Stewart.

Soon after being mustered in, the regiment was ordered to St. Louis and went into quarters at Benton Barracks. From September 19, 1861, to March 7, 1862, it was on duty in Missouri. It was then ordered to Tennessee and on the 16th reached Pittsburg Landing, where it was assigned to General Sherman's division. In the Battle of Shiloh Colonel McDowell commanded a brigade. The regiment lost in that engagement 211 men in killed, wounded and missing. In March, 1863, Colonel McDowell resigned and John M. Corse succeeded to the colonelcy. The regiment was then in the Vicksburg campaign, the Battle of Jackson, Mississippi, a number of minor actions in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, and in the spring of 1864 joined the army under General Sherman for the campaign against Atlanta. When that city capitulated, the Sixth marched with Sherman to the sea and up through the Carolinas, after which it proceeded to Washington and took part in the Grand Review in May, 1865. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

Lee County was represented in nine of the ten companies composing this regiment. John Strickland enlisted in Company A, but was transferred to Company B, in which Silas E. Mills also served as a private; Thomas Gibson and Milton McNeill were privates in Company C; Companies D and E were organized in Lee County;

in Company F were Patrick Devereaux, Edward R. Doolittle, Thomas Dunn, Warren Kinney and Alexander Norris; Allen D. Cameron was mustered in as captain of Company H and afterward became adjutant of the regiment; Livingston North served in Company I, and Charles D. White and Moses York in Company K.

The commissioned officers of Company D at the time of muster in were as follows: James P. Harper, captain; James B. Sample, first lieutenant; Daniel F. Bowler, second lieutenant. Captain Harper was afterward appointed lieutenant-colonel of the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, and Lieutenant Bowler was made adjutant of the regiment on August 31, 1861, in which capacity he served until captured at the Battle of Belmont the following November.

Of the non-commissioned officers, Benjamin B. Gale, Charles Webster, Joseph B. Morrison, William G. Ray and Benjamin Thomas were mustered in as sergeants, and Jones B. Bonney, George M. Martin, George T. Claypoole, Joseph Durfee, John Wolgamuth and James D. Hamilton as corporals. Sergeants Gale and Morrison and Corporal Hamilton each rose to the rank of captain at some period of the company's service.

Privates—Samuel J. Atlee, William R. Berry, William F. Blanchard, Sylvanus Bonnell, Charles Brown, Calvin B. Cowles (promoted corporal), Elijah F. Cowles, John Cunningham, Thomas Cunningham, Joseph Denny, Conrad Eitzer, Isaac C. Fortney, John W. Fye, George Gebel, William P. Griffith, Nicholas Gross (promoted corporal), Jacob Gutteman, John Heiser, Philip Heiser, John D. Huff, E. D. Ingersoll, Hiram Ingersoll, Oliver Johnston, Christian Jotter, John Knight, I. J. Knight, Alexander Krieger, Charles Lewis, Amos Logan, John Logan, John Lutz, Alvin McNeill, Luther P. McNeill, Valentine C. McVey, Weit T. McVey, Frank Malcom, Joseph Miller, James Montgomery, Dennis A. Morrison, William B. Phillips, Henry J. Pickard, William E. Pickard, William H. Powell, William H. Quarterman, James M. Racey, Francis M. Redding, Jacob Risser, Henry Rogers, George Rollett, John Schiller, John J. Schmelzle, Jefferson Scott, William Seguin, Hoog Sheldon, George H. Smith, Andrew Somerville, Henry C. Steele, Christian Strine, Mahlon Votaw, Des Moines L. Wilson, Henry Wolbert, Charles L. Wood, Jacob Young.

In Company E, James C. Parrott was mustered in as captain; Curtis F. Conn, as first lieutenant, and Andrew J. Mefford, as second lieutenant. The sergeants were James L. Bess, John McCormick, Nathaniel Reed, Charles O. Bleness and Clayton Hart. The corporals were George E. Humphrey, Thomas J. Pollard (promoted

sergeant), George W. Diggs, Thomas W. Taylor, William H. Vansant and Morrison Zuber. Sergeant Bess was promoted second lieutenant on November 22, 1861, and on January 22, 1864, Sergeant Reed was transferred to the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery. Sergeant McCormick became captain of the company on August 4, 1864.

Privates—Abner Allison, Henry W. Babcock, John C. Baldwin, Harmon Birdsall, Isaac Bunch, Parker D. Burnap, Jonathan Chandler, Joseph Chenoweth, Robert Criswell, Franklin Danford, William H. Dedman, William C. Dove, David W. Duncan, Montreville Fannin, John Finney, Joseph Godeard, Alexander Halickson, Birdsell Harmon, William Harmon, Alonzo P. Hart, Francis N. Hayden, George B. Hayden, Peter A. Heiney, John W. Hicks, John E. Johnston, John W. Jones, John Lesly, John W. McCormick, Henry W. McDonegal, Charles McCoy, James Magee, Peter M. Miles, John Morgan, Thaddeus S. Perrigo, William H. Perrigo (promoted corporal), Henry Pipkin, Stephen Polcer, Nathan W. Pollock, Thomas D. Purcell, Henry C. Rickey, John Rollins, Homer Rose, Israel Rose, Hiram W. Russell, William W. Sapp (promoted sergeant and adjutant of the regiment), Hiram H. Savage, Joseph Selvey, Theodore Shepherd, William Shepherd, Charles S. Sherman, Albert Scholte, James Spratt, George T. Stewart, Earl Stockwell, Frank T. Taylor, Henry H. Taylor (promoted corporal), Walter D. Taylor, Alonzo B. Van Ausdal, David Wareheim, Randolph H. Waters, Edward White, William G. White, Thomas Williford, Henry H. Wilson (promoted sergeant), John W. Weyrick, Charles B. Wolfenbarger, James T. Woodruff.

The Seventh Infantry was mustered in at Burlington on August 2, 1861, with Jacob G. Lauman as colonel, and soon afterward was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis. It was then engaged at Pilot Knob, Ironton and other points in Missouri, and as part of Prentiss' Brigade occupied Jackson and Cape Girardeau. It participated in the Battle of Belmont, the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson and the Battle of Shiloh. Colonel Lauman having been promoted to brigadier-general, Captain Parrott, of Company E, was made lieutenant-colonel and commanded the regiment at Shiloh. It next operated in Mississippi until ordered to join General Sherman for the Atlanta campaign, after which it took part in the march to the sea, the Carolina campaign and the Grand Review at Washington. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 14, 1865.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

In Company D of the Fourteenth Infantry were twenty-five men from Lee County. John S. Agey was mustered as first sergeant and on January 1, 1863, was promoted to captain. Thomas H. Childs enlisted as a sergeant and on August 18, 1862, was transferred for promotion to the colored regiment. The following served as privates: Felix Atkinson, John Campbell, William O. Childs, Augustus Christian, William Creel, James Deniver, Cyrus Deo, John Deo, Theophilus Downs, Nelson P. Duffy, Peter Ebe, Henry C. Graham, Nathan Heald, James Hixon, David L. Houser, John A. Keeler, Andrew J. Loomis, John McCullough, Augustus Morte, Thomas Spurrier, Peter B. Taylor, John H. Thomas and George H. Winters.

The regiment was mustered in by companies in the latter part of October and the first week in November, 1861. Some of the companies first mustered were on duty at Fort Randall, North Dakota, until the regimental organization was completed under Col. William T. Shaw, a veteran of the Mexican war. It then took part in the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson, was actively engaged at Shiloh, and after a varied service in Alabama and Mississippi joined General Banks for the Red River expedition in the spring of 1864. Later in the year it was assigned to Gen. A. J. Smith's command and returned to Tennessee. The regiment was mustered out on November 16, 1864, at Davenport, Iowa, when the veterans and recruits were organized into a battalion. In the reorganized Fourteenth Thomas B. Beach was first lieutenant of Company B; Evan J. Dobbins served as corporal in the same company, and Theophilus Downs, Jackson Miller and Peter B. Taylor were enrolled as privates. The battalion was mustered out at Davenport, August 8, 1865.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was raised under the call of July, 1861, for 500,000 volunteers, and was mustered in at Keokuk on February 22, 1862, with Hugh T. Reid, colonel; William W. Belknap, major; William H. Burnham, surgeon; John C. Johnson, assistant surgeon, and Henry T. Felgar, hospital steward. All these regimental officers were from Lee County. A large part of Companies A, E and I was raised in the county, which was also represented in Companies B, C, D, F, H and K.

In Company A none of the commissioned officers was from Lee County at the time of muster in, but on December 22, 1864, Roger B. Kellogg, who enlisted as a private, was commissioned captain of the company; William C. Hershberger, who enlisted as a private, was promoted to second lieutenant on January 4, 1865, and Sergt. George W. Walker was made a second lieutenant in the regular army in February, 1862. Following is a list of privates of Company A:

David W. Burke, John Diller, William Draper, William E. Elsroad (promoted corporal), William B. Finley, Patrick Foley, Charles Gift, James Hart, David Helmick, Andrew J. Hughes, John D. Moon, Nathan Morgan, Amos Newberry, Patrick Norton, Henry A. Palmer, Henry Payne, Daniel Reid, Dirk Rhynsburger, John B. Sims, James Smith, John Smith, Charles E. Stant, William H. Thompson.

John C. Brush enlisted as a corporal in Company B and on February 2, 1863, was promoted to second lieutenant. In this company John Fett, John Klay, John S. Oakley and John P. Polser served as privates.

In Company C Edgar T. Miller was commissioned captain on July 4, 1862, having been transferred from Company I, and George Keasling and John F. Woolkitt served as privates.

Six Lee County men were enrolled in Company D, to-wit: John Angell, Burnett Devolt, Jacob Goodman, William McDowell, George Trump and John Weaver.

Company E was mustered in with Richard W. Hutchcraft as captain; Don Carlos Hicks, who enlisted as a corporal, was promoted to second lieutenant in October, 1864; Perry A. Enslow was enrolled as sergeant, and the corporals were William Clark, John J. Wilson, Melvin Sweet, Jarrod W. Fouts and Solomon Holcomb.

Privates—Willis G. Addington, William M. Arnold, Charles L. Barnum, John Bowen, William G. Buck, William Burk, William D. Carver, Elkanah D. Chandler, Sylvester Chapman, Robert Clark, David Covert, Benjamin Crawford, Charles Dufur, Howard Elmore, James Gillham, Silas Grove, John H. Helmick, James J. Henderson, Robert Herdman, Hiram H. Hicks, John Inskeep, William M. McCray, William Miller, George Moore, John L. Mothershead, Christopher Orm, Jonathan F. Orm, Oliver Orm, Robert Orm, William Peterson, John W. Pierce, William H. Sellers, August Smith, William P. Smith, William Stewart, Benjamin Talbert, Daniel S. Taylor, George B. Thompson, Andrew Wareheim, Robert Wilson, Jesse M. Wright.

James Arnold, Samuel Campbell, Charles Dillon, James Kelly, Joseph Roynes and Edward Whalin served as privates in Company F, and Loren Tyler was a musician in Company H.

At the time Company I was mustered in Lloyd D. Simpson was captain and James M. Reid, first lieutenant. Henry Scheevers, who enlisted as a sergeant, became second lieutenant on April 22, 1863, Captain Simpson having resigned and Lieutenant Reid was placed in command of the company as captain. The sergeants from Lee County were Henry Scheevers, James R. Williams and William L. Watson, and the corporals were Isaac N. Hewitt, Hassell Rambo, Benjamin F. Keck and Daniel W. Johnson.

Privates—Patrick Bain, Henry Batterman, Thomas W. Berry, Daniel Buckley, William Buss, Elkanah Chandler, William Copeaker, Solsbery Davis, James Doyle, Archibald D. Eads, Daniel T. Feagins, Patrick Flynn, David Goldsmith, Thor Halverson, George Hutchinson, Henry Kennedy, George H. Lee, John Luder, John Morgan, James Murphy, Edward Odinburg, Solomon O'Haver, Asa B. Parker, Richard T. Persinger, Joseph N. Rees, Joseph Richard, Adam A. Rodgers, Robert Scheevers, Herman V. Vanderwall, William Ward, John White, William H. White.

In Company K were Corporal James G. Shipley and Privates Archibald Christian, William A. Gibson, Enoch Hastings, Daniel Urmstead and Alvin Westcott.

The regiment left Keokuk on March 19, 1862, moved by way of St. Louis to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, and received its baptism of fire in the Battle of Shiloh, where as part of Prentiss' division it was in the thickest of the fight, losing 186 men in killed, wounded and missing, and its flag was riddled with bullets. It was next in the Siege of Corinth and was engaged at Bolivar, Mississippi. In 1863 it took part in the Siege of Vicksburg and the next year was in many of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. Those whose time had expired were mustered out at Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 19, 1864, and the veterans marched with Sherman to the sea. Then followed the campaign of the Carolinas and the Grand Review at Washington, after which the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and there mustered out on July 24, 1865. Colonel Reid was promoted brigadier-general on March 13, 1863, and on March 13, 1865, Major Belknap was brevetted major-general, both promotions being made "for gallant and meritorious services."

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

The organization of this regiment began late in the year 1861 and the last companies were mustered in on March 12, 1862, at Davenport. Henry D. Huy was enrolled in Company B, James N. Marsh and Amos Sniff in Company F, Theodore Fridricia and Patrick M. McLaughlin in Company G, and there were twenty-eight Lee County men in Company K.

In the last named company Michael Zettler was mustered in as captain and died of wounds received at Shiloh; George Frenun and Wilhelm Bucholz were enrolled as sergeants; William Stackman, Christian Ulrich and Christian Strein, as corporals. On June 2, 1865, Corporal Stackman was commissioned captain. The following served as privates in Company K: Henry Brimelsick, Peter Distel, John Eitzer, John Gost, Karl Haager, David Hanschild, Herman Hayn, George Herold, Jacob Hindscher, Frederick Kudebeh, Mathias Lentner, Peter Maushund, Nichlaus Pierris, Herman Schmidt, Anton Schmiltker, Philip Schoene, David Seguin, Herman Smith, John Stopperer, John Stopperer, Jr., Fritz Ulrich, John A. Wiederholt.

The regiment left Davenport on March 20, 1862, and proceeded via St. Louis to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived soon after the Battle of Shiloh had commenced. It was soon actively engaged and, although the men were raw recruits, they conducted themselves in a way to draw forth honorable mention from the commanders. From that time the services of the regiment were similar to those of the Fifteenth above mentioned. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 19, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered in at Keokuk on April 16, 1862, with John W. Rankin of that city as colonel; David B. Hillis, of Keokuk, lieutenant-colonel; Southwick Guthrie, of Fort Madison, adjutant; and Edwin J. Aldrich, of Montrose, as quartermaster. Guthrie resigned as adjutant in March, 1862, and was succeeded by Fletcher Woolsey, who was also from Lee County.

John L. Young was mustered in as captain of Company A; Richard James was a sergeant in the same company, in which Charles W. Boyles, William Davidson, Nathaniel Tuttle and Thomas Wilson served as privates.

The greater part of Company B was recruited in Lee County. Edwin J. Aldrich was mustered in as first lieutenant and promoted to regimental quartermaster two days later; Henry D. Nuse, second lieutenant, was promoted to first lieutenant on the same date; Alexander M. Charters and David Lakin also served as first lieutenant; Daniel W. Tower, John Watts and Littleton W. Huston, as second lieutenants, the last named being promoted captain on December 11, 1862. The names of Adolphus Johnson, Francis H. Busby, George D. Sprague and Alonzo Diggs appear on the muster roll as sergeants, and Charles G. Wild, Lewis C. Hampton, Samuel S. Patten, George W. Dundy, Joseph W. Aitkins, John D. Williams and John M. Burns were corporals.

Privates—Alanson D. Aldrich, Charles F. Blair, Frederick J. Bond, Elihu G. Burns, Nicholas C. Campbell, Alonzo F. M. Church, Leonard W. Cook, Ezra Davis, Jedediah D. Doty, William H. Gardiner, William M. Gibson, David J. M. Haughton, Mark Hevener, James A. Horton, Israel Huffman, Francis M. Jones, John A. Little, Jefferson M. Link, David Louderback, Elijah Moore, Edward Murphy, Josiah Ray, Samuel T. Reese, Esquire C. Showers, Thomas J. Simpson, George L. Talbott, Reuben Tucker, Samuel Wolcott, Uriah Wooding, William W. Wooding.

Company C, the greater part of which was from Lee County, was mustered in with Sampson M. Archer as captain; Henry Newton, first lieutenant; Samuel Pickard, second lieutenant; Luther F. McNeal, Philip Inden, Lewis R. Parker and Martin Stapleton, sergeants; John Shellman, William H. McCumber, Albert Weaver, Jesse Nokes, John H. Berryhill and Thomas D. Hardin, corporals. Captain Archer was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment a few weeks before the final muster out. Lieutenant Newton, Sergeant McNeal and Private Thomas Mitchell each served as captain at some period of the company's service, and Sergeant Stapleton was promoted to second lieutenant.

Privates—Alexander Bailey, Wansley Baker, Julius Bates (promoted corporal), Lewis R. Bissell, Hardin Bundy, David W. Burke, Hodney Coates, William L. Distin, John Douglas, Stephen J. Gesford, David N. Gorgas, James G. Green, Samuel F. Hayes, John Heites, Noah Hockman, James A. Horton, Schuyler M. Horton (promoted corporal), George Huffman, Joseph D. Hummer, John F. Jackson, Andre Leffler, George Leffler, Frederick Leonhard (promoted corporal), Thomas Lorimer, Thomas McMahan, William H. McPherson (promoted corporal), Christopher G. Mitchell, Thomas Mitchell (promoted captain), Charles Phillips, Hezekiah

Ramsey, Silas Ramsey, Joseph N. Ruse, David G. Scroggs, John Sears, George W. Slacks, Frederick Spencer, Daniel Spencer, William H. T. Sumner, William M. Sweezy, Ethan Thoms, William Vandyke, Richard Wadden, Cyrenus H. Watson, James White, Philip Woodmansee, Squire Worrell (promoted corporal), Franz Ziegenbein.

In Company D, Addison A. Stuart was mustered in as first lieutenant and was afterward promoted to captain; Moses S. Pettengill enlisted as first sergeant; James Hammond and Lewis D. Haigh as corporals; Alfred C. Craney and Jacob Botaw as musicians, and the following privates were credited to Lee County: James J. Atherton, Philip H. Bollinger, Edward P. Bradley, Henry A. Brown, Edward T. Ing, Gilbert D. Phelps, Sylvester Trout and William R. Van Hyning.

John H. Tammen was mustered in as second lieutenant of Company H and was promoted to first lieutenant in April, 1863. William Vansteenwyck enlisted as a sergeant and John J. Phillips as a musician in the same company.

Forty-three Lee County men were enrolled in Company I. William Edwards was mustered in as first lieutenant; Phineas Inskeep, second lieutenant; John Inskeep, James Code, Silas N. Sawyer, Houston Smith and Patrick Martin, sergeants; James Gallagher, Thomas F. Enslow, William C. Porter, John Kern and Playford Gregg, corporals, and Charles H. Cannon, musician.

Privates—Andrew J. Applegate, Conrad Balbach, Charles K. Baldwin, Sylvanus Baldwin, Peter Brown, Nicholas Bugh, Henry Crickburn, James Forsythe, James Gilham, Samuel Glasford, John Grindle, Matthias Harvey, James F. Lein, John Leslie, John Little, George W. Lyon, John M. Lyon, Courtland W. Miller, Nimrod Milleson, Nathan J. Morgan, Barnadus B. Ramsey, William W. Roberts, Benjamin Stephenson, Lewis Stephenson (promoted second lieutenant), John P. Stephenson, John H. Thompson, James B. Vail, David Waggoner, Joseph C. Whitaker (promoted captain).

Sylvanus E. Hicks was commissioned captain of Company K the day the regiment was mustered in; Charles M. Griffith was then made first lieutenant; Thomas Beechler, Frank Orm and William T. Carpenter were mustered as sergeants; George Simmons, David Orr, David Brown, John C. Robinson and Jephtha Ackley, as corporals; and the following were enrolled as privates: Charles K. Baldwin, William G. Buck, John T. Cannon, Charles L. Carpenter, George Dougherty, John Fleming, James C. Halterman, Robert

Johnson, George Leffler, Bernard McQuillon, Bartholomew Noel, John O'Neill, Hiram Sherwood, Charles E. Staub.

Three days after the regiment was mustered in, it left Keokuk for St. Louis and soon afterward joined the army in front of Corinth, Mississippi. After the Battle of Iuka it was ordered to Vicksburg and was actively engaged in the Battle of Champion's Hill. Vicksburg surrendered on July 4, 1863, when the regiment was ordered to Helena, Arkansas, and was on duty there until early in the fall, when it was assigned to Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman. It joined the corps at Memphis, Tennessee, marched to Chattanooga, was engaged in the military operations about that city, particularly the Battle of Missionary Ridge, and was then engaged for a time in guarding the Atlantic & Western Railroad. From the spring of 1864 to the close of the war it was with General Sherman and its history during that period is materially that of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry already described. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 25, 1865.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY

Lewis M. Sloanaker, of Lee County, was mustered in as assistant surgeon of this regiment on August 23, 1862, and was afterward promoted surgeon. Companies A and E were raised in Lee County. The commissioned officers of Company A at the time of muster in were as follows: John Bruce, captain; Thomas L. Spratt, first lieutenant; Norvill Powell, second lieutenant. Captain Bruce was promoted major in December, 1862, when Lieutenant Spratt became captain, and a short time before the regiment was mustered out Bruce became colonel. Lieutenant Powell was transferred to Company E, of which he became captain in August, 1864.

The sergeants of the company when it entered the service were: William Ballinger (promoted second lieutenant); Eugene L. Knight, John L. Schraeder and Benjamin F. McIntyre (promoted first lieutenant). Hiram W. Snyder, Bruce W. Cotten, Timothy F. Phillips, Edmond A. Dickey, Charles H. Judd, and Oscar G. Burch were the corporals.

Privates—Howell G. Adell, John T. Adell, David G. Anderson (promoted corporal), Robert C. Anderson, Byron E. Andrews, James M. Avis, Julien Ballard, Albert Bane, John Best, Lewis N. Beucler, John M. Boyer, Lewis M. Boyer, John T. Chambers (promoted corporal), Isaac N. Clark, Samuel Cole, James M. Coleman, Joseph Cooper, Jacob Frederick, Benjamin F. Gaines, John M. Gaines,

Isaac M. Glassford, William Glassford, Jacob Haisch, William Harrison, Elmore Heaton, George Hoffman, John Howard, Harrison Jones, Isaac Jones, Philip Jones, James H. Huffman, David A. Lakin, Peter Lambert, Thomas Laughery, Daniel C. Lemming, George W. Link, William S. McCulley, Patrick McManis, William H. McVeigh, Thomas J. Marshall, Henry A. Montgomery, Frederick Parks, Thomas F. Parhan, Frederick A. N. Pearce, Alexander Quarry, John W. Reeves, Thomas Rellihan, Bendie Reumer, Daniel Rider, Henry Rider, Andrew J. Riley, David A. Robertson, Jacob Root, Charles W. Sackman, Christian Schmidt, Conrad Shaefer, Andrew Sheets, Eli Sheets, John Simmons, Harmon Sortwell, William Spain, James Sproat, Samuel M. Stephenson, John P. Stephenson, William Stuart, Alexander M. Taylor, Charles W. Towner, Jasper Trimble, James Utley, William T. Utley, Jesse W. Webb, Joseph White, David A. Wilkins, David Wise, Charles Wright.

Company E was mustered in with William Adams as captain; William H. Gill, first lieutenant; Samuel B. Guernsey, second lieutenant; William Walker (promoted first lieutenant), Charles E. Gibbs, George E. Hardwick, John S. Kirk and Thomas Wilde, sergeants; James E. Henderson, James M. Layton, Cullen H. Angel, Charles A. Vice, Elisha Ricketts and James W. McClure, corporals; Marshall Whinnery and Sylvanus L. Scott, musicians; William Green, wagoner.

Privates—William H. Arnold, John C. Bonnell (promoted first lieutenant), John Bressler, Samuel Bressler, Stephen M. Bricker, Nathaniel Brockway, Samuel W. Campbell, Thomas C. Chambers, Oliver G. B. Cline, John Cochrane (promoted corporal), James R. Crossley, James Deighton, Asaph C. Dewey, George H. Dewey, Sylvester Dye, Adam Eckhart, Edwin Everett, Francis E. Farley, Henry J. Ferguson, Joseph A. Ferrell, Jacob Fitter, William T. Gray, Thomas F. Green, Martin C. Hall, Alem H. Hampton, Eli W. Hampton, Caleb C. Haskins, Joseph M. Hewitt, Elisha B. Hitchcock (promoted sergeant), James E. Houghland, William D. Houghland (promoted corporal), Elias James, William Johnson, William C. Kent, Benjamin Kinion, William R. Kinion, Jesse B. Knight, Charles E. Liddle, George A. Liddle, Ebenezer Linn, William H. H. McCabe, John McCannon, Jefferson R. McKaig, Thomas McOlgan, Edward Mallett, John H. Mallett, Nelson Mallett, John J. Marsell, George Martin, Thomas J. Matlock, Gideon Miller, James Montgomery, Edward Mooney, Abraham Morgan, Henry Morgan, Samuel Munsey, James S. Murray, Charles Nave, Mather Newby, Charles C. Paulk, John A. Peasley, Howard Pen-

nington, Decatur Pittman, John J. Potter, Henry Rhodes (promoted corporal), Matthew L. Roberson, Samuel H. Rogers, Henry Sarr, Francis H. Semple, William H. Semple, Frank Sherwood, Abner S. Smally, Charles M. Smally, William J. Smally, Edwin D. Smith, Franklin D. Snell, Jasper N. Southard, John Starke, Edward Stern, Joseph A. Street, Fielder Taylor, Albert Thompson, Milton Thompson, William A. Thompson, William Thrush, Daniel R. Tracy, Patrick Walch, William H. Walker, John Wallace, William Wilkins, John Yager.

Oscar J. Burch, who enlisted as corporal in Company A, was transferred to Company G, of which he became first lieutenant, and was mustered out as sergeant major. In that company the following privates were credited to Lee County: William T. Alley, William Allen, George Gilmore and Edward Pennington. John Kelley served in Company I, and Benjamin E. Lee in Company K.

The Nineteenth was mustered in at Keokuk on August 23, 1862, and ten days later was ordered to St. Louis. After being engaged at Rolla and Cassville, it was attached to Herron's Division, Army of the Border, and was in the Battles of Prairie Grove and Van Buren, Arkansas. It was then ordered to join General Grant's army and took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. For a time it was then on duty in Texas; was then sent to Florida, and, after being stationed at Pensacola for a few weeks, aided in the reduction of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile on July 10, 1865, and was disbanded at Davenport on the 1st of August.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

This regiment was organized under the call of July 2, 1862, and was mustered in at Mount Pleasant on September 27, 1862, with George A. Stone as colonel. Part of Company C was raised in Lee County. Josephus W. Brush was second lieutenant; Francis M. Dougherty and Louis Wickersham, sergeants; Fred W. Millard, George Benn, Nelson Heading and Edward V. Cox, corporals; John B. Welpton, musician; and Andrew H. Dyer, wagoner.

Privates—Franklin Allen, George W. Anthony, Robert Anthony, Dennis Baragery, John Bowman, Samuel T. Bundy, Abner Clark, Jr., George W. Cooper, Le Roy Dorman, George F. Hayward, John W. Heading, Isaac W. Henkle, John L. Hinson, Isaac Little, William H. Longcor, William Mattox, William Myer, Harrison S. Poulson, John L. Ritchie, William H. Short, Hiram Sweet, George

W. Taylor, Elihu Weeks, James W. West, Robert R. Westfall, Daniel Wood, Nathan Wood.

In Company D were Benjamin Babb, John Cranmer, Luther Cranmer and Napoleon B. Eggleston.

Early in November, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Helena, Arkansas, where it joined the White River expedition. Then, as part of the Second Brigade, Hovey's Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, it took part in the engagements at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post. It then formed part of General Steele's forces in the expedition to Greenville, Mississippi, after which it was on duty in Louisiana until the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign. After the fall of Vicksburg, it took part in the Battle of Jackson, then moved to Tennessee and was engaged in the Battle of Lookout Mountain. In the spring of 1864 it joined General Sherman's army and was engaged in numerous actions incident to the Atlanta campaign. Then came the march to the sea, the Carolina campaign, the Grand Review at Washington, and was there mustered out on June 6, 1865.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY

On September 23, 1862, the Thirtieth Infantry was mustered in at Keokuk, with William M. G. Torrence, of Lee County, as lieutenant-colonel. Col. Charles H. Abbott was killed at Vicksburg on May 22, 1863, and Lieutenant-Colonel Torrence was promoted to the colonelcy. John W. Bond was regimental surgeon and James H. Clendening served as adjutant and sergeant major. Companies A and I were recruited in Lee County, and there were a few men from the county in other companies of the regiment.

Company A was mustered in with Rufus Goodnough, captain; William M. Stimpson, first lieutenant; Henry Montgomery, second lieutenant; Henderson C. Hall, Ezra G. Clark, Lewis I. Adams and Thomas Powell, sergeants; Thomas Berry, Charles F. Riffley, Albert Gillespie, Charles W. Armor, Samuel L. Boyd, John G. Wood and Wilson Horn, corporals; Samuel H. Moore and Joseph Bowdwyn, musicians; Alexander Nichols, wagoner.

Privates—Thomas Adams, James Aden, William C. Andrews, Edwin Astle, Albert G. Baker, Isaac H. Ball, Jasper N. Ballou, Asa Bishop, Solomon Bishop, William S. Brown, Hiram M. Carter, John Church, James Collins, Hiram Collins, Thomas Conn, Ephraim Cooper, Thomas Cooper, Wilson Cooper, Charles Crague, James P. Dodson, James R. Donahue, Samuel Ezell, Harvey Ferrell, Ichabod B. Gifford, John Gilbridge, James Griffin, William W. Grimes,

George D. Harmon, Lewis A. Hawk, Andrew Henagle, Lewis Hewitt, Archibald Hook, Benjamin Horton, Abraham Hoss, James Junkins, James Kelldew, Israel C. Kirkpatrick, Philip Knauf, Harry Lang (promoted corporal), Charles Lipper, Jimerson Long, Peter Luxen, Patrick McDonnell (promoted corporal), Sylvester Mayhew, Harrison Miller, Wilkerson Mulligan, Malachi Murphy, William Murphy, John B. Myers, John Nelson, Reason Penrod, John Ray, Oliver H. P. Reed, Rufus C. Reid, Jacob Rempe, William M. Robinson, Thomas Ryan, Timothy M. Scranton, William Sheldon, Wendell Shelley, Nephi Shumate, John Slinglund, Charles Smith, James Snedaker, Daniel L. Sodergreen, John J. Spain, Umbleton Spain, Edgar D. Stoddard, John A. Taylor, David Trotter, Richard Vanosdol, John O. Weese, William West, Henry Wild, Thomas Winn, Jacob Wisler, George Wolcott, Thomas Wright.

Charles J. Maginnis was mustered in as captain of Company D, but resigned on February 3, 1863, and was succeeded by William Dixon, who enlisted as a sergeant. Daniel J. Hossleton served as sergeant in this company; Cyrus W. Hamilton, as corporal; Edward Denmire, wagoner, and the following privates were from Lee County: Charles Barry, George Bower, James Cane, John Carnahan, William H. Chandler, Clark Colvin, James H. Dimond, Nelson Knutzen, Andrew McMarlin, John D. Nash, Simeon Stockwell, Edward Shields, Alfred Shepard.

James P. Newell was mustered in as first lieutenant and Robert E. Drake as a private in Company F, being the only two men in the company credited to Lee County.

The commissioned officers of Company I were: Uley Burk, captain; William L. Alexander, first lieutenant; Edwin M. Dean, second lieutenant—all from West Point. Captain Burk resigned in September, 1863; Lieutenant Alexander became captain; Edwin M. Dean was promoted to first lieutenant. The sergeants were Prescott E. Ballard, John McKibben, Jonas A. Eaton, Charles Wolf and Levi Steele. James Harvey, Jesse McCarmon, Jacob Ash, James Stevens, John W. Jolly, George C. Shedd and Samuel Barnes were enrolled as corporals; Reuben Sperry, Francis M. Crawford and Watson Trowbridge, as musicians, and Fenton Becraft, as wagoner.

Privates—James H. Allison, Edwin M. Andrews, George Ault, Joseph Bonser, Andrew J. Bramer, William Buchanan, George Byram, George Cooper, William A. Cross, Michael Cunningham, Henry Diedrich (promoted corporal), Timothy Dewire, James M. Edwards, Joseph Farley, Thomas Foreman, Jacob Fye, Andrew M. Gay, Samuel Gay, Benjamin Green, William C. Gregg, Lemuel Harress,

Philip Helmick, Henry Herbert, David Hoffman, James Hoffman, Levi Hosier, Henry A. Hoss, John Johnson, Daniel Jones (promoted corporal), Sylvester Jones, Lewis B. Keeler (promoted first lieutenant), John Klinefelter, Joseph Lawrence, George McCaffey, William McCannon, William S. McCord, Lewis J. McCoy, Alvin McNeil, Samuel M. Marsh, Thomas Morgan, John Morrison, James Mullen, Samuel Murphy, William D. Murray, William Peckham, George W. Pomeroy, Charles T. Porterfield, Lozier Pruden, Joseph Rickshear, Deighton Roberts, James Ruark, Andrew J. Sellers, George Sellers, Abram Sharp, Frank Sharp, Jacob Shears, Heinrich Sholtz, George W. Snook, Frank Snyder, Samuel W. Southard, Hamlin Starkey, Frank Starr, Daniel Storms, George Storms, David M. Thompson, Martin V. Warson, Ira E. Whitcomb, Alfred Wilder, Thomas J. Wright.

The regiment left Keokuk on October 25, 1862, for St. Louis. After its arrival in that city it was ordered to Helena, Arkansas, and its history throughout the entire period of its service is almost identical with that of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, previously given. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

The Thirty-seventh was called the "Graybeard Regiment," having been composed of men over the age limit for military duty, many of whom had grandsons in the army. It was mustered in at Muscatine on December 15, 1862, with George W. Kincaid as colonel. Company C was organized in Lee County and was mustered in with Joel A. Hall, first lieutenant and Reid L. Barnum, second lieutenant. On January 3, 1863, Lieutenant Hall was promoted to the captaincy and commanded the company during the remainder of its service. Hiram M. Roberts, George Krampeter, John Alexander and Benjamin Walden were the sergeants; David Seamands, Lewis G. Kennedy, Daniel B. Johnson, David Garrett, Thomas C. Ware, Edward Sleigh and Jonathan Oliver, corporals; John Sivel and Matthew Stein, musicians, and Daniel D. Bishop, wagoner.

Privates—James T. Blair, John Briley, Gorrin H. Carr, Jackson Chapman, Lemuel Cooper, Warrick M. Cosgrove, Michael Costello, Michael Curtayne, Williamson Dawson, Samuel Farrell, Jared N. Goddard, William T. Gully, John Hargin, John Harmon, William Harris, George Householder, William Howard, Silas Hubbard, Andrew J. Hughes, David Jennings, Reuben Knowles, Charles Koons, William Lewis, John W. Lyon, William L. McCready,

Alexander McGreer, Horace V. Mann, John H. Mackie, William Newsome, John Nottage, Noah Paulk, John Peterson, John O. Petrie, William Porter, Jacob Richards, William Sanders, John W. Scherff, Thomas H. Scott, Thomas J. Scott, William Shepherd, John Sherman, John Sherrick (promoted corporal), Davis Smith, John Starke, John Stephenson, William H. Sutherland, Joseph W. Taylor, John Watts, Nelson White, Absalom Wingett, Daniel B. Woodmansee, David Wright.

Kinsman D. Cranmer was enrolled as sergeant and John Deeds as a private in Company G; Henry Fahey, Samuel Farrell and John Hargin as privates in Company H; Thomas Moore was corporal in Company I, in which the following were enrolled as privates: John Appel, James H. Alexander, Adam Byram and David Rumbaugh.

Owing to the age of the members, the regiment was employed chiefly in guard duty at the St. Louis Arsenal and by detachments elsewhere. During its entire term of service it lost but three men killed in action and four wounded. It was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, May 24, 1865.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

When the campaigns opened in the spring of 1864, a call was issued for several regiments in different states to serve for 100 days. One of these was the Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry, which was mustered in at Keokuk on May 25, 1864, and was composed chiefly of young men, many of them being under twenty-one years of age. Lee County was represented in five companies of the regiment.

Company C was mustered in with Campbell K. Peck, captain; David B. Hamill, first lieutenant; John L. Day, second lieutenant; Edmund H. Jones, William H. Barrell, John N. Irwin, James Vincent and Willis C. Cooke, sergeants; George M. Hoffla, George P. Durkee, Andrew LeFevre, Ephraim M. Ingersoll, Antoine Lefavre, William Collier, Calvitte C. Thompson and John C. Jeffries, corporals; John C. Fry and George W. Peters, musicians, and Samuel B. Gafford, wagoner.

Privates—James R. Anderson, Constantine S. Bassett, Napoleon B. Bong, David Bozarth, John Brady, William Brady, Rezin Bridges, Eugene E. Bronson, Arthur G. Buck, Asaph Buck, Joseph Buryan, Edward S. Carter, Frederick Caisser, James T. Cooney, George H. Corwine, Simeon C. Crane, Edward G. Creel, John S. Devon, Edward A. Diggs, James B. Diver, George H. Fairchild,

Patrick H. Finerty, William Fletcher, Charles F. Foster, James I. Fry, John P. Gleason, James Griffin, John W. Griffith, John H. Hamel, George N. Hart, Lewis Headley, Lewis Hedden, Charles S. Higham, William Hoeter, Samuel L. Howell, Jerry Jacob, George C. Johnston, Alphonzo Jones, Jacob Jones, Michael Kelcher, August Kellmer, George Knaggs, Charles H. Lane, Samuel N. Lane, Peter Lemaster, Charles H. Lee, George B. Leonard, Swan Lind, Elijah Luke, Isaac F. Lyman, Oscar Messick, William Millis, Lycurgus Rickey, Frederick Rudd, Charles Sellers, David I. Smith, James Smith, Norman L. Smith, Myron H. Stockwell, Daniel T. Summers, Henry A. Taylor, John Tomlinson, Simon Vogel, Paul Wallet, Lewis Weyand, Samuel White, Leopold W. Zindel.

In Company E. Albert C. Smith was mustered in as first lieutenant; Asa Culver, second lieutenant; James Kennedy, Jacob G. Heaton, John F. Liddle and Edmund A. Dickey, sergeants; Louis G. Kiel, William Thornburg, Jephtha S. Miller, Jonathan Coffindaffer, Peter M. Miller, William N. Devol and Martin S. Dickey, corporals; Edwin Bonnell and Rinehart Lober, musicians.

Privates—William D. Alexander, Ira W. Anderson, Isaac R. Atlee, Charles Barnum, John T. Barr, Welcome Beach, Thomas A. Bell, Addison Caldwell, Albert B. Case, Jackson Chapman, James F. Clark, George W. Coleman, Samuel P. Cowles, George Dawson, Francis Denny, Hiram A. Dufur, George S. Dyer, William Enderby, William Fagan, Jacob F. Garver, Luther Gill, Amos D. Gray, Azariah Gregg, Leonidas C. Grubb, Alexander B. Hampton, James Horton, John Holmes, Townsend B. Huff, Rolandus Hyde, William H. Jones, David H. Mason, Thomas H. Mason, John W. Miner, James Moody, Samuel D. Morrison, Clarkson Newby, Charles Overman, Jonathan Phelps, Francis O. Shamb, Hiram Sherwood, William Tomson, George W. Tremaine, Watson B. Turner, Elwood Votaw, Henry Weise, James S. Welpton, Jacob Whiting, Eli S. Wilcoxon.

Fourteen Lee County men were enrolled in Company F. George T. Collins was a sergeant; Hibbard H. Shedd, Pierson H. Bristow, Orson V. Montgomery, corporals; George F. Case, Horatio Case, William G. Field, Robert C. Henry, Amos H. Hill, Amos W. Howard, William H. Howard, Samuel G. Kelley, Theodore J. Loomis and Jacob Wissler, privates.

Henry A. Field and Thornton S. King were enrolled as privates in Company G; William W. Dollings was a sergeant in Company H, in which Moses Hammond, George Miller and Leroy Miller served as privates.

The regiment was first ordered to St. Louis and from there to Memphis, Tennessee. It was employed chiefly in guarding the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, being engaged in a few slight skirmishes with the enemy and losing two men killed and one wounded. It was mustered out at Keokuk on September 16, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Twenty-four Lee County men were enrolled in Company D, Forty-eighth Infantry, which was also a 100 days' regiment. Aaron Colliver was first lieutenant of the company; Henry H. Freed, Charles Phillips and James R. Fitch, sergeants; John C. Chapin, John W. Fletcher and Henry Black, corporals; Nathan D. Daniels, musician, and the following served as privates: Francis M. Arnold, Ezra Bailey, Andrew J. Brown, David A. Brown, Thomas A. Brown, Jotham P. Clark, Henry Coleman, Eli Denney, William W. Dudley, Thomas J. Guyon, Isaac D. Hale, Thomas E. Jefferson, John E. Johnson, William Kimble, Isaac Lambert and Aaron F. Thompson.

The regiment's service was similar to that performed by the Forty-fifth. It was mustered out at Rock Island, Illinois, October 21, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY

The First Cavalry was organized under the call of May 3, 1861, and was mustered in at Burlington and Davenport during the months of July and August, with Fitz Henry Warren as colonel and Charles E. Moss, of Keokuk, lieutenant-colonel.

Company A was recruited in Lee County and at the time of muster in was officered as follows: William M. G. Torrence, captain; Alexander G. McQueen, first lieutenant; Robert M. Reynolds, second lieutenant. Captain Torrence was promoted to major on October 26, 1861, Lieutenant McQueen became captain and afterward rose to be lieutenant-colonel, and Lieutenant Reynolds was promoted to first lieutenant. David A. Kerr, who enlisted as first sergeant of Company A, was made adjutant of the regiment in October, 1862, and John M. Coggeshall, of Montrose, was commissioned chaplain in June, 1863.

The sergeants of Company A were: John A. Bishop, David A. Kerr, Andrew S. Hamilton, Alexander P. Boyse, Hugh Martin,

John C. Van Hook and Walter S. Gray. John A. Bishop, who was mustered in as quartermaster sergeant, and Andrew S. Hamilton were both promoted to second lieutenant, and Sergeant Boyse to first lieutenant.

James P. Turner (promoted second lieutenant), Brainard Bridges, Joseph C. McCandless, James Robertson, Joseph S. Vansant, William Goodin, Clayborn F. Driskill and John Wright served as corporals; Henry Wisner, bugler; William K. Reeves, farrier; George Reafler, saddler; and Isaac Ferrell, wagoner.

Privates—Harvey Adair, William C. Andrews, Benjamin Blair, William Blair, Bartlett Brown, William O. Burns, William Carter, John P. Cochrane, George W. Collins, David Conley, Oliver L. Conn, Milton Copp, John W. Cross, Francis M. Davis, Thomas C. Fletcher, Lewis H. Foster, Hiram Gabriel, Ambrose Gallagher, Owen P. Gore, George W. Green, John Henkle, Frank Herwick, John Herwick, James Hill, Henry Hoagland, Edward Hollingsworth, William Horton, Herman J. Huiskamp, Thomas S. James, James E. Johnston, Alexander Kennedy, William Linn, James McCutcheon, George McKee, Charles McKibben, James F. McKinley, George R. Miller, Charles E. Moss, Andrew Neel, Peter Nelson, Andrew O'Bleness, Laban O'Bleness, Thomas J. O'Bleness (promoted captain), Eli R. Oiler, Thomas N. Pond, Samuel Pone, William Pone, Josiah Ray, Elmore Reed, Daniel Reibold, Prosper A. Rose, John L. Russell (promoted first lieutenant), Anglos F. Sala, Orlando P. Sala, William Scheyli, James Scott, Jacob M. Shook, Lewis E. Short, Moses Short, John Skinner, James Smith, John Smith, Zachariah E. Thomas, William F. Thorndike, Pleasant A. Timberlake, Davis C. Turner, Addison Walker, George Welchynner, Andrew J. Wilson, Harrison F. Wilson, Walker Wilson, Lewis B. Wisbey, Andrew J. Wisbey, Andrew J. Wright, John Wright, William Wyatt.

Lee County was represented in Company C by Albert F. Dean, second lieutenant; Elijah W. Majors and Otis S. Whiting, sergeants; Clinton M. Turner, Paul Hendricks, Michael Seyb, corporals; George Hook, bugler, and the following:

Privates—Malcolm S. Andrews, Alexander C. Brice, Joseph Brees, Hiram Brown, Jerome Carpenter, Charles Chickering, Doddridge W. Cook, Jesse Cooper, Curtis M. Copp, Thaddeus J. Dean, George Delfeller, William Harper, George C. Hawkins, William H. Hendricks, John L. Hill, Henry Jefferson, Alfred J. Lyther, Michael McCreary, Charles U. Martin, Horace Payne, Joseph C. Ritchey, William S. Steele, Granville L. Stockman, Allen

Stoddard, Abraham H. Stutesman, Rufus Underwood, Alfred Walker, George E. Wilmarsh, Thomas Zingre.

Thomas McClean served as private in Company D; Joseph H. Arnold, Benjamin F. Best, John J. Buffington, William L. Gantz, Andrew L. Jay, Lindley F. Joy, Berryman Roberts and Thomas S. Shampnoi, in Company E. Thomas H. Hart and Stephen M. Sexton were corporals in Company F, in which the following Lee County men served as privates: George Hart, Ray S. Hart, John C. Hunter, Marx Klein, Bernard C. Reiley and Thomas J. Reed. In Company H were Ezra Harrington, Adam R. Hartzell, Henry E. Johnson, Zachariah P. Murry, Frederick H. Purrington and Andrew J. Smith.

Russell G. Curtiss was enrolled as a private in Company I; Edward Barron and Joseph Benedict, in Company K; Charles L. Barnum, George Hoskinson, Daniel H. Hughes, David Jack, James E. McCalligan, Joseph Moody, Joshua Seward, Joseph Stenger, David B. Sterrett and John D. Tedro, in Company L.

On the last day of September, 1861, six companies of the regiment were ordered to St. Louis and later in the fall were engaged at Milford and Silver Creek. All through the summer of 1862 the regiment was in Missouri, though hardly ever together, the companies being on detached duty. It was then ordered to Arkansas, where it took part in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. In the spring of 1863 it was part of the force opposed to the Confederate under General Marmaduke. About the close of the year it was veteranized and the men received their furlough. Returning to Arkansas, the regiment was reorganized and continued in active service in that state until February, 1865, when it was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee. It was next with General Custer in Louisiana and Texas until mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY

The greater portion of the first battalion of this regiment was raised in Lee County. When the regiment was mustered in on September 14, 1861, at Keokuk, Carleton H. Perry was major of the battalion; Dudley E. Jones, battalion quartermaster; David L. McGugin, regimental surgeon; Christopher C. Biser, assistant surgeon; and Pearl P. Ingalls, chaplain. John W. Noble, who entered the service as first lieutenant of Company C, was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on May 23, 1864. Other Lee County men

who served as line and staff officers of the regiment were: John R. Woods, commissary sergeant; Euclid E. Fuller, hospital steward; Alfred R. Hitchkiss, commissary sergeant; George A. Jackson, quartermaster sergeant; Israel M. Wickersham, chief bugler; Howard Perry and Thomas H. Brown, battalion commissary sergeants.

Company A contained four men from Lee County, viz.: Samuel Barr, who was promoted to first lieutenant; William Carney, Andrew Goucher and Emery S. Goucher, privates.

The muster roll of Company B shows John Q. A. DeHuff, first lieutenant; Aaron H. Gage, Samuel Barr, Andrew J. McRacken, John P. Talbott and George N. Anderson, sergeants; John A. Jefferson, Clinton C. McChord, James S. Alexander, Jesse W. Bayles, John H. Perry, William F. Jones, James Pain and Edwin M. Burr, corporals; Abram Edwards, farrier; August Remerman, saddler; Gardiner A. A. Deane, bugler; and Artemus Clumis, wagoner. Sergeant Gage was promoted to the captaincy of the company in July, 1865, and Clinton C. McChord was promoted to second lieutenant at the same time. Samuel Barr was transferred to Company A and promoted to first lieutenant.

Privates—Amos Addington, Milton Anders, William H. Anderson, James Barr, Horatio L. Birdsall, Samuel N. Bishop, William H. H. Black, William Breitenstein, Alexander Brownlee, Alfred Burge, David Carroll, William H. Chidester, Gottlieb Christian, Alexander Coleman, Asa E. Coleman, William Cowles, James Cox, Hiram C. Diggs, David Finley, Samuel S. Finley, Samuel Frow, George Galloup, James K. Galloup, Jerry Galloup, William W. Gordon, Benjamin F. Grant, Salathiel Hannan, Edward V. Holland, Austin Hollowell, Jasper Hollowell, John H. Horn, James House, Henry Keime, William Kerns, Peter Kerr, Isaac H. Kinley, Lemon Mc. Logan, Thomas B. Logan, George W. Longley, John W. Love, John W. Lyon, Asbury B. McChord, James D. McCully, Robert T. McDonald, Orlow H. McPherson, William McQueen, James S. Matthews, John C. Matthews, Marshall P. Matthews, John W. Mendenhall, John Merritt, Jasper O'Neil, Allen Overman, Thomas Parker, George Parsons, Jonathan Parsons, Samuel Parsons, Gaston Pease, John W. Pullman, Ralph Rigby, George Richardson, Bernard Ringland, Thomas N. Rye, Albert G. Saxe, Bennett S. Shaug, Benjamin A. Smith, Thomas Stillwell, Kinsey T. Talbott, Elwood Townsend, Henry D. Townsend, James Vancyoc, Henry L. Weeks, William West, Hiram C. Wilcoxson, Robert Wilson, Calvin S. Woodworth.

Company C was mustered in with Israel Anderson, captain; Erie J. Leech, first lieutenant; William Wilson, second lieutenant; Henry A. Winther, quartermaster sergeant; Thomas Cowley, Jr., commissary sergeant; David A. Day, Ralph H. Millard, Ambrose L. Jenks, Josiah A. Jackson and Thomas W. Brice, sergeants; James Linch, Glenn Lowe, Obadiah M. Crane, Hubbard Stone, Robert Lemaster, John Leddon, William Gilcrist and James W. Cox, corporals; Louis Anslyn, bugler; Fleming C. Wilson, farrier; John M. Read, saddler; Henry Deppen, wagoner. Corporal Lowe was promoted to captain and Corporal Linch to first lieutenant.

Privates—Thomas Ackley, Thomas P. Ackley, Charles Anderson, Perry Armitage, John S. Beebe, Louis Berryhill, Andrew A. Brown, Israel Brown, Isaac Bunch, George W. Burgman, Robert Cassidy, Ephraim Cobb, Lewis Conn, Charles Conway, Lisbon A. Cox, William Curtis, Henry Delaplaine, Lawrence Dugan, William E. Durfee, William H. Duvall, Jehu Elliott, Ephraim Fauquier, John Field, Robert Forbes, Charles H. Forman, William H. Forman, Dixon Gibson, John F. Gibson, William D. Gibson, Thomas H. Goodwin, William Guthrie, Andrew J. Hardin, John W. Hardwick, Oscar D. Harvey, John A. Hendrickson, Milton Herron, Alexander Hinote, Henry P. Hockman, Franklin Horn, Joseph Hyde, James G. Jeffries, James Johnson, Perry Johnson, Charles Jones, James Jones, William Keteon, William King, William G. Kramer, Israel E. Leake, William Lowry, Elias Luke, Morgan Lynch, Samuel McEveny, Edward Y. McLarning, William McLaughlin, William O. Mackie, John Malia, William Martin, William Matheney, John H. Miller, William Miller, William J. Moneymaker, Clark Murch, Henry Ostrander, Samuel F. Ostrander, Calvin Peterson, Albert Phillips, Lindsey P. Price, John R. Quicksell, Herman Rankin, Johnson Rankin, Joseph Rhodes, Daniel Riggs, Alfred Roberts (promoted first lieutenant), Silas M. Rockwell, Thomas B. Russell, Joseph Samuel, John S. Critchfield, Leroy Seaton, William Seeberlich, Williamson Sells, Perry Shay, Samuel Shultz, Thomas Simpson, George C. Smith, Henry H. Smith, James Smith, John Smith, William Smith, Isaac Snyder, Henry Sprague, Josiah Spaulding, Isaac Stamper, Oliver C. Stevens, Peter I. Stevens, John Stone, Francisco Stump, Charles Tackaberry, Washington Talbott, Charles W. Taylor (promoted second lieutenant), Morris Tisdale, Barzillai Townsend, Jacob Tryon, Thomas L. Vann, James A. Virts, Francis H. Waste, Charles Watson, Edward Welchman, Samuel Wheeler, Harwood Whitney, Albert Williams, Matthew

D. Williams, William M. Williams, John R. Woods, Wesley J. Worley, Jefferson Worster, Daniel B. Wyatt, Anderson Zugg.

John Campbell was a corporal and Adam Dunn and Justin B. Harlan were privates in Company D; Harvey N. Upton and Nelson Vansteensburg were enrolled in Company E; Matthew Roderson was a private in Company F; and Abraham Berger, William H. Coleman and William H. Matkin privates in Company G.

Twenty-three Lee County men enlisted in Company H. Thomas R. Herndon held the rank of sergeant; Martin V. B. Sigler, Michael W. Mitchell, John W. Smith and Thomas N. Gosnell were corporals, and the following served as privates: Andrew Balbach, John Balbach, John H. Beucler, Peter F. Beucler, Emerson Butterfield, William Clark, Cyrus G. Hawkins, James S. Hewitt, James A. Light, Joseph Myers, Howard Perry, Jackson Sigler, Jeremiah Sigler, George Smith, William H. Spitler, Nathan Tuttle, John W. Vandevanter and Selby Vandevanter.

In Company I were Joseph C. Fletcher, Jacob Graft and John Smith. Dudley E. Jones served as first lieutenant of Company L, in which Clinton D. Cooper, Alonzo Britton and Edward White were enrolled as privates, and in Company M Benjamin M. Belville, William H. Bryant, Robert Hendricks, James H. Johnson and Shadrach Rinkle were credited to Lee County.

The first service of the Third Cavalry was in protecting the southern border of Iowa against invasion. On November 4, 1861, it was ordered to St. Louis, where it was divided into detachments and for the next few weeks the men "lived in the saddle." Parts of the regiment were engaged at Moore's Mill, Florida, Kirksville and other skirmishes, after which the Third was assigned to the duty of guarding the frontier from the Iron Mountains of Missouri to the Boston Mountains in Arkansas. It took part in the Battle of Pea Ridge, fought at West Plains, and in December, 1862, was assigned to the cavalry division of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Gen. C. C. Washburne. For a time it was on duty at Helena, Arkansas, but early in June, 1863, it was ordered to join General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg. It formed part of Sherman's advance in the march to Jackson and after the battle at that place was engaged in destroying the Mississippi Central Railroad. It was then ordered back to Arkansas, where many of the men reenlisted and received their veteran furlough. After a visit to home and friends in Iowa, the regiment was ordered to join the expedition to Gun-town, Mississippi, and was then in pursuit of General Price through Missouri. When Price was driven out of the state, the Third joined

Gen. J. H. Wilson's cavalry in Tennessee and was on active duty in that state and Georgia until mustered out at Atlanta on August 9, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY

The Fourth Cavalry was mustered into the United States service at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, January 1, 1862, with Asbury B. Porter as colonel. John B. Leclerc served as a private in Company C; Samuel Peterson and Jabez Sibley in Company F, and more than half of Company G came from Lee County.

Company G was mustered in with Thomas C. Tullis as captain and James J. Brown as first lieutenant, though the first non-commissioned officers were from other counties. The following privates were credited to Lee County: Thompson Armor, Francis H. Ayres, Lycurgus E. Ayres, George M. Barnes, William C. Barnes, James F. Berry, Louis Burke, Arestes M. Cale, William Cale, George W. Clark, Henry Cowles, James E. Cowles, George B. Crossley, Lawrence Crossley, Alonzo Cunningham, Francis M. Davis (promoted captain), Delarma Douglas, Philip Ehart, Wykoff W. Endersby, William H. Entler, Solomon Ezell, Charles H. Fagers, Thomas C. Fletcher (promoted bugler), James Frazier, John Frazier, Charles A. Gillham, Robert P. Gilmer (promoted second lieutenant), Franklin Groesbeck, William Hardy (promoted corporal), Aaron Hoss, John Ingersoll (promoted sergeant), W. Wilson Ingersoll, William J. Ives, Cornelius W. Jackson, Theodore S. Jackson, Theodore H. Jennings, William P. Jennings, Daniel Johnson, Lewis Johnson, Thompson Jones (promoted corporal), David Laird, Almon M. Levee, George L. Levee (promoted quartermaster sergeant), Charles B. McCarthy, Horace McDannell, James S. Mason, Samuel J. Mason, William C. Mason (promoted corporal), William Murray, Zephaniah Murray, William Osborn, William Pitman, Alexander Riddle, Alexander Rodgers (promoted captain), George Scovil, Amiel Shotta, Edwin Sigmon, Robert Skiles, Nicholas Snider, Edward Stubbs, James Thornton, Polk E. Tibbetts (promoted sergeant), Hugh Valiant (promoted sergeant), Sensel Watts, George W. Welch, Henry S. Wheatley.

On March 10, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Rolla, Missouri, thence to Springfield and from there to Helena, Arkansas. During the early service of the regiment the companies were chiefly on detached duty, scouting and occasionally skirmishing with the enemy. Company F captured a steamboat loaded with sugar and molasses and

a train of about one hundred wagons loaded with provisions. On November 25, 1862, the Fourth joined Gen. A. P. Hovey's expedition toward Grenada, Mississippi and destroyed several miles of railroad. On the last day of April, 1863, it joined General Grant's forces at Milliken's Bend and started on the campaign against Vicksburg. It was in the engagements at Haynes' Bluff and Mechanicsburg, and after the fall of Vicksburg took part in the battle of Jackson. Toward the close of 1863 many of the men reenlisted and received a veteran furlough. After that it was with General Grierson on the raid through Mississippi and was engaged in numerous battles and skirmishes in that state and Alabama. The regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 10, 1865.

FIFTH CAVALRY

Although this regiment was designated as the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, it contained one company from Omaha, Nebraska, two companies from Minnesota and one from Illinois. It was mustered in at St. Louis from September, 1861, to February 11, 1862, and when fully organized was placed under the command of William W. Lowe as colonel. Joseph Bendler, Henry O. Dudley, Charles H. Kummer and C. August Ulrich, of Lee County, were members of the regimental band; George Friedenrich served as battalion commissary sergeant; Frederick Dietrich was regimental saddler.

Company F, composed chiefly of Germans, was raised in Lee and the adjoining counties. It was mustered in with John A. Smith as second lieutenant; Charles Haenel, quartermaster sergeant; Gustave Krusch, George H. Meier and Charles F. Limle, sergeants; Caspar Buschmeier and Charles Rothe, corporals, and John Seidel, bugler.

Privates—George Anthes, Roman Boechle, Fritz Brecht, Jacob Deutsch, John B. Dingman, Ferdinand Fahr, Henry Fosterling, Fritz Geldmacher, Bernard H. Hinken, August Johns, Stephen Kliewe, Philip Lang, Henry Luecke, Leo Marder, John Martin, Henry Moellers, Henry Nolte, Frank Rohde, Bernard Rottman, Joseph Saar, Robert Santo, August Scherfe, C. F. August Schelland, Philip Schneider, Henry Schowalter, John Schomacher, F. August Schubert, John L. Shier, Robert Scholtz, Louis Silverheisen, Bernard Slange, August Soechtig, Christian Stauffer, John Tieken, Sebastian Viox, Frank Wagner, William H. Wagner, Benjamin Ward, Charles Werner, Franz Werth, William Westphal, Henry Wichard, Frank Wiggerjost.

The regiment first saw service in Missouri, after which it was in Kentucky and Tennessee as part of the cavalry of Gen. L. H. Rousseau. In the summer of 1864 it joined General Stoneman for the raid to Macon, Georgia, and destroyed many miles of the Atlanta & Macon Railroad. It covered the retreat of the army from Lovejoy's Station and when General Hood started northward the Fifth returned to Nashville with Gen. George H. Thomas. As part of the cavalry division of General Thomas' army, it took part in the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, and in the pursuit of Hood's shattered command. It was mustered out at Nashville on August 11, 1865. The original Fifth Cavalry was consolidated with the Fifth Iowa Infantry on August 8, 1864, after which the regiment was known as the Fifth Veteran Cavalry.

EIGHTH CAVALRY

Fourteen Lee County men were enrolled in this regiment, which was mustered in at Davenport, Iowa, September 30, 1863, under Colonel Joseph B. Dorr. Eleazer B. Doane entered the service as first lieutenant of Company E and was promoted captain on April 5, 1864. In the same company Andrew J. Baker was mustered in as sergeant; Charles W. Smith, Lewis Richards, Charles L. Dorson and Jonathan F. Doane, as corporals, and the following were enrolled as privates: James D. Childs, Isaiah J. Clark, John Clark, John H. Davis, Samuel C. Laughery and Charles Rye. The other two Lee County men were Henry Edmondson and Herman Heiser, who were privates in Company M.

On October 7, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there proceeded to Nashville, where it was assigned to the duty of guarding the line of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. Next, as part of McCook's Cavalry Division, it was engaged in scouting and skirmishing in the vicinity of Chattanooga. In the spring of 1864 it joined the army commanded by General Sherman for the campaign against Atlanta, and after that city capitulated it remained on duty in Georgia until mustered out at Macon on August 13, 1865.

NINTH CAVALRY

This was the last of the volunteer regiments raised by the State of Iowa for service in the Civil war. It was mustered in at Davenport, Iowa, November 30, 1863, and was commanded by Col. Mat-

thew M. Trumbull. William A. Sullivan, of Lee County, was sergeant major of the regiment, and the county was represented in Companies G, H, I and M.

In Company G Samuel C. Koons was mustered in as corporal; Hiram Maine, bugler; Richard Sharp, farrier; Ransom Ripple, wagoner, and the following were enrolled as privates: Samuel Bowman, John W. Goss, Herschel Hand, Charles Kerr, Andrew Kimbrough, Daniel Maguire, George W. Morrison and David Patterson.

Marshall Anders was a sergeant and George H. Moore wagoner in Company H, in which the following privates were credited to Lee County: Isaac W. Abbott, Joseph C. Davis, Wesley A. Harbeson, James Luther, Joseph Marsell, Samuel J. Sample and Reuben Sperry.

Robert H. Moloy was the only Lee County man in Company I, but a large part of Company M was raised in the county. John F. Parker, who was mustered in as first sergeant, became captain of the company on October 15, 1865; Charles P. Buckner, who started in as sergeant was promoted to first lieutenant in September, 1864; James B. Moore was enrolled as sergeant; William F. Crocker, Daniel S. Ochiltree and John Yeager, corporals; Alden Baker, farrier, and the following served as privates:

Isaac B. Binford, Levi P. Brown, Noah Childers, Andrew J. Cronin, Andrew J. Davis, David Dust, David H. Ettein, Samuel Falkenburg, Samuel K. Hand, Robert Harper, Robert Kocks, Martin Legrand, Benedict Lucas, George McCausland, Wesley H. Marsh, Rhaey H. Parnell, James A. Pollard, Israel Rude, George T. Sawyers, Albert Schotte, Andrew J. Seavers, John H. Seavers, Henry C. Smith, Walter A. Soule, James R. Stephens, John Van Fossen, Adolph Wirsig, John R. Wooster.

The horses used by the Ninth Cavalry were selected by the officers of the regiment, and each squadron was mounted on horses of the same color. The first service of the regiment was in fighting the guerrillas in Missouri, especially the notorious Quantrill band. It was next ordered to Devall's Bluff, Arkansas, to guard the post there, and it operated in Arkansas until in January, 1865, when it formed part of Geiger's expedition into West Tennessee. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, March 23, 1866, being one of the last regiments to leave the service.

MISCELLANEOUS ENLISTMENTS

In the fall of 1862 the "Southern Border Brigade" was organized to protect the state from invasion from Missouri. A large part of Company A of this brigade was raised in Lee County and was commanded by Capt. William Soule, with Wells Brown as first lieutenant. About the close of the year the brigade was disbanded and many of the men subsequently enlisted in other organizations.

Nearly two hundred Lee County men served in the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, and the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. Probably one-fourth of that number enlisted in Illinois, Kansas and Wisconsin regiments, and nearly one hundred were in the regular army.

In the summer and fall of 1863 was raised a regiment of colored troops, to which Iowa contributed 106 men. This regiment was known as the "First Infantry of African Descent." It was officered by white men. Milton F. Collins, of Lee County, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on October 11, 1863; John L. Murphy, major; Theodore W. Pratt, adjutant; William McQueen, quartermaster, and Freeman Knowles, surgeon.

THE WORK AT HOME

While the Boys in Blue were at the front, fighting the battles of their country, those who remained at home were not unmindful of the interests of the soldiers and their families. Scarcely had the first echoes of the war tocsin died away when the work of relief was inaugurated in a meeting held at the old Athenæum in Keokuk on Monday evening, April 22, 1861. Henry Strong presided and George W. McCrary acted as secretary. A committee of twenty was appointed to solicit subscriptions to a fund to provide aid for the families of those who might enlist, and through the efforts of this committee a considerable sum of money was assured. This encouraged many to enlist, knowing that the needs of their wives and children would be provided for while the head of the family was in the army.

On Saturday evening, April 27, 1861, a similar meeting was held in Fort Madison. A committee of five was appointed to solicit contributions to a relief fund, and another committee, consisting of one from each ward, was selected to wait upon the mayor and city council and urge an appropriation for the support of families of soldiers actually mustered into service. Through the work of the former

committee a relief fund of generous proportions was raised, and that the latter was successful is seen by the following action taken by the mayor and board of aldermen on May 15, 1861, in the unanimous adoption of these resolutions:

"1. That the sum of \$2,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of furnishing, taking care of and supplying the wants of volunteers who have lately enlisted from this place, and tendered their services to the Executive of this State for the purpose of defending our Government, and that said sum or any part thereof be used and disbursed by F. Hesser, C. Brewster, H. Cattermole, H. M. Salmon and B. Hugel, on the part of the town, and the mayor, Aldermen Kiel and McHenry, on the part of the board of aldermen, of this city; and it is understood that the favoring application is to apply to all and every necessary expense, whether credited or to be credited, that has been, or may be, for the welfare of the aforesaid volunteers or their families until otherwise provided.

"2. That the mayor is hereby authorized and instructed to issue in such amounts as said committee shall find most convenient, the above \$2,000 in corporation cash notes, bearing 10 per cent interest, due in one year from date, but redeemable at any time sooner, at the will of the board, and receivable for all cash corporation taxes.

"3. That the above notes shall be known as 'Fort Madison War Notes.'"

While the organized relief work centered at Keokuk and Fort Madison, the people of the county as a whole were not backward in giving aid to the families of volunteers. On August 14, 1862, at a war meeting in Fort Madison, Samuel Boyles was appointed to present the following resolutions to the board of county supervisors of Lee County:

"1. That the County of Lee will pay to each married man who volunteers under the two recent calls of the Government \$75, and to each single man \$50, after he shall have been sworn in and accepted by the United States mustering officer; and that for the purpose of paying the above bounty, there be a tax of five and one-half mills on the dollar levied upon all taxable property of the county, to be called the 'County War Tax.'

"2. That the president of the board be instructed to issue war notes to the amount of \$38,000, said notes to be in amounts of from one to one hundred dollars, to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and to become due in nine months from date, and to be receivable in payment of the above tax.

"3. That, for the purpose of raising the money in the most expeditious manner possible, we appoint one or more persons in each township, who shall call upon every man therein and sell said notes for cash, dollar for dollar; and that every man in each township will be expected to buy at least the amount required to pay his tax; and that the said persons so appointed shall on next Saturday (August 23) pay over to the county treasurer the amounts received from the sale of said notes; and on Monday, the 1st day of September next, they shall again pay over to the treasurer all money so received; and the collector or collectors of each township shall make a statement of the total amount received in his or their township on the sale of said notes, and shall also publish the names of all persons who shall refuse to pay at least one dollar.

"4. That the president of the board shall issue to each person who has or shall volunteer under the two recent calls, when the person presents to the president of the board the certificate of the captain of his company, showing that he has been sworn in and accepted by the mustering officer, an order on the treasurer for the amount to which he shall be entitled.

"5. That all persons who have paid any money to soldiers who have volunteered under the two recent calls of the Government, shall have the same refunded to them in said notes."

The resolutions were adopted by the board of supervisors on August 18, 1862, and through this novel method of raising money Lee County was enabled to raise her quota of volunteers without placing upon the shoulders of her people a bonded debt, as was done in some localities. The "war notes" were liberally taken by the people of the county and the same were redeemed in the payment of the "war tax," so that at no time was the debt burdensome. This plan was pursued throughout the war, all bounties paid by the county being provided by issues of notes and the levying of a tax for their redemption.

No approximate estimate can be made of the amounts given in individual offerings by charitable inclined persons. Whenever some soldier's family stood in need of assistance it was forthcoming. The sum thus contributed ran into thousands of dollars, of which no account was kept. Many a basket of provisions found its way to the home of some soldier; shoes, clothing and school books were given to soldiers' children; the son or daughter of a volunteer were given preference in the matter of employment by many of the citizens, and in many other ways relief was afforded those who had sent loved ones to the front to preserve the Union.

CHAPTER XIII

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND MILITIA

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA—INSURRECTIONS AMONG THE CUBANS—THE TEN YEARS' WAR—SENTIMENT IN THE UNITED STATES—DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE—ACTION OF CONGRESS—DECLARATION OF WAR—IOWA READY—FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY—IOWA NATIONAL GUARD—TWO COMPANIES IN LEE COUNTY.

For four centuries after the discovery of America, the Island of Cuba was a dependency of Spain. When Spain was losing her other American possessions one by one, the people of Cuba remained loyal in their allegiance, and when the Spanish dynasty was overthrown by Napoleon in 1808 the Cubans declared war against Napoleon. Their loyalty received a poor recompense, however, for in 1825 a royal decree placed the lives and fortunes of the Cubans at the absolute disposal of the captains-general, or governors of the island. The "conquistadores" were slow in coming, but they had at last arrived.

In 1829 a conspiracy was formed for the purpose of throwing off the Spanish yoke, but it was discovered and crushed before the conspirators were ready to begin active operations. Then followed the uprising of the blacks in 1844, the futile expeditions of Lopez in 1849-50, and the "Ten Years War"—from 1868 to 1878—during which Spain threatened to make a desert of the island. Two hundred and fifty-seven thousand soldiers were sent to Cuba and so great was the sacrifice of life that less than fifty thousand of them returned to Spain. Three hundred million dollars' worth of property was destroyed during the war and an enormous debt contracted, which was saddled upon the Cubans as a penalty for their rebellion.

One effect of the war was to make the Spanish governors more tyrannical in their administration of affairs. Added to this was the heavy burden of the war debt, hence it was not long until the people of Cuba began planning another insurrection. Experience had taught them to move with caution and for more than fifteen years they carried on their preparations with the greatest secrecy.

In 1895 the insurrection broke out at several places simultaneously. The revolutionists were led by Gomez and Maceo. Captain-General Campos conducted his military movements along lines established by civilized warfare, which was not satisfactory to the Spanish authorities, who removed him and placed General Weyler in command. Weyler adopted the policy of removing the people from the rural districts to the cities, where they were kept under guard, in order to prevent them from furnishing supplies to the insurgents. The inhumanity that accompanied this policy soon aroused the indignation of the civilized world. The supply of food was inadequate to the demand of the "reconcentrados," as the people confined in the cities were called, and many actually starved to death.

In the United States political conventions, commercial organizations in a number of cities, and some of the State Legislatures adopted resolutions calling on the Federal Government to intervene in behalf of the suffering Cubans. The proposition to raise a fund in the United States to feed the starving reconcentrados started riots in Havana, some holding that intervention on the part of the people of this country meant in the end the annexation of Cuba. The Atlantic Squadron of the United States Navy was ordered to the Dry Tortugas, within six hours sail of Havana, and on January 25, 1898, the Battleship Maine dropped anchor in the Harbor of Havana. The presence of this war vessel was not pleasing to the Spanish officials, who sought a measure of retaliation in sending the armored Cruiser Vizcaya to New York. Thus matters stood until February 9, 1898, when the Spanish minister to the United States resigned his position, and on the evening of the 15th the Maine was blown up, causing a loss of more than two hundred of her officers and men. A court of inquiry later found that the vessel was blown up "by a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines."

The destruction of the Maine, with its consequent loss of life, increased the excitement in the United States and the demands for intervention became more insistent. Still the Government declined to take any positive action, for the reason that General Blanco, who had succeeded General Weyler, issued a proclamation declaring a suspension of hostilities and announced that the reconcentrados would be permitted to return to their homes. American consuls soon reported that this promise was not being kept and that the suffering among the imprisoned people had not diminished in the least.

On March 8, 1898, Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 for the national defense, but no further action was taken for more than a

month, or until it was learned that General Blanco's promise to release the reconcentrados had not been fulfilled. On April 19, 1898, Congress adopted a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and demanding that Spain relinquish authority over and withdraw from the island. The resolution closed with these words: "The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

Under the resolution the President was authorized to employ the forces of the United States Army and Navy to aid Cuba, and an act was passed authorizing the increase of the army to 61,000 men. Rear Admiral Sampson was directed to blockade the Cuban ports. This was quickly followed by a formal declaration of war and a call for 125,000 volunteers, to be supplied from the militia of the several states as far as practicable.

The Iowa Legislature, which adjourned a short time before the declaration of war, in anticipation of such an event, had appropriated \$500,000 "to aid the general government in case of war," and preparations were immediately commenced to fill any call for troops that might be made. On April 21, 1898, Adjutant-General Byers issued a general order to the company commanders in Iowa to have all officers and men undergo a physical examination. Two days later President McKinley issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 men, and on the 25th the Governor of Iowa was advised by telegram from the secretary of war of the state's quota of troops under the call. The state fair grounds, near Des Moines, were secured as a point for mobilization of the Iowa National Guard, and the commanding officers of the four infantry regiments were ordered to report with their regiments, with the least possible delay. It was decided by the governor to continue the numbering of the volunteer regiments as shown by those which had been engaged in the Civil war. The First Regiment of the National Guard, therefore, became the Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; the Second, Third and Fourth becoming respectively the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second regiments of Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY

In this regiment—formerly the Second Regiment, Iowa National Guard—Lee County was well represented in Companies A, F and

L, with a few men in other companies. Herman J. Huiskamp, of Fort Madison, was regimental quartermaster; Thornton B. Boyer, of Keokuk, chief musician in the regimental band, and Harry M. Reynolds, also of Keokuk, was a member of the band.

Company A belonged in Keokuk and at the time it was mustered into the service of the United States, May 17, 1898, the commissioned officers were as follows: Sumner T. Bisbee, captain; Thomas H. R. Rollins, first lieutenant; Emile F. Renaud, second lieutenant.

Of the non-commissioned officers, Victor H. Kelly was quartermaster sergeant, and the five line sergeants, in numerical order, were: Thomas C. McCalla, John M. Collins, Emil W. Ulrich, Albert D. Dunlap and George H. Armitage. William Eisenhuth was first corporal; Samuel V. Cox, second; Frank J. Davey, third; John H. Kerr, fourth; William D. Barr, fifth, and Joseph S. Collins, sixth. William L. Kirchner served as wagoner, and George W. Hardin, as artificer.

Privates—Ernest H. Anschutz, Harry W. Ballou, Warren T. Bisbee (promoted corporal), William G. Blood, Hugh Brennan, Hillhouse Buel, Harry C. Burt, Pearl C. Campbell, William H. Carpenter, James L. Collins, Joseph W. Collins, William H. Collins, Charles F. Collisson, Michael F. Connelly, James Connors, Stuart W. Crafts, Edwin Crawford, Ralph Daugherty, Charles H. Ferguson (promoted corporal), Joseph Filker, James M. Ford, Joseph K. Foulkes, Joseph P. Garrity, Mark C. Garver, William Gavin, William F. E. Glewe, Patrick Griffin, Malachi Griffin, George M. Hamilton, Charles C. Harr, Frank L. Head, Jacob W. Heintz, William H. Henneman, Herman H. Hesse, Andrew J. Hickey, Joseph F. Holden, Samuel W. Hovey, Sebus N. Jacobs, Christ Jacobson, Benjamin S. Jones, George W. Jones, Alva A. Kendrick, Charles W. Kerns, Henry M. Kesselring, John B. Kiel, Charles W. Laehn, Joseph S. Leindecker, John N. I. Limburg, David C. Lingo, Lloyd S. Lowrie, George H. McCormick, William H. McDowell, Frank J. Martin, Joseph N. Martin, William D. Miller, Joseph H. Morningway, Harmon W. Moss, George W. Nair, Edward G. O'Brian, Walter E. Phillips, Richard H. Pyles, Preen Rees, John K. Rickey, Robert S. Robertson, Robert G. Roche, Charles J. Simmonds, Clyde E. Smales, Simon P. Smith, John Snider, Joseph A. Sterne, Edward F. Tigue, Bertram B. Townsend, William M. VanSteenwyk, Pierce R. Williams, Nick Worth, Jr., Leo C. Zindel.

The commissioned officers of Company F were all from Fort Madison, viz.: Frederick C. Chambers, captain; Herbert W. Davis, first lieutenant; Joseph R. Frailey, second lieutenant.

Edward Prichett was quartermaster sergeant; Clarence S. Pratt, first sergeant; John L. Prichett, second; John J. Garner, third; Charles B. Chambers, fourth; Roy Byers, fifth. The six corporals, in numerical order, were: James S. Palin, Frank V. Alden, Charles W. Jones, Harry E. Winters, Edward K. Morrison and George W. Eddy. Martin J. Buckwar served as wagoner and Samuel F. Hoffmeister, as artificer.

Privates—Clinton Arnold, Edgar W. Caldwell, Robert F. Carter, Leroy H. Childs, Fred G. Colton, Hugh C. Craig, Roscoe A. Ellis, Arthur D. Fletcher, Bert H. Forney, Frederick H. Frailey (promoted corporal), George L. Garner, John Gebelein, Charles Hahn, George Halfman, Hiram E. Hamilton, Charles T. Hollowell, Thomas P. Hollowell, Louis J. Hugel (promoted corporal), Charles W. Hunt (promoted corporal), Raymond R. Jackson, John O. Jones, George J. Koellner, August E. Krabbe, Charles E. Lightfoot, Charles C. Martin, John P. Mason, William O. Mitchell, George M. Moore, George H. Nagel, Benjamin F. Newlon, Oliver J. Randell, William T. Reeder, Wayne D. Reynolds, Frank Sieman, Ira L. Smith, Walter G. Smith, Percy A. Stewart, John S. Troja, William J. Troja, Edward L. Vogel, Max E. Wagner, Ivey W. Watkins, Harry Woodmansee, Mark Woodmansee.

On April 26, 1898, John A. Dunlap was commissioned captain of Company L, and the following privates in that company were credited to Lee County: Arthur D. Allison, Guy E. Blakeslee, Philarmon Cook, William J. Dwyer, Peter Egley, James J. Fallon, Bennett J. Hill, Oscar Hopson, Frank R. Johnson, Ambrose Kennedy, Thomas J. Palmer, Frank J. Peffers, George L. Perrigo, George T. Ribyn, Bennett P. Rulon, William H. Smith, Carl W. Trott, Ray Wheatley.

The following Lee County men served as privates in the companies indicated: Joseph M. Finerty, Company E; Martin G. Holt, Company G; Charles R. Hough, Company H; James S. Burrows, Company I, and George V. Jenkins, Company M.

The Fiftieth was mustered into the United States service at Camp McKinley, Des Moines, May 17, 1898, with Douglas V. Jackson as colonel. Orders were received four days later to proceed by rail to Tampa, Florida, but its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it went into camp on the 24th. The location of the camp was such that a considerable amount of sickness prevailed and a number died. On the 1st of August the command was moved to higher ground. Here the Iowa troops were visited on August 9, 1898, by Governor Shaw and Adjutant-General Byers, who made an inspec-

tion of the camp with a view to bettering the sanitary conditions. On August 20, 1898, Colonel Jackson resigned and Lieut. Col. Elliott T. Lambert was promoted to the command of the regiment. Orders were received from the war department on September 12, 1898, directing the return of the Fiftieth to Iowa. It arrived at Des Moines on the 17th, when the men were given a furlough for thirty days. The furloughs were subsequently extended ten days, when it became evident that the war was over and on November 30, 1898, the men were assembled and mustered out. At the close of his official report, Colonel Lambert says:

“I desire to take this opportunity again to express my gratitude to the officers and men of my command for their many courtesies and the willingness with which they cooperated with me in all the work for the betterment of the entire regiment. I can assure you that no regiment ever entered the service that was more loyal, energetic, enthusiastic, or more anxious to demonstrate to the world that they would fight to the death for the honor of the flag and their country.”

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY

So far as shown by the muster rolls of the Iowa troops in the Spanish-American war, only one Lee County man was enabled to see service outside of the United States. That was William J. Miller, who enlisted at Keokuk, May 5, 1898, as a member of the regimental band. He was mustered in with the regiment at Des Moines, May 30, 1898, and about a month later was transferred to Company E, where he remained as a private until February 18, 1899, when he was transferred back to the band and served as musician until mustered out with the regiment at San Francisco, California, November 2, 1899.

On June 2, 1898, the regiment, commanded by Col. John C. Loper, received orders to proceed to San Francisco, where it remained in camp until November 3, 1898, when it embarked for Manila, Philippine Islands. While in service in the Philippines it was engaged at a number of places, including Culi Culi Church, Calumpit, San Fernando, Quingua, Pulilan and a number of minor actions. On September 4, 1899, it was ordered home and arrived at San Francisco on the 22d of October. There it was assigned to its old camp at the Presidio, where it remained until November 2, 1899, when the men were mustered out and returned to Iowa.

IOWA NATIONAL GUARD

Section 1, article 6, of the state constitution of 1857, provides that "The militia of this state shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this state; and shall be armed, equipped and trained as the general assembly may provide by law."

Other sections of the same article stipulate that no person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to perform any military duty in time of peace, and that all commissioned officers of the militia, except staff officers, shall be commissioned by the governor of the state.

Under these constitutional provisions, the Legislature has, from time to time, enacted laws for the organization and regulation of the state troops. Under the act of 1902 the Iowa National Guard was made to consist of "four regiments of infantry, one signal company, and at the discretion of the commander-in-chief, two batteries of artillery." The same act provides that all enlistments in the guard shall be for three years.

In order to encourage the several military companies of the state, the Legislature of 1907 made provision for the following payments: To the commander of each company, for postage, keeping the records, etc., \$100; to the chief musician of each band, \$50; to the inspector of small arms practice, \$50, and to each company showing a full attendance at weekly drills of two hours each, \$500; the amounts above named to be paid in two semi-annual payments.

The four regiments constituting the Iowa National Guard are numbered to succeed the last regiment serving in the Spanish-American war, and are designated the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth. Two companies of the Fifty-fourth belong in Lee County. This regiment was first organized as a twelve-company regiment under General Order No. 8, April 18, 1892. On May 17, 1898, it was mustered into the United States service as the Fiftieth Iowa Infantry. It was reorganized on March 20, 1899, and by General Order No. 19, it was changed to the Fifty-fourth on November 26, 1902. Company A was made up at Fort Madison and Company L at Keokuk. Thomas P. Hollowell, of Fort Madison, was commissioned major of the second battalion on May 10, 1909, and First Lieut. George L. Hewett, of Company A, was made battalion adjutant of the same battalion on February 16, 1912.

Camps of instruction are held annually. At the time of the encampment in August, 1914, the commissioned officers of Company A were: Roy R. Kountz, captain; Edward E. Courtright, first lieutenant; L. H. Danley, second lieutenant. This company has a well equipped armory and drill room on the east side of Market Street, between Second and Third streets, where regular meetings are held on Monday evening of each week.

Company L, of Keokuk, has a commodious armory and club rooms at the corner of Third and Main streets. It is fitted up with shower baths, drill room, etc. The officers of this company in August, 1914, were as follows: Robert T. Richardson, captain; Louis A. Rovane, first lieutenant; Clarence E. Powell, second lieutenant. Both the Lee County companies of the Fifty-fourth Regiment have a full quota of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, and are recognized by the military authorities of the state as well drilled, well disciplined organizations.

According to the last published report of the adjutant-general, in 1912 Lee County had 5,052 men subject to military duty under the provisions of the constitution. The two regularly organized companies include but a small portion of the entire number, but if the nation should become involved in war and a call should be made for volunteers, there is no question that old Lee's response would be as prompt and complete as it was at the beginning of the great Civil war of 1861-65.

CHAPTER XIV

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

EARLY CONDITIONS IN LEE COUNTY—RIVER TRANSPORTATION—PIONEER STEAMBOATS AND RIVER MEN—THE GOVERNMENT CANAL—DES MOINES RIVER NAVIGATION—PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—PLANK ROAD—THE RAILROAD ERA—THE DIFFERENT LINES OF RAILWAY IN LEE COUNTY—MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROADS.

In this year 1914 of the Christian Era, when the citizen of Lee County has occasion to make a short journey from home, he can hitch his horse to a buggy or step into his automobile and glide along over an improved highway to his destination. If he desires to take a longer journey, he can take his seat in a reclining chair car, or a Pullman coach, on one of the great railway systems of the country and be transported across the country at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour. But does he pause to think how all these conveniences were brought about for him to enjoy? Let him for a moment draw upon his imagination for the conditions that existed in what is now Lee County in 1833, when the United States acquired full title to the lands of the Black Hawk Purchase and threw them open to settlement.

Then all the Forty Mile Strip was "fresh from the hands of Nature," inhabited only by wild beasts, untutored savages, a few hunters, trappers or agents of the great fur companies, with here and there an actual settler, who had "come to stay." Through the forests or over the prairies wound an occasional Indian trail, and these trails were the only thoroughfares. No roads had yet been opened by the white man for his convenience and accommodation, the streams were unbridged, and frequently some emigrant would have to wait on the bank of a creek for the waters to subside before he could continue his journey.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION

In that early day the rivers of the country were the arteries of commerce. It was therefore natural that the first settlement should

be made near the Mississippi River, so that the pioneers could keep in touch with the outside world by means of the steamboats plying upon the great Father of Waters. Although the Mississippi is not an "internal improvement," in the strict interpretation of that term, it is deemed appropriate to incorporate in this chapter a brief account of the early steamboat traffic, as it was by this medium that the early merchants received their consignments of goods, and the first settlers were dependent upon this traffic for the supplies.

Among the early steamers on the Mississippi was the Shamrock, commanded by Capt. James May, which made regular trips as early as 1821. Contemporary with the Shamrock were the Red Rover and the Black Rover, the last named captained by George Throckmorton, a veteran river man. In 1828 the Mexico, while attempting to descend the Des Moines Rapids, struck upon a rock and sprang a leak. Isaac R. Campbell, a passenger on the boat, dived into the water and thrust a blanket into the hole, partially stopping the rush of water into the hold. Pumps were set to work and the Mexico managed to reach Nashville (now Galland), where she sank. The wreck was raised some years later by workmen upon the Government canal.

In 1832 the Winnebago, Thomas O'Flatherty, master, made its appearance on the Upper Mississippi, and about the same time the William Wallace entered the Keokuk trade. The second Keokuk packet was the Rosalie, which made regular trips between that city and Quincy, Illinois, under command of Captain Cameron. In 1836 the Adventurer, Captain Van Houton, came up the river from St. Louis to Keokuk.

The Mechanic, another early steamboat, made regular trips up and down the river until she was sunk by striking upon the big rock near the Iowa shore at the head of the Des Moines Rapids in 1830. This boulder was afterward known as Mechanic's Rock. The Illinois, Capt. Robert McAllister, was wrecked upon the same rock some years later.

Other early packets were the General Brooks, Osprey, Senator, Gipsey, Lucella and Prairie Bird. The Osprey was once owned by Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, who sold her to George C. Anderson, Keokuk's first banker. The Gipsey was the first Mississippi River boat to be equipped with a calliope, and as she approached a landing it was the custom of the musician to "turn loose" with such patriotic airs as "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," while the entire population of the little village would cease work to listen to the music. The

Prairie Bird was wrecked a short distance above Keithsburg, Illinois, and remained submerged until removed by the Government in 1889. She was commanded by Larry McDonald, who became noted at the time of the Civil war for his attempt at reprisal on Lake Erie in the interests of the Southern Confederacy.

In 1857 the old Northern Line established a regular schedule for boats between St. Louis and St. Paul. The boats of this line were the W. L. Ewing, Henry Clay, Metropolitan, Fred Lorenz, Belle, Canada, Minnesota and Pembina—all sidewheelers except the Lorenz. These boats were the finest ever seen upon the river up to that time and did much to stimulate both commerce and travel.

A little later the White Collar Line was started by Commodore Davidson. The boats of this line were the Northwestern, War Eagle, Grey Eagle, Belle of La Crosse, Northern Light, Golden Eagle, S. S. Merrill, Phil Sheridan and Hawkeye, and perhaps one or two others. They were distinguished by broad white bands painted upon the smokestacks, from which the line took its name.

It was not long until the competition became so great between these rival lines that both transportation companies were operating their boats at a loss—or, if not at actual loss, without profit. The Northern Line was then sold to the Davidson interests and for several years the steamers earned good dividends upon the investment. With the building of railroads, the river business declined. As old boats went out of commission they were not replaced. In course of time the White Collar Line became known as the Diamond Jo Line of steamers, and later as the Streckfus Line, the principal boats of which in 1914 were the Saint Paul, Quincy and Dubuque.

THE GOVERNMENT CANAL

With the increase of population along the Upper Mississippi came a demand for better transportation facilities. The greatest obstacle to the navigation of the river was the Des Moines Rapids, the head of which was near the present Town of Montrose and the foot at Keokuk. In this eleven miles the fall was twenty-two feet and the average depth of the water over the rapids was not more than three feet at any time, except in periods of high water. Upon the bed-rock were diagonal ridges, called "chains" by the river men, which made the channel tortuous and uncertain, and in low water navigation was an impossibility. To overcome this condition of affairs keelboats were introduced for lightening purposes. These boats, propelled by poles or towed by horses or oxen, would carry

the cargoes over the rapids, the steamer following, and at the head of the rapids the boat would be reloaded. Isaac R. Campbell is said to have been the first man to conduct a keelboat lighter over the rapids. Later the larger flatboat was introduced, and it in turn was superseded by steam towboats.

As early as 1830 the river men began to agitate the subject of improving the river so that boats could pass the rapids. In 1837 Lieut. Robert E. Lee made a survey and map of the rapids, and suggested certain lines of improvement. Subsequently another survey was made by Lieut. G. K. Warren, but more than a quarter of a century passed before any definite action was taken by the Government. During that time the cost of lighterage averaged more than a quarter of a million dollars annually. In 1866 Gen. J. H. Wilson was placed in charge of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi. Under his supervision an independent ship canal was constructed from Nashville to Keokuk—nearly eight miles.

Work was commenced on this canal in 1868. The plans called for a canal 250 feet in width and to have a depth of not less than five feet in extreme low water. Three locks were provided for—a guard lock at the upper end of the canal and lift locks at Sandusky and the foot of the rapids. The original estimate of the cost was \$2,710,000, but before the canal was finished it cost \$4,500,000. It was formally opened to traffic on August 22, 1877. The opening was attended by large delegations of business men from St. Louis and other cities along the Mississippi, who saw in the canal a great advantage to river commerce. This canal continued in use until it was replaced by the great power dam at Keokuk.

DES MOINES RIVER NAVIGATION

As the settlements gradually extended back from the Mississippi, efforts were made to ascend the Des Moines River with steamboats of light draft, in order to open up trade with the interior. Charles Negus, in an article published in the *Annals of Iowa*, says:

“In 1836 the Sacs and Foxes, having disposed of their reservation on the Iowa River, where they had villages, moved west and settled in the valley of the River Des Moines, in which is now Wapello County, and, as a natural consequence, trading posts were established in this vicinity, which had to be supplied with goods. In the fall of 1837, the few settlers along the banks of this river were for the first time gladdened with the sound of the shrill whistle of a steamboat, making its way up the river with supplies for these trading posts.

This boat was the *S. B. Science*, commanded by Captain Clark, which, by forcing its way against the swift current, passing safely over the concealed sandbars and hidden rocks, demonstrated that the waters of this river, at high stages, were navigable, much to the joy and satisfaction of those who lived in the vicinity, and afforded a theme for pleasant conversation for days and months."

In the same year (1837), when there was a good stage of water in the river, the *Pavillion*, Capt. William Phelps, reached Fort Dodge and created the impression that the Des Moines was navigable, at least for the greater part of the distance between that point and the mouth. The *Otter* and the *Dove* were also early steamboats to ascend the river, but only for a comparatively short distance.

When Fort Des Moines was established by the Government in May, 1843, where the City of Des Moines now stands, the little Steamer *Ione* carried the detachment of troops and their stores up to that point. The successful voyage of this boat added greatly to the belief that the Des Moines was, or could be made, navigable, and on August 8, 1846, President Polk approved an act of Congress granting to the Territory of Iowa alternate sections of land, in such of the public domain as was unsold, in a strip five miles wide on each side of the river, "for the purpose of aiding said territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork," etc.

Iowa was admitted as a state on December 28, 1846, and the land grant was accepted by the Legislature on January 9, 1847. Two years later Samuel R. Curtis was employed to make a survey of the river and report plans for improving the navigation. He proposed a system of locks and dams, three of which and a canal were put under contract, but none was ever completed according to the original plans. Concerning the land grant and the manner in which the improvement was handled, Mr. Negus says:

"This was a most magnificent grant, embracing some of the best lands in the state; and if the proceeds had been judiciously and properly expended, would have made a great thoroughfare for steamboats, besides affording an immense water-power for driving machinery. But, through the incompetency of managing the means and the intrigues of designing men, the whole of the lands below the Raccoon Fork, and a large quantity above, were disposed of and very little practical good accomplished toward the navigation of the river."

Meantime boats continued to ascend the river to Farmington, Keosauqua and Ottumwa, and occasionally one went up as far as

Des Moines. Among these early Des Moines River steamers were the *Agatha*, Captain May, which made two or three trips in 1843; the *Kentucky* in 1849 and the *Jenny Lind* in 1850, both commanded by Capt. J. C. Ainsworth; the *Maid of Iowa*, Capt. William Phelps, in 1851. During the next five years the *Colonel Morgan*, Michigan, Revenue Cutter, *Defiance* and *George H. Wilson* all ascended the river, a few going as far as Des Moines. In 1856 Captain Wilson took the *Charles Rogers* up as far as Fort Dodge, and the same year the *Jennie Dean*, a large Keokuk packet, went up as far as Croton. In the latter '50s the *Belfast*, Captain Milburn, the *Des Moines*, the *Belle* and the *Flora Temple* were engaged in the Des Moines River trade. Then came the railroads and efforts to navigate Iowa's longest river came to an end. The last navigation of the Des Moines, of which there is any record, was in 1894, when "General" Kelly's "Army of the Commonweal" floated down from the City of Des Moines to Keokuk in such craft as could be picked up or hastily constructed.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

When the first white men came to Iowa, the only roads were the Indian trails, which wound by sinuous courses along the lines of least resistance. Where these trails were convenient they were used by the early settlers until better roads could be opened. The first highways constructed by civilized man were crude affairs—usually a route marked out at will, the trees blazed through the woodlands, with here and there a few trees removed to permit the passage of vehicles. Low places were filled with small logs, thrown crosswise of the driveway, thus forming the famous old "corduroy" road, which was neither easy on the team nor comfortable for the driver, but it kept the wagon from "miring down."

In May, 1837, the Legislature of Wisconsin, of which territory Lee County was then a part, passed an act authorizing the opening of a territorial road west of the Mississippi. The field notes of the survey, filed with the supervisor in the following September, show that this road in Lee County followed a course beginning at the county line in the northeastern part "via the south branch of Lost Creek, the main branch of Devil Creek, crossing both East and West Sugar Creeks, thence to the Des Moines River, a distance of twenty-four miles."

The first board of road commissioners in Lee County, elected on April 3, 1837, was composed of Samuel Hearn, E. D. Ayres and

Samuel Perkins. They met for the first time on September 2, 1837, and declared the following roads to be public highways: 1. From Fort Madison to the northern boundary of the county, towards Augusta, Des Moines County. 2. From Fort Madison, through West Point, to the western boundary of the county. 3. From Hearn's Ferry, on the Des Moines River, to Fort Madison, "beginning on the bank of the Des Moines River at Hearn's Ferry, thence north and east (by certain described courses) to Fort Madison."

To provide for the opening and improvement of these highways, the county was divided into nine road districts and an overseer or supervisor appointed for each. District No. 1 included that part of the road from Fort Madison north to the county line, from the cross street running past the house of the late Nathaniel Knapp to E. D. Ayres' house, George M. Ball, overseer. District No. 2 included the remainder of that road, from the house of E. D. Ayres to the county line, Isaac Briggs, overseer.

The road from Fort Madison west to the county line, through West Point, was made to include Districts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. District No. 3 began at the grading on the Mississippi River and followed the West Point survey to the top of the bluff, Joseph Morrison, overseer. District No. 4 began at the top of the bluff and extended "out to the first large branch, on the west of George Herring's house." No overseer named. District No. 5 commenced at the branch above named and terminated at the public square in the Town of West Point, Lewis Pitman, overseer. District No. 6 extended from the public square in West Point to the crossing of Sugar Creek, on the road leading to Tuscarora, Solomon Fein, overseer. District No. 7 joined Fein's at the ford across Sugar Creek and extended in the direction of Bentonsport to the county line, John B. Perkins, overseer.

Districts 8 and 9 embraced the road from Hearn's Ferry to Fort Madison. Theophilus Bullard was appointed overseer for District No. 8, which included that part of the road from the town plat of Fort Madison to the crossing of Devil Creek, and District No. 9 included the remainder of the road, for which Johnson Meek was appointed overseer.

Boundaries for each district were established and the overseers were authorized to "call out all hands in the district to work or open the road." In this way the first roads in Lee County were established. No pretense of following section lines were made in opening the roads, the most direct route being followed as a rule. Portions of these first highways are still used, but the greater part of them has been altered to conform to the lines of the survey.

The territorial legislature of 1838-39, the first after the Territory of Iowa was organized, passed acts providing for the establishment of the following roads in Lee County: 1. From Keokuk to Iowa City, via Farmington, New Lexington and Bentonsport. James Sutton, James Robb and James McMurry were named in the act as commissioners to locate and supervise the opening of the road. 2. From Fort Madison to Trenton, Henry County, via Baltimore and Mount Pleasant. The commissioners to oversee the construction of this road were William Skinner, Samuel Brazleton and Myriam Kilbourne. 3. From Samuel Hearn's on the Des Moines River, to West Point, to be located and opened by Thomas Douglass, Samuel Hearn and William Howard. 4. From Keokuk to Mount Pleasant, via Montrose. Larkin Johnson, William Morrow and Thomas W. Taylor were named as the supervising commissioners. 5. From Fort Madison to West Point, following approximately the route selected by the board of county highway supervisors the year before. John Box, John Reynolds and Lewis Pitman were appointed commissioners to supervise the opening of this road.

During the first few years of the county's history, scarcely a meeting of the county commissioners occurred at which petitions for the opening of highways were not presented. The records from 1837 to 1846 are full of instances of this character, and there was hardly a citizen in the county during that period who was not at some time or another called upon to act as road-viewer, to investigate and report upon the merits of some petition. It would therefore be impracticable, if not actually impossible, to give an account of each of the early roads, but the above examples are representative cases of how the first roads were established.

In 1851 the Des Moines Valley Plank Road Company was organized for the purpose of building a plank road from Keokuk to Birmingham. In May of that year the contract for its construction was let to Brownell, Connable & Cunningham at \$2,390 per mile for that portion between Keokuk and Clinton. In this contract it was provided that the road should be completed to the "end of Muddy Lane by November 1, 1851, and to Clinton the next season." Branches to Salem and Fairfield were projected, but were never finished.

THE RAILROAD ERA

The first railroad project to interest the people of Lee County was in 1851, when the subject of building a railroad from Keokuk to

Dubuque, with a branch to Council Bluffs, became one of general discussion. The proposition received the support of many of the leading politicians and quite a number of newspapers advocated the building of the road. But every editor that favored it also insisted that the road should run through his town. Col. J. Monroe Reid, in his "Old Settlers and Reminiscences," says: "Every town of any pretensions on and off the river expected to get this railroad. Surveys were made, not for the purpose of establishing any route, but to attract public attention and to keep up the excitement; and they answered their purpose. It had its day until the election of United States senator was over, and then it died. Like the track of a snake in the dusty road, it ran everywhere, or appeared to run everywhere, but ran nowhere. It was ridiculed as the 'Ram's Horn Railroad,' because it was as crooked as a ram's horn. . . . It was a political scheme, planned for political purposes, and died the death."

VOTING AID TO RAILROADS

In 1853 a company was organized to build a railroad up the Des Moines Valley from Keokuk to Fort Des Moines and from that point north into Minnesota. It was known as the Keokuk, Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company. About the same time the Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua & Bloomfield Railroad Company was organized, and petitions were circulated asking the County Court to call a special election to give the voters of the county an opportunity to express themselves upon the question of granting aid by subscribing for the stock of the two companies.

Accordingly, Judge Edward Johnstone, then county judge, ordered an election for November 26, 1853, at which the proposition of subscribing for \$200,000 of the capital stock of each company was to be submitted to the voters, the money thus paid to be expended within the limits of the county. The call for the election also stated that a tax of not to exceed one per cent should be levied upon all the taxable property of the county annually, to provide a fund with which to pay the interest upon the bonds and redeem them when they fell due. The proposition carried by a vote of 1,964 to 805, and on April 4, 1855, the county judge made the subscription to the stock.

In the meantime public sentiment with regard to voting subsidies to railroads had undergone a change, and a petition signed by over one-fourth of the legal voters of the county was filed with the county judge, asking for another election to vote on the question of rescinding

the order for the stock subscription. An election was ordered for the first Monday in April, 1855, but was postponed for a time at the request of the petitioners. The vote on the question of rescinding the issue of stock was 1,553 to 1,521, the proposition to rescind being carried by a bare majority of thirty-two votes.

While this question was pending, the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad Company had been organized in 1854 to build a road from Keokuk to Muscatine. The citizens of Keokuk voted a bond issue of \$100,000 to aid in the construction of this road, and the merchants and shippers of St. Louis raised \$52,500 by private subscription, as the road would be of great benefit to their interests by reducing the cost of lighterage around the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi.

The people realized the building of railroads would aid materially in the development of the country, and there was an evident desire on the part of many to encourage their construction. On August 3, 1856, a petition, signed by a large number of Lee County's most prominent citizens, came before Samuel Boyles, then judge of the County Court, asking for a special election to vote on the question of voting aid to the roads. Judge Boyles therefore ordered an election for Wednesday, September 10, 1856, at which the following questions were to be submitted to the electors:

"1. Shall the county subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company?

"2. Shall the county subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad Company?

"3. Shall the county subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of the Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua & Bloomfield Railroad Company?"

It was also ordered by the court that each proposition should be voted on separately; that no stock was to be subscribed unless each and all propositions received a majority in favor of such subscriptions; that the roads should give bonds that the proceeds resulting from the sale of county bonds should be expended within the limits of the county, and that all stock subscribed for under the previous election should be surrendered. The three propositions were carried by majorities of 1,600, 1,652 and 1,602, respectively, and on January 1, 1857, the county issued its negotiable bonds in the sum of \$450,000, with interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually, for the benefit of the railroad companies.

THE KEOKUK, DES MOINES & MINNESOTA

The survey of this road was made in 1854, under the direction of Col. J. K. Hornish. In the spring of 1855 the company was reorganized as the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, with Hugh T. Reid, president; C. F. Conn, secretary, and W. C. Graham, treasurer. The City of Des Moines and Polk County gave \$100,000 to assist in bringing the road to the capital. A contract for the construction of the road was let to Smith, Leighton & Company in 1855 and grading was commenced. Track laying began in the summer of 1856, and on October 7, 1856, the first train was run from Keokuk to Buena Vista, a distance of about three miles. On June 10, 1857, the first train was run from Keokuk to Farmington. The road was completed to Eddyville in that year, when work ceased until after the Civil war.

On July 10, 1866, J. M. Dixon, editor of the Des Moines Daily Register, announced the fact that the road had finally crossed the Polk County line in the following expressive if not elegant rhyme:

“Sammum Hillum! Something’s broke!
The cars have got inside of Polk!”

On August 22, 1866, a proclamation was issued that the first train on the Des Moines Valley Railroad would arrive at Des Moines on the 29th. Thus, after eleven years of trial and tribulation, the capital of the state was placed in communication by rail with the Mississippi River at Keokuk. On the first through train there were about one hundred and fifty people from Keokuk, who went to Des Moines to attend the celebration. James Tibbetts, of Keokuk, was on the locomotive as engineman, and R. Patch, also of Keokuk, was the conductor. This road is now a part of the great Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway System.

KEOKUK, MOUNT PLEASANT & MUSCATINE

This was one of the three roads that were aided by stock subscriptions on the part of Lee County. In 1855 the stockholders voted to place the construction of the road under the control of Col. J. K. Hornish, an experienced engineer. During the spring and summer of 1856 work was pushed with vigor and the road was finished from Keokuk to Montrose before the winter could interfere with its construction.

While this part of the road was under construction, the people of Fort Madison, through the cooperation of the Fort Madison, West

Point, Keosauqua & Bloomfield Railroad Company, began the building of a road from that city to a point a little south of what is now the station of Viele, and in 1857 the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant & Muscatine was extended northward from Montrose to Viele, thus establishing railroad communication between Keokuk and Fort Madison. The road then took the name of the Keokuk & St. Paul. The northern terminus of the road was at Fort Madison until 1869, when the line was extended to Burlington.

BURLINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN

About 1868 or 1869 a company was organized at Burlington to build a road westward from Viele to Farmington, Van Buren County. Work was commenced at Viele in the summer of 1870 and the road was completed to Farmington in the spring of 1871. From Viele its trains ran to Burlington over the tracks of the Keokuk & St. Paul Railroad. This road was at first known as the Burlington & Southwestern and later as the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City. Subsequently it was extended to Carrollton, Missouri, and is now the Burlington, Laclède & Carrollton division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System.

THE NARROW-GAUGE

On July 17, 1871, a company was organized at Fort Madison for the purpose of building a narrow-gauge railroad from Fort Madison via West Point, Birmingham, Fairfield and Oskaloosa to Council Bluffs. This road was known as the Fort Madison & Northwestern Narrow-Gauge Railway. Cars began running between Fort Madison and West Point early in 1879. The road was then sold to a construction company, which completed it to Collett, forty-five miles from Fort Madison. About 1888 the road again changed hands, the new company taking the name of the Chicago, Fort Madison & Des Moines Railroad Company. The new owners changed the road to a standard gauge and completed it to Ottumwa. It is now the Fort Madison & Ottumwa branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, which also operates a line from Keokuk to Mount Pleasant, passing through the central part of Lee County.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE

Shortly after the close of the Civil war a line of railroad was built from Topeka westward through Kansas, closely following the

line of the old Santa Fe Trail. A little later the road was extended eastward to Atchison, Kansas, which city was then a great outfitting point for westward emigration, and a branch was built from Topeka to Kansas City. The road then became known as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. It was not many years until the company announced its intention to extend its line from Kansas City to Chicago. When this fact became generally known, several cities on the Mississippi River offered inducements to secure the road. In this contest Fort Madison possessed some decided advantages. In the first place, it was nearly on the "air line" between the two terminal cities, and in addition to this a company of men at Fort Madison held a charter to build a bridge across the Mississippi at that point, which charter they offered to turn over to the railroad.

Work was commenced on the eastern extension in 1886 and on December 7, 1887, the first train crossed the Mississippi River on the new bridge at Fort Madison. Fort Madison was made a division point on the road and the company maintains large shops and yards at that point.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN

In 1853 a company called the Logansport, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company was organized to build a line of railroad from Hamilton to Carthage, Illinois, which was completed in 1856. Three years later the line was extended southward to Clayton, Illinois. When the railroad and wagon bridge was built across the Mississippi at Keokuk in 1868, that city was made the western terminus of the road, thus giving Keokuk an eastern outlet. Since that time Keokuk has been made the terminal city of a division of the Wabash System, which connects with the main line at Bluffs, Illinois.

Of the \$450,000 voted by the people of Lee County in aid of railroads in 1856, one-third was expended by the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant & Muscatine Company in building the road from Keokuk to Montrose; one-third by the Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua & Bloomfield Company in building the road from Fort Madison to Viele; and the remaining one-third was used by the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company in the construction of its line from Keokuk to Bentonsport.

According to the county auditor's report for the year 1913, Lee County then had 159.64 miles of railroad, the estimated actual value of which was \$6,420,420, but which was assessed for taxation at \$1,605,105.

CHAPTER XV

THE KEOKUK DAM

EARLY VIEWS CONCERNING THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI
—ROBERT E. LEE'S REPORT—COMPANIES ORGANIZED TO DEVELOP
WATER POWER—JOSEPH SMITH'S FRANCHISE—GATES' WING DAM
—OLD GOVERNMENT CANAL—KEOKUK AND HAMILTON WATER
POWER COMPANY—HUGH L. COOPER—HOW THE DAM WAS BUILT—
FORMAL DEDICATION—LAKE COOPER—HISTORIC OBJECTS SUB-
MERGED.

One of the greatest engineering feats of modern times was the construction of a great dam across the Mississippi River at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, in front of the City of Keokuk. Soon after the first white men settled in Southeastern Iowa, the subject of utilizing the rapids for the development of water power began to be discussed. While Lieut. Robert E. Lee was stationed at old Fort Des Moines he made a report to the war department, in which he suggested the possibility of turning the immense energy of the rapids to some account for the advancement of civilization, and at the same time improving the navigation of the Mississippi. No action was taken by the Government at the time, but in the light of subsequent developments it reads almost like a prophecy.

People who understood nothing of the practical side of engineering could not recognize that such a thing was possible as the harnessing of the rapids and the development of water power for the use of man. The few who did understand realized that the undertaking was hardly practicable then, because the population of the Mississippi Valley was too sparse to justify the vast expenditure of labor and capital to carry it out. Nevertheless, these few were not willing to abandon the idea altogether and in 1836, while Iowa was still a part of Wisconsin Territory, a company of local men and New York financiers was organized to consider the feasibility of developing a water power from the rapids.

The first actual effort to utilize the force of the rapids for industrial purposes was made in 1842, when a man named Gates con-

structed a wing dam and erected a grist mill on Waggoner's Point, on the Illinois side of the river, a short distance above the eastern terminus of the present dam. A great ice jam carried away Mr. Gates' wing dam, but with a persistence worthy of emulation he constructed another and continued to operate his mill with power furnished by the Mississippi. Both his dams were very small and utilized but a very small portion of the power that could have been, and has been since generated.

In 1843 Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet of Nauvoo, Illinois, had the council of that municipality pass an ordinance giving him a franchise to build a dam from the Nauvoo shore to an island in the river to generate power. But before his project could be carried out Smith met his death while a prisoner in Carthage jail and the Mormons left for Utah.

Five years after Smith's franchise was granted the people of Keokuk became interested in the subject and some of the leading citizens of that city organized a company to develop the power. Although the efforts of that company resulted in nothing toward the actual building of a dam, the public became inoculated with the germ and from that time there have always been a few optimistic individuals ready to predict that some time, in some way, the power of the rapids would be brought under control and rendered available for industrial purposes. Another company was organized in 1865 and kept up the hammering process, trying to interest capitalists, never for a moment doubting that some day their dream would become a reality.

In 1868 the United States Government began the construction of a canal along the Iowa shore through the rapids, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river. It was completed and opened for boats in 1877. In this canal there were three locks—the upper one at Galland, the middle lock, near Sandusky, and the lower lock, at the foot of the rapids. The cost of the canal was \$4,500,000 and about three millions more were expended on the dry dock and appurtenances.

Although the Government work was not intended to develop the water power of the rapids, it served as a stimulus to interested parties to take some definite action toward that end. Consequently, in 1871, while the Government canal was under construction, two Keokuk men employed an engineer to make a survey for a dam at their own personal expense. Their idea was to construct a large wing dam, but the proposition did not meet with the approval of the engineer, who advised them that such an undertaking would be likely to prove

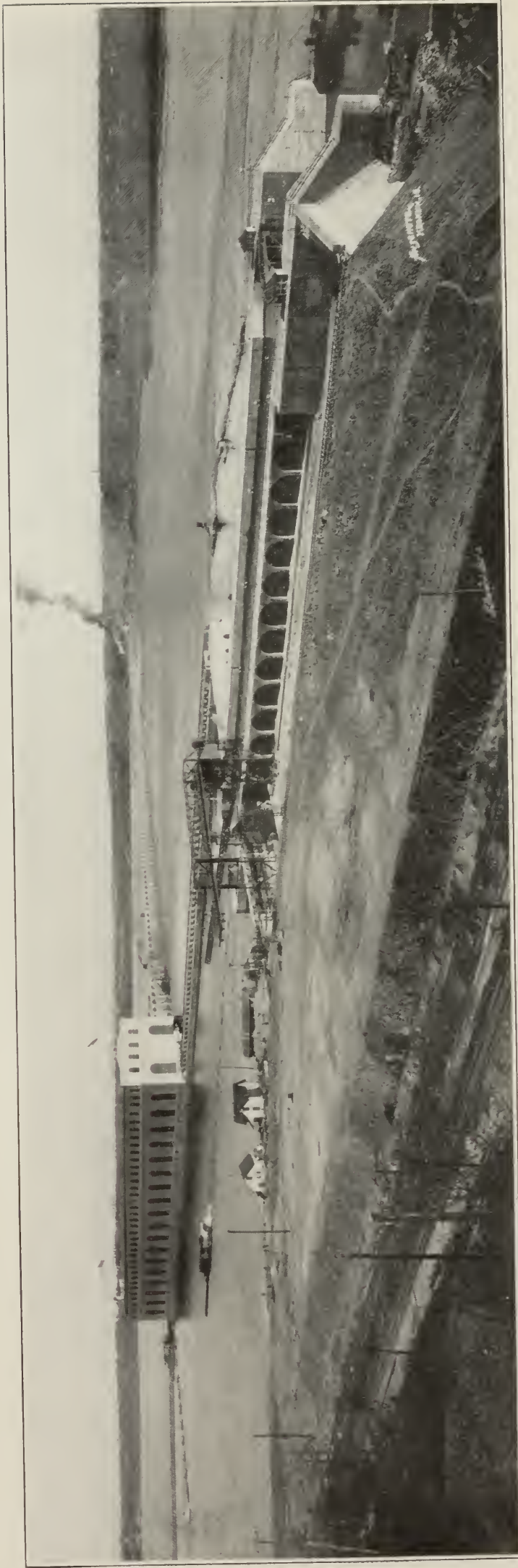


Photo by Anschutz

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF POWER HOUSE AND GOVERNMENT LOCK, KEOKUK

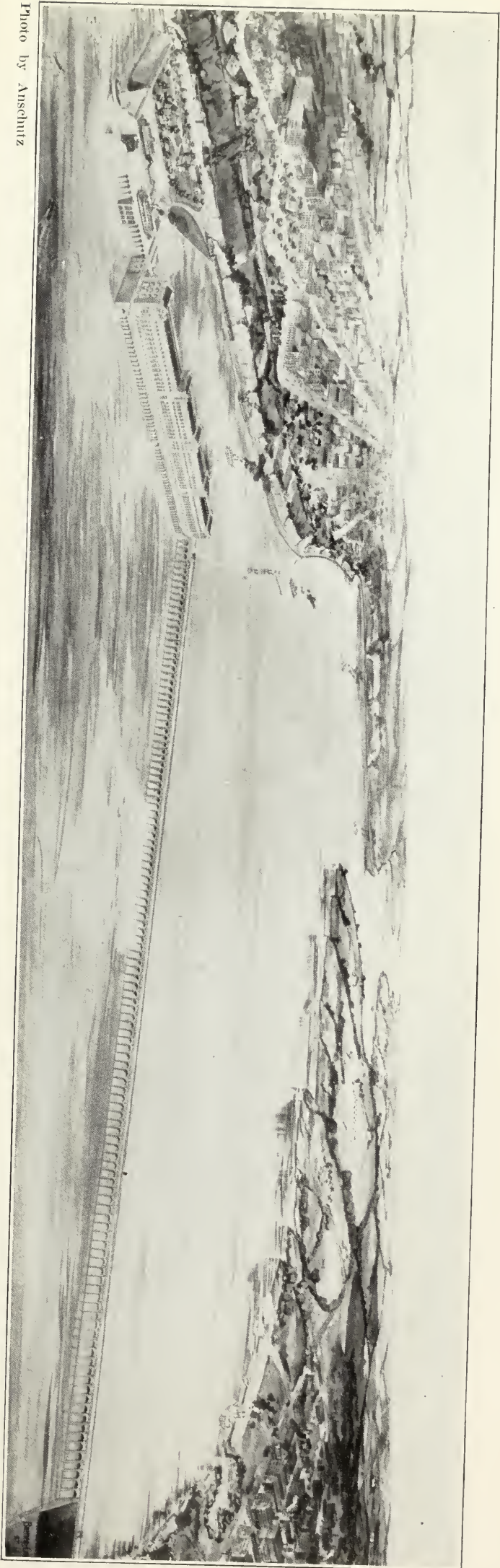


Photo by Anschutz

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE DAM AT KEOKUK

unprofitable. The press took up the subject at that time, however, and awakened general interest in the subject.

In 1893 came the first suggestion that electricity might be used to transmit the power generated by water wheels, but the electric motor was then in an embryonic state, and until the motor was brought to a higher state of perfection its use was not to be considered. Thus matters stood until July, 1899, when C. P. Birge called a meeting of some twenty-five citizens of Keokuk and Hamilton, Illinois—just across the river from Keokuk—to make one more effort to bring about the construction of a dam. This meeting was really the beginning of the Mississippi River Power Company. In April, 1900, the Keokuk & Hamilton Power Company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois with A. E. Johnstone, president; William Logan and C. P. Dadant, vice president; R. R. Wallace, secretary and treasurer; Wells M. Irwin and D. J. Ayers, of Keokuk, and S. R. Parker, of Hamilton, directors.

This company obtained a charter from the Federal Government in February, 1901, for the construction of a wing dam on the Illinois side, and Lyman E. Cooley, a hydraulic engineer of Chicago, was employed to make the survey and specifications. Mr. Cooley pronounced a wing dam impracticable and the company was forced to abandon its original intention.

In April, 1904, Congressman B. F. Marsh introduced a bill to grant the Keokuk & Hamilton Water Power Company the right to build a dam across the Mississippi River at the foot of the rapids. The bill passed both houses of Congress at the next session and was approved by the President on February 9, 1905. In April, 1905, the stock and franchise of the company was assigned to and vested in a committee consisting of John H. Irwin, A. E. Johnstone, William Logan and C. P. Dadant, with full power to make contracts and transact all other business pertaining to the dam project. Concerning this company and its committee, one of the Keokuk papers said:

“It must not be forgotten for a moment that this corporation was a quasi-public, quasi-governmental corporation, outside of, and yet a part of the political organization of the State of Iowa, as is the public school system for instance. Its stationery should have borne the subtitle, ‘The Public, Incorporated.’ While it had a trifle of \$2,500 of paid up capital, it handled many times that amount of money as a public trust, a considerable amount coming to its treasurer from the municipal treasuries of Keokuk and Hamilton. There was never in the history of the world anything like that water power

promoting corporation. It was frankly organized for promotion purposes, as the representative of the citizenship hereabouts.

“It operated practically by unanimous consent. Its officers were men of the two cities possessing the full confidence of the masses of the people. It did things to the municipalities that have never been paralleled and that are among the highest triumphs of a dominant democracy. It said it needed money at one time to pay for surveys and other legitimate promotion work—and the city councils of Keokuk and Hamilton promptly voted it an appropriation of public money. Of course this was widely extra-legal; far from any concealment, the greatest publicity was given to the intended action before it was taken; every citizen suspected of opposition was asked personally, and by newspaper notice everybody else was practically invited to stop the action, if they chose, by a very simple injunctive process. Not a man could be found in the two towns who had any objection. Every citizen considered it his own movement, this water power development movement. It was a movement of the entire mass acting as a unit.”

The Keokuk & Hamilton Water Power Company, through its committee, prepared a circular pamphlet or prospectus giving some data concerning the Mississippi River at the rapids and a statement of their aims and needs, chief of which was the capital to build a dam and a competent engineer to take charge of the undertaking. One of these pamphlets fell into the hands of Hugh L. Cooper, an engineer who had already made a world-wide reputation by his achievements in Jamaica, Brazil, at Niagara Falls and McCall's Ferry, Pennsylvania. Mr. Cooper came to Keokuk, looked over the field, and started out in quest of the necessary capital. He exhausted his private means, and when it looked as though failure was inevitable Stone & Webster, of Boston, came to the rescue with a proposition to finance the undertaking. Of the capital stock, 35 per cent of it was raised or subscribed in the United States and the remaining 65 per cent came from foreign countries, England, France, Germany, Belgium and Canada being the principal contributors toward the consummation of a project that had been hoped for for more than half a century.

On September 15, 1905, the committee in charge of the affairs of the Keokuk & Hamilton Water Power Company entered into a contract with Mr. Cooper, by which the stock and franchise of the company were turned over to his syndicate, on the condition that the dam and power plant were to be completed by February 10, 1915.

A survey of the site of the proposed dam and its environments disclosed the fact that many acres of the low lying lands above the dam would be overflowed by its construction. As rapidly as possible the representatives of the company visited the owners of these lands for the purpose of purchasing overflow rights, and in some instances the lands were bought outright. Altogether, about thirteen hundred land owners were dealt with in this way, and it is worthy of comment that every one surrendered his land or the right to overflow it without law suits or other vexatious delays, something unusual where a great corporation desires private property for some gigantic enterprise. Fourteen miles of the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, that formerly ran close to the old river bank, were raised above the new water level, and this also was accomplished without litigation. At Montrose it was necessary to remove a cemetery and the company had to buy a portion of that town, as well as considerable property at Sandusky and Galland. At Fort Madison it was discovered that the back-water from the dam would affect the sewer system and considerable work was done to overcome this difficulty. Yet all these obstacles were overcome without serious delays, because everybody believed in the dam and everybody wanted to see it built.

In addition to the acquisition of lands or overflow rights and the changes in the towns above mentioned, the war department imposed several conditions to which the plans must conform. Every detail of the construction work had to be submitted to the secretary of war and receive his indorsement, really through the chief of engineers of the army. The building of the dam made the old Government canal an obsolete institution. The company was therefore required to build a lock and dry dock and provide means for their perpetual operation. Upon the completion of the lock and dry dock, they were to become the property of the United States without cost to the Government. Major Keller, who was in charge for the Government, afterward stated that the company not only complied with all the conditions imposed by the war department, but also did a number of things not included in the conditions, the cost of which he estimated at \$200,000.

As soon as all these preliminary arrangements could be completed, work was commenced on the dam itself. To describe all the details of that work, such as the building of the huge cofferdam to keep out the water, the excavating into the bed rock for an anchorage for the concrete work, the conflicts with storms and floods to protect the dam during the process of construction, would require a volume.

And while it might prove interesting to the reader, it is not considered necessary to give such an account here.

The length of the dam, including the abutments at each end, is 4,649 feet, or nearly nine-tenths of a mile. At the base it is forty-two feet in thickness and at the top, twenty-nine feet. It is composed of 119 arched spans, so molded together that it is virtually one solid piece of concrete, which extends downward about five feet into the bedrock, to which it is securely anchored. Each of the 119 arches is provided with a gate of steel truss framework faced with a sheet of the same metal. These gates can be raised or lowered and thus keep the water above the dam at a fixed and uniform level. In times of very high water they are all left open; in stages of unusually low water all can be kept closed. By this system a constant stage of water is maintained above the dam and the pressure against the whole structure regulated.

The power house is 1,718 feet long, 132 feet 10 inches wide, and 177 feet 6 inches high, measuring from the lowest point in the tail race to the roof. The foundation begins in the bedrock, about twenty-five feet below the natural bottom of the river, for the purpose of gaining more fall. The substructure is one solid mass of concrete, cast in forms so as to form the necessary passages and chambers through which passes the water that moves the great turbines. Reinforced concrete was used in building the walls of the superstructure, or power house proper, in which are the generators, etc.

Between the power house and the Iowa shore is the lock, which is 110 feet wide, 400 feet long, with a lift of 40 feet. The walls of this lock are 52 feet high and vary in thickness from 8 to 33 feet. Directly north of the lock and next to the Iowa shore is the dry dock, 150 by 463 feet.

On the last day of May, 1913, the last concrete in the dam was placed in position. As soon as it set the water above was gradually raised and flowed through the spillways for the first time on June 3, 1913. Nine days later the lock was put into commission by the passage at one time of two of the largest steamboats on the Upper Mississippi. On July 1, 1913, electric current was delivered to St. Louis. The great power plant was in operation and the dream of years had become a reality. A formal celebration of the great achievement was held at Keokuk on August 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1913, the second day of the proceedings being the day when the great dam was dedicated to the use of mankind. Governor Clarke, of Iowa, and Governor Dunne, of Illinois, were prominent participants in the exercises, and thousands of visitors came to visit and inspect the work.



Photo by Anschutz

The Government lock at Keokuk, built at the cost of the Mississippi River Power Company, to become the property of the United States upon completion. This lock is in the Panama class, having the same width but a much higher lift than any lock on the Isthmus.

Soon after work was commenced the plant was placed under the management of the Stone & Webster Management Association, which manages more than fifty public utilities in all parts of the United States, and some of their best trained and most experienced men were sent to Keokuk to look after the service. Transmission lines have been built to Fort Madison and Burlington, Iowa; Dallas City, Nauvoo, Warsaw, Quincy and Alton, Illinois; Hannibal and St. Louis, Missouri, and light and power are also furnished to the cities of Keokuk and Hamilton.

The large body of water held in check by the dam, extending up the Mississippi to the City of Burlington, has been named Lake Cooper, in honor of the engineer who designed and constructed the dam. From the low islands in the river and the partly submerged woodlands along the shores the timber has been removed by the power company, so that the trees, after being killed by the water constantly standing around their roots, may not be washed into the stream and become a menace to navigation. By the raising of the water level several miles of wagon roads along the river banks were overflowed. To overcome this condition of affairs, the company offered to donate a right-of-way through its property, use its engineers and equipment and give \$75,000 toward the cost of constructing boulevards to Montrose, Iowa, and Nauvoo, Illinois. These improvements were finally completed at a cost of \$375,000.

Changing the water level also submerged several historic points in Lee County. Foremost among these is probably the huge boulder known as "Mechanic's Rock," from the fact that the steamboat *Mechanic* was wrecked by striking it in 1830. This rock is situated at the head of the rapids, about a mile below the Town of Montrose and near the Iowa shore. In times of low water it stood above the surface and was one of the landmarks used by pilots on the Mississippi. When it was covered with water boats could take the open channel without danger. The steamer *Illinois* was also wrecked upon this rock on April 20, 1842.

Lemoliese, the French trader who located where Sandusky now stands in 1820, was buried near the bank of the river and his grave has been covered by water since the construction of the dam. Part of the old Tesson land grant has also been submerged.

CHAPTER XVI

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

BONDED DEBT OF THE COUNTY—PUBLIC REVENUES—VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY—BANKING INSTITUTIONS—KEOKUK BANKS IN 1914—FORT MADISON BANKS—OUTSIDE BANKS—AGRICULTURE—CROPS AND LIVE STOCK — FARMERS' INSTITUTES — MANUFACTURING — BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE LEADING FACTORIES.

In the matter of public credit, Lee County has always sustained an unquestionable reputation, as may be seen in the ease with which her bonds have been refunded at a lower rate of interest. The beginning of the bonded debt dates back to January 1, 1857, when the county issued bonds to the amount of \$450,000, bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. The people of that day may have made a mistake in voting this indebtedness upon the county, but it must be remembered that there was a crying need for some outlet for the county's products, and the construction of railroads seemed to be the logical solution of the problem. Perhaps no better history of this bonded debt could be written than that contained in the county auditor's report for the year 1913, in which he says:

"The County of Lee originally became indebted, and issued its negotiable bonds in the sum of \$450,000 under date of January 1, 1857, bearing 8 per cent interest payable semi-annually, in aid of certain railroads. The indebtedness above mentioned, together with the costs and unpaid interest accrued, amounted to \$1,078,415.63, of which amount \$252,415.63 was settled for in cash, and the payment of the balance was made by an issue of compromise bonds to the amount of \$826,400 bearing date of March 1, 1870, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The balance of the Lee County 25-year 6 per cent compromise bonds, amounting to \$660,000, matured on March 1, 1895.

"Under date of March 1, 1895, said \$660,000 of 6 per cent bonds were refunded by a new issue of \$660,000 4½ per cent bonds, matur-

ing on March 1, 1915, redeemable at the option of the county after March 1, 1900.

“On March 1, 1900, there were \$550,000 of the issue of March 1, 1895, still outstanding, \$110,000 of this issue having been paid off and cancelled. At this time it was deemed advisable and to the best interests of the county, that the remaining \$550,000 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds be refunded by a new issue of serial bonds bearing $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent interest per annum, thus effecting a saving in interest.

“Accordingly, on November 16, 1900, the board of supervisors entered into a contract with N. W. Harris & Company, of Chicago, Illinois, for the refunding of the said \$550,000 outstanding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Compromise bonds. * * * The accrued interest on the above issue has been paid up to December 1, 1913. Bonds to the amount of \$315,000 of the above issue have been paid off, leaving a balance of \$235,000 outstanding on January 1, 1914.”

On August 1, 1910, the board of supervisors issued \$50,000 in bonds to refund certain outstanding obligations incurred in the construction and repair of bridges. The bonds, known as “bridge funding bonds,” were made payable at certain stated times, and on January 1, 1914, there were still \$35,000 of this indebtedness outstanding, making the total bonded debt of the county \$270,000.

And what security has the bondholder for the ultimate payment of his claim against the county? The answer is that these bonds constitute a lien upon all the taxable property of the citizens of Lee County. That property is assessed for taxation at about one-fourth of its actual value. Even at that low figure the assessed value of the property in 1913 was \$11,075,302, distributed among the several municipalities and townships as follows:

City of Fort Madison.....	\$ 1,034,248
City of Keokuk.....	2,878,076
Cedar Township.....	625,659
Charleston Township.....	397,920
Denmark Township.....	235,717
Des Moines Township.....	574,704
Franklin Township.....	605,137
Green Bay Township.....	338,995
Harrison Township.....	488,858
Jackson Township.....	499,927
Jefferson Township.....	605,003
Marion Township.....	603,254
Montrose Township.....	505,487

Pleasant Ridge Township.....	458,414
Van Buren Township.....	284,206
Washington Township.....	488,656
West Point Township.....	451,041
	<hr/>
Total	\$11,075,302

In the above table the assessments of the incorporated towns are included in the townships in which they are located and the assessment of Madison Township is included in that of Fort Madison city.

Notwithstanding the custom of assessing the property for taxation at about twenty-five per cent of its real value, the tax duplicate for 1913 shows that the county has nearly five dollars of collateral for each dollar of bonded indebtedness. If the actual value of the property be taken into consideration, the collateral amounts to nearly twenty dollars for each dollar of outstanding bonds.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS

The first bank in Lee County was opened at Keokuk in 1846 by George C. Anderson, in connection with his wholesale grocery and supply house on the corner of Second and Johnson streets. It was a private bank and was at first conducted as a sort of broker's office, but after a short time Mr. Anderson devoted his entire attention to the business of the bank, continuing in that line of activity until his death in 1867. Alexander Barclay & Company then succeeded Mr. Anderson. Mr. Barclay died in 1871 and the affairs of the bank were soon afterward liquidated.

In 1852 Charles Parsons opened a bank in Keokuk. His first place of business was on Main Street, two doors east of Second. Later he removed to the southeast corner of Second and Main streets, where he continued until his bank was forced to suspend in the panic of 1857.

Late in the year 1852 or early in 1853, Granville B. Smith & Company opened a bank in Keokuk. Fitz Henry Warren, A. D. Green and E. H. Thomas, of Burlington, were members of this firm, which carried on a successful banking business in Keokuk until in January, 1856, when the original founders of the institution were succeeded by the firm of A. L. Deming & Company.

Other early financial institutions of Keokuk were the banking houses of Ford, Graham & Ford, which began business in June, 1856;

Chapin & Lee, who came from New York; Hatch & Thompson, from Kentucky; Ficklin & Lucas, all of whom began business prior to the financial crash of 1857, when most of them wound up their affairs and went out of business.

On February 4, 1858, the banking house of Rix, Hale & Company opened its doors for the transaction of business and continued until March 3, 1862, when Mr. Hale was elected cashier of the Keokuk branch of the Iowa State Bank and the exchange and deposit department of the concern was discontinued.

KEOKUK BANKS IN 1914

In the year 1914 there were four banks in the city of Keokuk, to-wit: The State Central Savings Bank, the Keokuk Savings Bank, the Keokuk National Bank, and the Security State Bank.

The State Central Savings Bank is the successor of the old Keokuk branch of the State Bank of Iowa, which first opened its doors on September 25, 1858, with Samuel F. Miller as president and J. W. McMillen as cashier. In 1865 it was reorganized under the national banking laws as the State National Bank, with a capital stock of \$150,000. James F. Cox was the first president of the reorganized bank and O. C. Hale continued as cashier. The bank was again reorganized in 1885, when it became the State Bank of Keokuk. In 1893 it was consolidated with the Central Savings Bank, which had been organized in 1890, when it adopted its present name. The officers of the bank in 1914 were: William Logan, president; George E. Rix and Wells W. Irwin, vice presidents; C. J. Bode, cashier; H. T. Graham and H. B. Blood, assistant cashiers. The capital stock of the bank at that time was \$200,000, the surplus an equal amount, and the deposits amounted to \$2,500,000.

On December 19, 1867, the Keokuk Savings Bank was incorporated under the laws of Iowa, and it opened for business on February 10, 1868, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, one-half of which was paid up. Edward Johnstone was the first president and William Thompson the first cashier. A statement of the bank's condition, issued on September 1, 1914, shows a capital stock of \$100,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$185,000, and deposits of \$1,065,000. The officers at that time were as follows: A. E. Johnstone, president; Howard L. Connable, vice president; F. W. Davis, cashier; Howard W. Wood, assistant cashier.

The Keokuk National Bank was organized on June 15, 1872, with William Patterson, president; Edward F. Brownell, cashier,

and a paid up capital stock of \$100,000. It is one of the substantial institutions of the City of Keokuk, as shown by its statement of September 12, 1914, when the capital stock was \$100,000, the surplus and profits, \$62,748, and the deposits, \$752,000. The officers then were: E. S. Baker, president; A. E. Matless and Ira W. Wills, vice presidents; John A. Dunlap, cashier, and E. R. Cochrane, assistant cashier.

The Security State Bank is the youngest in the city. It was organized on February 15, 1913, with a capital stock of \$100,000 and on September 1, 1914, reported undivided profits of \$28,410. Its deposits at that time amounted to about \$220,000, and the officers were: W. B. Seeley, president; J. B. Weil and Alois Weber, vice presidents; E. A. French, cashier, and E. G. Weismann, assistant cashier. The bank occupies a neat building at the corner of Eighth and Main streets.

FORT MADISON BANKS

In 1914 there were three banks in the City of Fort Madison, viz.: The Fort Madison Savings Bank, the German-American Bank, and the Lee County Savings Bank, all operating under the state laws.

The first bank in the city was established in the year 1854, as a branch of the banking house of E. H. Thomas & Company, of Burlington, with a Mr. Merrick in charge. Two years later the business was purchased by John H. Knapp and George P. Eaton, under the firm name of Knapp & Eaton, and they continued the business until the institution was made a branch of the State Bank of Iowa in 1858. The affairs of this bank were wound up in 1865, when it was succeeded by the Fort Madison National Bank, which began business with John H. Winterbotham as president and Clark R. Wever as cashier. On January 30, 1872, the national bank charter was surrendered and the concern was reorganized as the Bank of Fort Madison under the state laws. The stockholders of the reorganized bank were A. C. and Henry Cattermole, John H. and J. R. Winterbotham and Clark R. Wever.

The First National Bank succeeded to the business of the Bank of Fort Madison in 1888. In August, 1890, the same stockholders organized the Fort Madison Savings Bank and the two banks were operated in connection until 1895, when the First National was discontinued, the Fort Madison Savings Bank taking over the business.

From a statement issued by the bank on September 1, 1914, it is learned that the paid up capital is \$30,000, the net surplus and

profits amount to \$35,344, and the deposits were over \$865,000. The officers at that time were: D. A. Morrison, president; James C. Brewster, vice president; J. A. S. Pollard, cashier; W. H. Rose and A. M. Lowrey, assistant cashiers.

The German-American State Bank was first organized as the German-American Bank in April, 1876, by Henry and Arthur Cattermole, George Schlapp, Joseph Deiman and H. D. McConn, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Henry Cattermole was the first president and H. D. McConn the first cashier. In April, 1913, it was reorganized as the German-American State Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The officers of the bank in 1914 were as follows: Dr. Maurice Wahrer, president; E. F. McKee, vice president; H. J. Kennedy, cashier; E. T. Einspanjer, assistant cashier. Since its reorganization the bank has accumulated undivided profits of \$4,125, and in September, 1914, reported deposits of about five hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

In 1888 the Lee County Savings Bank was organized with Samuel Atlee as president; William G. Kent, vice president, and George M. Hanchett, cashier. In 1914 William H. Atlee was president; W. N. Blackinton, vice president; George M. Hanchett, cashier; Carl E. Stoeckle and Albert R. Benbow, assistant cashiers. The original capital stock of \$25,000 has been increased to \$50,000 and in September, 1914, the bank reported a surplus of \$10,000 and deposits of \$700,000.

OUTSIDE BANKS

The oldest bank in the county, outside of Keokuk and Fort Madison, is the private bank of W. N. Blackinton, at Denmark, which was established in 1894. As this is a private institution and publishes no statements showing the condition of its business, it is impossible to give the amount of capital or deposits.

In 1898 the Citizens Mutual Bank of Donnellson was founded with a capital stock of \$15,000. The officers in 1914 were: W. B. Seeley, president; W. E. Dickey, vice president; G. W. Mattern, cashier. At that time the bank reported a surplus of \$15,000 and deposits of \$310,000.

The next rural bank to be organized in Lee County was the Montrose Savings Bank, which began business in 1903, with a capital stock of \$20,000. H. R. Younkin was president of the bank in 1914; C. H. Curtis, vice president, and J. E. Lamb, cashier. At



SECOND STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM MARKET STREET, 1914, FORT MADISON

that time the surplus and profits amounted to \$2,000 and the deposits to \$150,000.

The Farmers and Citizens Bank of West Point was established in 1908, with a capital stock of \$15,000. The bank has a good patronage among the neighboring farmers and in 1914 was officered by F. N. Smith, president, and John Shepherd, cashier.

The Farmers Savings Bank of Wever was also organized in 1908, with a capital stock of \$12,000. On July 1, 1914, the officers of this bank were as follows: H. E. Hyter, president; S. J. Hilleary, vice president; A. J. Huebner, cashier; Emma D. Huebner, assistant cashier. At that time the surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$3,000 and the deposits to \$190,000.

In 1909 the Mount Hamill State Savings Bank was organized by some of the citizens of that town and the immediate vicinity and began business with a capital stock of \$12,500. R. S. Pease was president of this bank in 1914 and F. M. Geese was cashier. The surplus then amounted to \$1,400 and the deposits to \$60,000.

The Pilot Grove Savings Bank was organized under the state laws in 1911. The capital stock of this bank is \$10,000, the surplus and profits, \$1,770, and the deposits, \$102,000. The officers in 1914 were: B. Dingman, president; Theodore Schinstock, vice president; John Hellman, cashier.

The Donnellson State Bank, the youngest financial institution in the county, was organized in 1913, with Henry Meinhardt, president; H. C. Knapp, vice president; J. E. Krieger, cashier. These officers were still in charge of the bank in 1914, when the deposits amounted to about thirty thousand dollars. The capital stock of the bank is \$25,000.

From the above statements it will be seen that the people of Lee County have approximately eight millions of dollars on deposit in the local banks, all of which are conservatively managed by experienced financiers and command the confidence of their patrons and of other bankers throughout the country.

AGRICULTURE

Tilling the soil and raising live stock have always been the principal occupations of the people of Lee County. From the small clearing in the timber or the sod cornfield of the prairie in the latter '30s, the county has gradually developed along agricultural lines until in 1913, according to the Iowa Year Book, there were 2,009 farms, with an average size of 136 acres. Figures are not always

interesting reading, but the story of a community's progress can often be better told by statistics than in any other way. Adopting that method for the purpose of showing the county's agricultural status, the following table has been compiled from the reports of the principal crops as published in the year book above mentioned:

	Acres	Bushels
Corn	53,640	1,404,368
Oats	23,649	694,321
Winter Wheat	6,458	128,864
Rye	4,298	83,160
Barley	551	11,775
Potatoes	1,115	50,887
Timothy Seed	3,364	13,035
Clover Seed	3,635	4,351
Tame Hay	34,303	36,347 tons
Wild Hay	93	172 tons

Of the 277,242 acres in the 2,009 farms, 131,106 acres were given over to the crops above enumerated. In addition to these products there were approximately three thousand acres planted to orchards and about twice that area devoted to the production of vegetables and small fruits.

The number of domestic animals on hand on July 1, 1913, included 12,401 horses, 714 mules, 47,580 hogs, 15,061 dairy cattle, 31,983 other cattle and 17,487 sheep. Over nine thousand sheep were sold during the year and the wool clip amounted to 44,946 pounds. Lee County ranks high as a poultry raising community, reporting 238,946 fowl of all varieties, and during the year 1913 the production of eggs for the market reached 789,163 dozen.

The State of Iowa, by the enactment of liberal laws, has done much to encourage the agricultural and stock raising interests of the state. One of these laws is that of 1907 regarding farmers' institutes. By this act it is provided that: "When forty or more farmers of a county organize a farmers' institute, with a president, secretary, treasurer and an executive committee of not less than three outside of such officers and hold an institute, remaining in session not less than two days in each year, which institute may be adjourned from time to time and from place to place in said county, the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, upon the filing with him a report of such institute and an itemized statement under oath showing that the same has been organized and held and for what pur-

poses the money expended has been used, shall certify the same to the auditor of state, which state auditor shall remit to the county treasurer of such county his warrant for the amount so expended not to exceed seventy-five dollars," etc.

The act further provides that no officer of the county institute shall receive any compensation for his services and that all reports must be made to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture by June 1st of each year, or no money will be paid by the state to such institute as fails to report.

Under the provisions of this act a farmers' institute has been organized in Lee County, of which Joseph Carver was president in 1913, and E. C. Lynn, county superintendent of schools, was secretary. The meetings of the institute have been well attended, as a rule, and by the interchange of ideas the farmers of the county are becoming more and more up-to-date in their methods. Through the medium of these institutes the influence of the agricultural college is being felt by hundreds of farmers who are unable to attend the college in a regular course of study, and the business of farming is gradually being placed upon a more scientific basis. Other industries may be established and flourish, but it is quite certain that for many years to come corn will still be king in Lee County.

MANUFACTURING

Probably the oldest manufacturing concern in Lee County, in point of continuous operation, is the Fort Madison Plow Company. As early as 1847 S. D. Morrison came from New York to Fort Madison and began the making of plows by hand. In the spring of 1854 J. H. West became a partner and the firm of West & Morrison began operating on a larger scale. This partnership lasted but about a year, when Mr. Morrison withdrew and started in the business for himself. In 1865 his two sons, J. B. and D. A. Morrison were taken into the firm and ten years later the elder Morrison retired. In 1883 the Morrison Manufacturing Company was formed, and a few years ago the business was incorporated under the name of the Fort Madison Plow Company. The factory buildings cover practically the entire square east of Broadway, facing the Mississippi River, on the site of old Fort Madison. From fifteen to twenty thousand plows of different varieties, cultivators and corn planters are turned out annually. Most of these implements are sold in the states west of the Mississippi River, though large shipments have been made to South American countries. The company employs from one hun-

dred and fifty to two hundred men and the value of the annual output approximates four hundred thousand dollars.

In 1854 Winterbotham & Jones began the manufacture of farming tools in Fort Madison. They were succeeded by Soule, Davis & Company, who enlarged the plant and extended their trade over a larger territory. This firm was in turn succeeded by Soule, Kretzinger & Company and in 1874 the Iowa Farming Tool Company was incorporated. Special attention was then given to the production of three hand farming tools, viz.: Forks, hoes and rakes. Since the year 1900 the business has practically doubled in volume and the goods made by this company are shipped to every state in the Union, Australia, Japan, South Africa, South America and several European countries. The concern is now a branch of the American Fork and Hoe Company, employs about three hundred men and turns out about two million forks, hoes and rakes annually.

Another early industry of Fort Madison was the manufacture of brick and tile, an abundance of fine clay being found in the immediate vicinity of the city. Among the pioneer brick makers were Reichelt Brothers, Frederick Brothers & Adriance, Herminghausen Brothers, the Wiggenjost Brick Works and Bartel & Stellern. The most important of those in 1914 were the Stellern yards, on the Denmark road just outside the city limits, owned by Henry Stellern, and the Reichelt Pressed Brick and Tile Works, a mile from the city on the Burlington road, Julius Reichelt, proprietor. This is the oldest yard in the vicinity of the city, established in 1867. In the last named yards the Reichelt rotary pressed brick machines are used. These machines are manufactured by Reichelt & Willmesmeier and shipped to brick makers all over the country. The capacity of the Stellern plant, when running full time, is 25,000 brick and tile daily. That of the Reichelt plant is 10,000 brick and 5,000 feet of tile.

About 1870 Soule, Davis & Company began the manufacture of chairs in connection with their farming tool works. In 1876 this branch of the business was reorganized as the Fort Madison Chair Company. The original half-dozen patterns were increased to about one hundred and fifty different styles and employment was given to 150 people in the factory, besides home employment was given to quite a number of boys and girls in "caning" the seats and backs at their homes. The market for the products covers the whole Southwest and the annual product amounts to about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.



PINE STREET, LOOKING SOUTH TO THE RIVER, FORT MADISON



PINE STREET, FORT MADISON

Looking toward river from Second Street. Taken in the latter '70s.

Shortly after the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was completed through Lee County the Fort Madison Iron Works were established in the western part of the city for the manufacture of car wheels and carried on a successful business for a number of years, when the concern was absorbed by the wheel trust. The Fort Madison factory was then closed and the buildings stood idle for some time. In 1914, through the influence of the Fort Madison First Association, the Acme Manufacturing Company, makers of chandeliers and novelties in brass work, took possession of the old plant and remodeled it to adapt it to the new line of business.

The Brown Paper Company was formed as the Fort Madison Paper Company in 1882 and buildings for the manufacture of straw wrapping and building paper were erected in the western part of the city. Several additions have been made to the original mill and after the completion of the Keokuk dam, electric power was introduced, the current being supplied by the Mississippi River Power Company. About thirty or forty tons of straw are used daily, producing from twenty to twenty-five tons of the finished product.

Some years ago the Fort Madison Packing Company erected a fine packing house, but, owing to the tendency of the great packers to concentrate their business in the larger cities, the plant continued in operation but a short time. Subsequently the Charles Wissmath & Son Packing Company, of St. Louis, obtained control of and thoroughly remodeled the plant, making one of the best establishments of the kind on the Mississippi. It opened under the new management in September, 1906.

There is one manufacturing concern in Fort Madison that cannot be passed over, and that is the sawmill and lumber business of Samuel and J. C. Atlee. This business was started by the late J. C. Atlee in 1852. Two years later he built the first steam sawmill in Fort Madison and this was enlarged until the annual cut of lumber was 20,000,000 feet. The saw and planing mills and lumber yards cover thirty acres of ground in the southwestern part of the city and the firm owns three steamboats that are used in towing logs down the river from the northern pineries or in carrying lumber to other markets. The Atlee sawmill is the last on the Mississippi River below St. Paul to continue in operation, but with the building of the great power dam at Keokuk the river has been backed up until the water interferes with the mill and no lumber was sawed during the year 1914.

One of the latest manufactories to be established in Fort Madison is the Fort Madison Shoe Manufacturing Company, which was

brought to the city through the efforts of the Fort Madison First Association in the summer of 1914. At a meeting held at the Commercial Club rooms on August 9, 1914, the Popel-Giller Building at the corner of Union and Santa Fe avenues was secured for the factory, and a week or two later the company was organized by the election of A. P. Brown, president; H. F. Stempel, Jr., vice president; Henry Heying, secretary, and J. E. Hoffman, of Chicago, manager.

In the spring of 1912 W. A. Sheaffer, of Fort Madison, began the manufacture of fountain pens. For a time his factory was located on the third floor of the building at the northeast corner of Second and Pine streets, but in 1914 a new building was erected at the corner of Front and Broadway, expressly for a pen factory. The products of this concern are sold all over the country and the business is constantly increasing.

Other Fort Madison factories are the Fort Madison Button Company, which uses from one thousand to one thousand five hundred tons of mussel shells every year in cutting button blanks, which are sent to Burlington to be finished; the Boekenkamp foundry, at the corner of Vine and Water streets; several cigar factories; a horse collar factory; a canning factory, and a number of minor concerns producing various articles.

KEOKUK FACTORIES

The first stove made in Iowa and the first locomotive built in the state were manufactured in the City of Keokuk. In the spring of 1855 Atwood & Estes established a stove factory, which employed about thirty men, and the first stove was finished on July 4, 1855. The factory had a capacity of about four thousand stoves annually.

The locomotive was built at the shops of the Des Moines Valley Railroad and was completed in October, 1875. Every particle of it was made under the supervision of the master mechanic and it was distinctly a Keokuk product. This locomotive weighed twenty-four tons and the cost was \$17,000.

Other Keokuk factories established along in the '50s were the furniture factory of Kilbourne & Davis, which employed at one time seventy men; Knowles' wagon shops, which employed thirty men and boasted "a wagon a day;" Thomas Wickersham & Sons' foundry and machine works, which made a specialty of sawmill machinery and employed about sixty persons; the boiler factory of Edward Welchman.

In the fall of 1849, S. S. Vail & Company began operating a foundry and machine shop on the corner of Sixth and Blondeau streets. About a year later Aaron Vail became a member of the firm and in 1856 the works were removed to new buildings on the corner of Ninth and Johnson streets, at which time the name was changed to "Buckeye Foundry." Several changes in ownership, or in the personnel of the firm, occurred during the next decade. From 1865 to 1870 the plant was conducted under the management of Vail, Armitage & Company, which firm was succeeded by Sample, McElroy & Company. Still later the concern became known as the McElroy Iron Works. The plant is now operated by the Keokuk Hydraulic Tire Setter Company, which manufactures the Little Giant tire setter, steam generators, metal tanks, fire escapes and structural steel.

The Irwin-Phillips Company, located at the corner of Second and Main streets, employs a large number of women and girls in the manufacture of shirts, overalls and corduroy clothing. The capital stock of this company is \$350,000 and the products of the factory are shipped to all parts of the West and South.

Several years ago the Decker Manufacturing Company located in Keokuk and began the manufacture of curry combs, hog rings, ringers and hardware novelties. With the expansion of their trade the old quarters became too cramped and in 1911 a new, three-story brick building, with 21,000 square feet of floor space, was erected at the corner of Third and Blondeau streets. It is one of the substantial and model factories of Keokuk.

When the American Rice & Cereal Company commenced business in Keokuk, making rolled oats, grits, cracked rice, etc., it employed sixty people and consumed two carloads of corn and one of oats daily. It has been superseded by the Purity Oats Company, which employs more than twice the number of people as its predecessor and ships cereal food products to all parts of the country. The works are located on the levee near the foot of Johnson Street.

One of the largest manufacturing concerns of Lee County is the Huiskamp Brothers Shoe Company, of Keokuk. This business was established in 1854, by B. F. Moody, in a comparatively small building on Main Street. Mr. Moody was succeeded by the firm of Huiskamp & Hambleton, which in turn was succeeded by Huiskamp Brothers. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the name of the Huiskamp Brothers Shoe Company. The Keokuk factory occupies the large building at the corner of Second and Johnson streets, and the company also has another factory at Warsaw, Illinois. The

two factories employ about nine hundred people. Forty traveling salesmen cover practically all the United States, except New England, and the annual product of the two establishments amounts to \$1,500,000.

The Mills-Ellsworth Company, makers of buggy shafts and bent wood products, was formerly located on ground that became overflowed when the power dam was built across the Mississippi. Arrangements were under way to remove the works to some other city when the Keokuk Industrial Association came to the rescue, secured a new location for the company on Commercial Alley, and contributed to the erection of a new factory building, thus preserving the industry to the city.

Through the influence of the Industrial Association, the American Cement Machine Company was brought to Keokuk from Madison, Wisconsin, and permanently established at 1020 Johnson Street. This company makes machines for mixing concrete and contractors' equipment, and although in Keokuk but a short time arrangements were being made in September, 1914, for the erection of a large addition to the factory.

Another recent addition to the factories of the city is the John DeWitt Washing Machine Company. Mr. DeWitt was formerly the manager of the Keokuk Industrial Association. While working with that organization to secure new factories he became interested in the manufacture of washing machines, and to show his faith in the representations the Industrial Association had made to other manufacturers, he located in Keokuk.

In addition to the establishments above mentioned, there are a number of smaller factories in the city. Among these are the Thomas Brothers Company, which makes gasoline engines and does a general machine shop business; the Hawkeye Pearl Button Company, which employs about two hundred people during the busy seasons in the manufacture of button blanks; the Keokuk Canning Company occupies a large plant on Johnson Street and employs quite a number of people in the production of pickles and canned goods; the Ayer Manufacturing Company, which makes certain classes of agricultural implements; August C. Wustrow's wagon shops; and the Keokuk Brick & Tile Company, which turns out large quantities of the finest building brick and thousands of feet of tiling every year.

Keokuk also manufactures kitchen cabinets, cream separators, brooms, proprietary medicines, paper boxes and mailing tubes, cigars, cooperage and numerous other articles. Many of these prod-

ucts are shipped to other states, while a few are made only in small quantities for local consumption.

Keokuk and Fort Madison are the manufacturing centers of the county. The Keokuk Industrial Association and the Fort Madison First Association, are composed of active, energetic citizens, who are always on the alert for an opportunity to secure the location of a new factory. Their labors have already begun to bear fruit and the probabilities are that the next decade will see the manufacturing interests of both cities make substantial gains.

CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY SCHOOLS—THE COURSE OF STUDY—SPELLING SCHOOLS—THE THREE R'S—FIRST SCHOOLS IN LEE COUNTY—CAPTAIN CAMPBELL'S REMINISCENCES—WEST POINT AND DENMARK ACADEMIES—PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND—STATISTICS—KEOKUK SCHOOLS—FORT MADISON SCHOOLS—PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—THE PRESS—PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The young people who enjoy the excellent opportunities offered by the public schools of Lee County in the year 1914 can hardly realize the difficulties that attended the acquisition of an education during the territorial era and the early days of statehood. There were then no public funds with which to build schoolhouses and pay teachers. When a sufficient number of settlers had located in a neighborhood they would cooperate in the erection of a schoolhouse at some central point, where it would be most convenient for the children. These early schoolhouses were invariably of logs, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor (sometimes they had no floor except "mother earth") and a huge fireplace at one end. If money enough could be raised in the settlement to purchase sash and glass, a real window would be placed in each side of the building. If not, a section of one of the logs would be left out and the aperture covered with oiled paper, mounted on a framework of slender strips of wood, to admit the light.

The furniture was of the most primitive character. Seats were made by splitting a tree of some eight or ten inches in diameter in halves, smoothing the split sides with a draw-knife, and driving pins into holes bored in the half-round sides for legs. These pins stood at an angle that would insure stability to the "bench." Under the window was the writing desk, which was made by boring holes in the logs of the wall at a slight angle and into these holes were driven stout pins to support a wide board, the top of which would be dressed smooth to serve as a table where the pupils could take their turns at writing.

The text books were usually Webster's spelling book, the English or McGuffey's readers, Pike's, Daboll's, Talbott's or Ray's arithmetics, and in some instances Olney's geography and Kirkham's or Butler's grammar. The teacher of that day was rarely a graduate of a higher institution of learning and knew nothing of normal school training. If he could spell and read well, write well enough to "set copies" for the children to follow, and "do all the sums" in the arithmetic, up to and including the "Rule of Three," he was qualified to teach. There was, however, one other qualification that could not be overlooked. The teacher must be a man of sufficient physical strength to hold the unruly and boisterous boys in subjection and preserve order. At the opening of the term he generally brought into the schoolroom a supply of tough switches, which were displayed to the best advantage as a sort of prophylactic, and the pioneer pedagogue then proceeded on the theory that "to spare the rod was to spoil the child." Not many children were spoiled.

On the theory that no one could become a good reader without being a good speller, more attention was given to orthography during the child's early school years than to any other subject. Spelling schools of evenings were of frequent occurrence, and in these matches the parents always took part. Two "captains" would be selected to "choose up," and one that won the first choice would choose the one he regarded as the best speller present, and so on until the audience was divided into two equal sides. Then the teacher "gave out" the words alternately from side to side. When one "missed" a word he took his seat. The one who stood longest won the victory, and to "spell down" a whole school district was considered quite an achievement.

After the child could spell fairly well he was given the reader. Then came the writing exercises. The copy-books of that period were of the "home-made" variety, consisting of a few sheets of foolscap paper covered with a sheet of heavy wrapping paper. At the top of the page the teacher would write the "copy," which was usually a motto or proverb intended to convey a moral lesson as well as to afford an example of penmanship; such as "Time and tide wait for no man," "Learn to unlearn that which you have learned amiss," etc. As the term of school was rarely over three months, and the same teacher hardly ever taught two terms in the same place, the style of penmanship would change with every change of teachers, and it is a wonder that the young people of that day learned to write as well as many of them did.

Next came the arithmetic. In the pronunciation of this word the sound of the first letter was frequently dropped, and the fact that 'Readin', 'Ritin' and 'Rithmetic' were considered the essentials of a practical education gave rise to the expression "the three R's." If one understood "the three R's" he was equipped for the great battle of life, so far as ordinary business transactions were concerned.

But conditions in educational matters have kept pace with the civic and industrial progress of the county. The old log schoolhouse has passed away and in its place has come the commodious structure of brick or stone. No longer do the pupils have to be subjected to the "one-sided" heat of the old fireplace, where some of them would almost roast while others froze. The bundle of "gads" is no longer displayed as a terror to evil-doers and corporal punishment is no longer considered a necessary part of the course of study. Yet, under the old system, chief justices, United States senators, professional men who afterward achieved world-wide reputations, and even presidents of the United States acquired their rudimentary education in the old log schoolhouse.

The first school in Lee County, which was also the first in the present State of Iowa, was taught by Berryman Jennings at Nashville in 1830. Concerning this school, Capt. James W. Campbell, who was one of Mr. Jennings' pupils, said in an address before the Old Settlers' Association in 1875: "There was a small log house, 10 by 12 feet in size, used for a schoolroom. I remember well some of my school-mates here, whose names are Tolliver Dedman, James Dedman, Thomas Brierly and Washington Galland. Over this literary institution, which I suppose was the first school taught in Iowa, Berryman Jennings presided as teacher. I remember him well, for when kind and oft-repeated words failed to impress upon the memory of Washington Galland and myself the difference between A and B, he had neither delicacy nor hesitancy about applying the rod, which usually brightened our intellects."

In the same address, Captain Campbell referred to the second teacher to whom he went to school, and who probably taught the second school in the county, which was at Keokuk. Says he: "Farther back on the side of the hill, stood John Forsyth's little log cabin, which was occupied in 1833 by a venerable gentleman of the name of Jesse Creighton, a shoemaker. Finding it rather difficult to support himself at his trade, owing to our custom of going barefooted in summer and wearing moccasins in the winter, he was induced to open a private school, and his pupils were Valencourt Van Ausdal, Forsyth Morgan, Henry D. and Mary Bartlett, John Riggs, George

Crawford, Eliza Anderson and myself. The attendance was small, but our number embraced about all the little folks in Keokuk at that time. But few as we were in numbers, we convinced Uncle Jesse that we were legions at recess, for we frequently upset his shoe-bench and shoe-tub, which caused the old gentleman to reach for us with his crooked cane.

"At this first school taught in Keokuk, I made rapid progress, for I learned to read Chieftain, Warrior, Winnebago, Enterprise, William Wallace and Ouisconsin, the names of the steamboats that landed immediately in front of our schoolhouse. My rapid progress was owing to the privilege of looking out of the window at these boats and drawing their pictures upon a slate."

Such is the testimony of one who attended the earliest schools in Lee County. Captain Campbell has been quoted at length, that the readers of the younger generation may learn what kind of educational facilities were provided for the children of four score years ago.

WEST POINT ACADEMY

On January 23, 1839, the governor of Iowa approved an act of the General Assembly incorporating the West Point Academy. The incorporators named in the act were: John Box, William Patterson, A. H. Walker, Cyrus Poage, Joseph Howard, J. Price, Isaac Beeler, Abraham Hunsicker, A. Ewing, Hawkins Taylor, Campbell Gilmer, David Walker, William Steele and Solomon Jackson. A building was erected, but the school was not opened until the first Monday in June, 1842, with Rev. John M. Fulton, a Presbyterian minister, as principal.

The Presbyterian Church continued in control of the school, which was conducted as an academy until June 12, 1847, when Abraham and Mary Hunsicker executed a quit-claim deed to the Des Moines College, the consideration being \$1. On July 26, 1864, Solomon Cowles, president, and B. F. Woodman, secretary, and the trustees of the college executed a warranty deed to the West Point corporation school district for a consideration of \$400 and the old academy became a part of the public school system of Lee County.

DENMARK ACADEMY

When Timothy Fox, Curtis Shedd and Lewis Epps laid off the Town of Denmark they agreed to donate one-half the proceeds aris-

ing from the sale of lots to the support of a school which would afford the children of the community better advantages than were supplied by the common schools of that early period. By a special act of the Iowa Legislature, approved on February 3, 1843, the Denmark Academy was incorporated, with Isaac Field, Oliver Brooks, Hartwell J. Taylor, Asa Turner, Jr., and Reuben Brackett as the first board of trustees. They continued in office for a number of years, being reelected at each annual meeting.

The fund arising from the sale of lots was designated as a part of the capital stock and was to constitute a permanent fund, only the interest to be used. Other stock was issued in shares of \$25 each, and the annual income of the institution was limited to \$3,000. The first term of the academy was opened in September, 1845, in the Congregational Church at Denmark, with Albert A. Sturgis, of Washington, Iowa, as principal. He continued at the head of the school until 1848, when he went East to study for the ministry.

In that year a building was erected especially for the use of school, at a cost of \$2,500, and George W. Drake was placed in charge of the academy. Mr. Drake was succeeded by H. K. Edson in 1852. Shortly after the close of the Civil war, the school grew to such proportions that the new building was erected, the old one forming an addition. The cost of the new structure was about seventeen thousand dollars. After its completion the old charter and stock were placed in the hands of a board of fourteen trustees, under the provisions of new articles of incorporation as provided for by the general laws of Iowa. Under the new articles, the board of trustees assumed the sole management of the school, with power to fill vacancies, thus making the board a self-perpetuating body. The school is still in existence and a library is maintained in connection with the academy.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Article IX of the constitution of the State of Iowa is devoted to the subject of education and school lands. Section 1 provides that "The educational interest of the state, including common schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a board of education, which shall consist of the lieutenant-governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be selected from each judicial district in the state."

Section 12 of the same article sets forth that "The board of education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the state,

through a system of common schools, and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school, as aforesaid, may be deprived of their portion of the school fund."

In that part of the constitution relating to the school lands, it is provided that "The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this state, for the support of schools, which may have been or shall hereafter be sold, or disposed of, and the 500,000 acres of land granted to the new states under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord, 1841, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been or may hereafter be granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this state, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of the common schools throughout the state."

These and other wise provisions laid down by the founders of the state government, supplemented by laws passed by the General Assembly, have given to the state a common school system equal to that of any other state in the American Union. Pursuant to the laws, the income from the perpetual fund, money received from fines, and "all other moneys subject to the support and maintenance of common schools," are distributed to the school districts of the state in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

According to the county superintendent's report for the year 1913, the amount of the state apportionment to Lee County was \$3,062.02. In addition to this the county received for school purposes \$239.60 from school fund interest, \$828.15 from fines, and \$9,318.03 from the one-mill school tax levied by the county authorities, making a total of \$13,447.80 available for educational purposes during the year. The total number of children enumerated was 10,258.

In the chapters on Township History will be found some account of the early schools, as far as reliable information concerning them could be obtained, as well as statistics showing the condition of the public schools in each township. From the report of the county superintendent of schools for the year ending on June 30, 1914, it is learned that the number of teachers employed in the public schools of the county during the preceding school year was 249; that the number

of pupils enrolled was 6,196; that the average length of term in the townships, towns and cities was $8\frac{1}{2}$ months, and that the value of school buildings was \$445,350. This estimate of value does not include the grounds upon which the schoolhouses are situated nor the cost of the apparatus purchased with public funds for use in the schoolrooms. Including the value of grounds and apparatus shows that in 1914 Lee County had approximately half a million dollars permanently invested in her educational institutions.

KEOKUK SCHOOLS

The first school in Keokuk, taught by Jesse Creighton, has already been described. John McKean, another early teacher, taught in a round log schoolhouse, 16 by 18 feet, which stood near the corner of Third and Johnson streets. Prior to 1853 none of the schoolhouses was more than one story high, and none had more than one room, which was just large enough to accommodate the teacher and probably twenty-five scholars. In 1853 the Central school building was erected. It took its name from the location, which was supposed to be the most convenient for the school children of the city, and was afterward taken for a high school building.

In 1865 the Wells school building was erected at a cost of about eighteen thousand dollars. It was really the first modern school building in the Gate City. Between that time and 1875 the Carey and Torrence school buildings were erected, and they have been followed by the Garfield, Lincoln, George Washington, McKinley, Hilton and Price Creek schools. The last named two are small schools, employing but one teacher each. In 1914 an addition was made to the Lincoln school building and the two new houses, known as the Jefferson and Garfield schools, were erected at a cost of over eighty thousand dollars. The new Garfield building is to replace the old school of that name, but the Jefferson school, located at the junction of Twenty-second and Bank streets, is a new structure. The new buildings contain all modern conveniences in the way of cloakrooms, toilets, sanitary drinking fountains, etc., and are second to none in the State of Iowa.

According to the county superintendent's report for the year ending on June 30, 1914, the number of teachers employed in the Keokuk schools during the preceding school term was seventy-three. The number of pupils enrolled was 2,501 and the value of school buildings was estimated at \$285,000, but those figures do not include the

two new buildings above mentioned. The superintendent of the city schools at that time was William Aldrich.

FORT MADISON SCHOOLS

A Miss Jannings taught the first school in the Town of Fort Madison, but the exact date when she taught is somewhat uncertain. She soon afterward went with her parents to Salem, Henry County. The second school was taught by a man named Rathburn, said to have been "half white, quarter Indian and quarter negro." Alfred Rich, of whom further mention is made in the chapter on the Bench and Bar, opened a school in 1837. All these early schools were of the subscription type, where the teacher charged so much for each pupil and took his pay in whatever commodity he could get, owing to the scarcity of actual money during the early days.

As late as 1886 Fort Madison had but one four-room schoolhouse, which was located at the corner of Fifth and Pine streets. The high school was taught in the basement of the Baptist Church and several rooms were rented, wherever they could be obtained, for the accommodation of other grades. In the spring of 1886 the people, by popular vote, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$15,000 for the erection of a modern school building on Fifth Street near Market. The same year the board of education bought the Atlee building in the Fourth Ward for \$2,500.

Then came the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and with the completion of the shops there was a demand for school accommodations in the west end. To meet this demand, the Richardson school building, at the corner of Santa Fe and Vermont avenues, and the Jefferson school, at the corner of Second Street and Union Avenue, were erected in 1889.

The building erected in 1886 was used as a high school until 1895, when the people again authorized a bond issue, this time for \$35,000, for a modern high school structure, to be located on Third Street, just east of Maple. Since then the old high school building has been known as the Lincoln school, and in the eastern part of the city is the Jackson school, located at the corner of Third and Oak streets.

In these five buildings forty-one teachers were employed during the school year of 1914, under the superintendency of F. A. Welch. The number of pupils enrolled in all departments was 1,198, and the value of school buildings was estimated by the county superintendent in his report as sixty-five thousand dollars. In 1914 the Jef-



PUBLIC SCHOOL, FORT MADISON, FIFTH AND PINE
Erected in early '50s.



erson school building was condemned and a new one was erected at a cost of about twenty-two thousand dollars. Manual training and domestic science are taught in both the Keokuk and Fort Madison schools.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

In Lee County there are a number of schools maintained by the Catholic Church. The school in St. Joseph's parish, at Fort Madison, was established in 1840, Father Alleman, the pastor, being the first teacher. The school in 1914 occupied two buildings—the old church building remodeled and one across the street for primary pupils—and was under the charge of the Sisters of Humility. St. Mary's school, at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, was established in 1865. The present building, erected in 1895, is provided with a lecture room, with stage, etc. In 1893 the Sacred Heart school was opened in the west end, in connection with the parish of that name.

Keokuk has two parish schools—St. Peter's and St. Mary's. Both are housed in substantial brick structures and are in a prosperous condition. Graduates from the former school are privileged to enter the State University without further examination. As early as 1853 the Convent of the Visitation of St. Mary was founded in Keokuk by Sisters of the Visitation. It was located on the heights overlooking the Mississippi River and soon became a female school of high order. Before the public school system of the city attained to its present efficiency, many Keokuk girls attended this institution.

Parochial schools are also maintained in connection with the Catholic churches at West Point, St. Paul and Houghton.

THE PRESS

Through the dissemination of general news and information, or the publication of special articles on scientific, economic or industrial subjects, the newspaper is an important factor in the intellectual and educational development of the nation. It is therefore considered proper to include in this chapter some account of the Lee County newspapers—past and present.

In 1834 the first printing press was brought to Iowa by John King, who came from Ohio in that year and settled in Dubuque. On May 11, 1836, the Dubuque Visitor, the first newspaper ever printed in Iowa, was printed on this press and bore the name of

William C. Jones as editor. Not long after that Dr. Isaac Galland commenced the publication of a paper called the *Western Adventurer*, the publication office being located at Montrose. This was the first newspaper of Lee County. Its publication was suspended in less than two years.

James G. Edwards then purchased the outfit from Doctor Galland, removed it to Fort Madison, and on March 24, 1838, issued the first number of the *Fort Madison Patriot*, which has been described as "a strong partisan sheet and the first whig paper in Iowa." This paper has been credited with having first proposed the name of "Hawkeye State" for Iowa. After the Territory of Iowa was established and the seat of government was located at Burlington, Mr. Edwards removed the publication office of the *Patriot* to that city.

Fort Madison was then without a newspaper until July 24, 1841, when R. W. Albright issued the first number of the *Fort Madison Courier*. The population of the town was at that time estimated at seven hundred. One of the articles in this first number of the *Courier* was Philip Viele's address of welcome to Governor Chambers on the occasion of his visit to Fort Madison four days before the paper was issued. In December, 1841, William E. Mason purchased an interest in the paper and the name was changed to the *Lee County Democrat*. Others connected with the publication of this paper during the next five years were O. S. X. Peck, W. C. Stripe and T. S. Espy. In 1847 the office was sold to George H. Williams, who changed the name to the *Iowa Statesman*. After a few months Williams sold out to J. D. Spaulding. In February, 1852, Lewis V. Taft and others bought the paper and changed the name to the *Plain Dealer*. On July 1, 1851, the paper was purchased by W. P. Staub, who employed as editors during the next ten years James D. Eads, Dr. A. C. Roberts and J. M. Casey.

On May 2, 1861, Mr. Staub began the publication of a daily called the *Gem City Telegraph*, but after running it for about three months at a loss it was discontinued. In July, 1863, Staub sold the *Plain Dealer* to William Caffrey, who changed the paper to a republican organ, greatly to the disgust of the former owner, who induced Hussey & Hickman, then publishing the *Montrose Banner*, to remove to Fort Madison and issue a democratic paper. The *Banner* did not live long, however, after the removal.

Following Mr. Caffrey, the *Plain Dealer* was successively published by Col. J. G. Willson, H. W. Dodd and Dawley & Tremaine, which brings the history of the paper down to the year 1878. Among

the many who were interested in the paper after that date was George Fitch, who has since made a wide reputation with his Vest Pocket Essays and Homeburg Stories. Toward the latter part of its career the name of the paper was changed to the Republican.

The Fort Madison Democrat was established in 1869 by Charles L. Morehouse, who had the financial support of Dr. A. C. Roberts, the first issue coming from the press on the 4th of July. About a year later Morehouse was succeeded by W. P. Staub, the former owner of the Plain Dealer. In January, 1874, the ownership of the Democrat passed to Doctor Roberts and Henry L. Schroeder, a practical printer, and the paper was conducted by the firm of Roberts & Schroeder until the latter was succeeded by Nelson C. Roberts, a son of the doctor. This association lasted until the business was incorporated as the Democrat Publishing Company. Since the year 1887, the Democrat has been issued as an afternoon daily, except Sunday, with a weekly edition issued every Wednesday.

The Daily Gem City, of Fort Madison, was started in 1887 by O. E. Newton. After several changes in ownership the paper passed into the hands of Valentine Buechel, ex-state senator, who improved its character and gave it a more pronounced political policy, with leanings toward the democracy. Subsequently Nauer & Lorshetter became the proprietors. Upon the death of Mr. Lorshetter, J. M. Nauer continued the publication of the paper until April 24, 1911, when he sold a half interest to Thomas P. Hollowell, who made the Gem City a straight out republican paper. In May, 1911, the Gem City Publishing Company was incorporated and the paper is still published every afternoon, except Sunday. A weekly edition is published every Friday.

The first newspaper published in the City of Keokuk was the Iowa Argus and Lee County Advertiser, which began its career in January, 1846, under the editorial guidance of William Pattee, afterward auditor of state. It was democratic in politics, but it lived only a few months. A facetious resident of Keokuk said the long name was too much of a load to carry, which was the cause of the paper's death.

In the spring of 1847 the Keokuk Register was started by J. W. and R. B. Ogden, who had come from Springfield, Ohio, the fall before. The first number made its appearance on May 26, 1847, and the subscription list at that time consisted of three persons—L. B. Fleak, Ross B. Hughes and Samuel Van Fossen. J. W. Grimes, H. W. Starr and other leaders of the whig party had agreed to guarantee a paid-up subscription of 1,000 and the two young men went

to work in earnest. When the office was sold to the firm of Howell & Cowles, in 1849, there were 1,800 subscribers.

Howell & Cowles had begun the publication of the Des Moines Valley Whig at Keosauqua in July, 1846. When they purchased the Keokuk Register of the Ogden Brothers in March, 1849, the two offices were consolidated at Keokuk and their paper took the name of the Des Moines Valley Whig and Keokuk Register. On March 3, 1854, they issued the first number of a daily called the Keokuk Daily Whig, but the next year the name was changed to the Gate City, under which it is still published every afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, by the Gate City Publishing Company. A Sunday morning edition is also published.

On May 20, 1848, the first number of the Keokuk Dispatch was issued by John B. Russell and Reuben L. Doyle. It was a pronounced democratic sheet, intended to counteract the influence of the Register. In April, 1849, Doyle purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor. S. W. Halsey purchased an interest in July, 1850, but about a year later sold to George Green. Several other changes occurred and in October, 1855, the name was changed to the Saturday Post. Mark Twain worked as a compositor on this paper before it was removed to Doniphan, Kansas, by William Rees & Sons in 1860.

A small sheet called the Nip and Tuck Keokuk Daily made its appearance on January 1, 1855, with the name of D. Reddington, a former owner of the Dispatch, at the head of the editorial columns. In September of the same year Reddington sold out to Walling & Hussey, who had commenced the publication of the Daily Evening Times the preceding July. They also published a weekly edition and when the office was sold to Charles D. Kirk in November, 1857, the weekly was continued under the name of The Journal. Kirk sold the Daily and Weekly Journal to Newton, Hussey & Gwin and from May, 1859, to December, 1861, it was under the management of Charles Smith. The paper was then bought at a foreclosure sale by Judge Thomas W. Clagett, who changed the name to the Keokuk Constitution. Under the management of Judge Clagett the paper became one of the most influential democratic papers of Iowa and after his death in April, 1876, the Constitution was conducted for some time by his daughter, Sue Harry Clagett. It was then sold to John Gibbons, Thomas Rees, George Smith and H. W. Clendenin. Mr. Gibbons served as editor until the following spring (1877), when he was succeeded by Mr. Clendenin and retired from the firm. Some years later the paper absorbed the Democrat, which had been started



FORT MADISON HIGH SCHOOL

a few years before, and is still published as an afternoon daily (Sundays excepted) under the name of the Constitution-Democrat.

The Keokuk Post, a newspaper printed in the German language, was established in 1855 by William Kopp under the name of Beobachter des Westens (The Western Observer). During its career the name was changed several times under different owners.

Other journalistic ventures in Keokuk were the Sunbeam, which was established as a temperance paper in January, 1860, and continued for about two years; the Daily Evening News, which was published as a Greeley organ for a short time in the campaign of 1872; the Sharp Stick, published by T. B. Cumming while proprietor of the Dispatch as a humorous paper; The People's Dollar, published as an organ of the greenback party by Thornber & Hanson for a short time in the latter '70s, and the Central School Journal, devoted to educational interests.

Outside of the cities of Fort Madison and Keokuk, the first paper established in the county was the Montrose Banner, which made its appearance in the early '60s. It was afterward removed to Fort Madison, where it ran for a short time, when it was discontinued. The West Point Appeal was started in June, 1878, by Allison Leadley, but it is no longer in existence.

The rural papers of the county in 1914 were the Donnellson Review, the Montrose Journal and the West Point Bee. The Donnellson Review was started in 1897 as a republican weekly and is now published every Thursday by F. C. Tabor. The Montrose Journal began its career in 1865, about two years after the Banner was removed to Fort Madison. For a time it was suspended, but was revived and is now published weekly by George H. Duty and is republican in its political views. The West Point Bee, of which J. M. Pohlmeier is editor, is a democratic weekly, published every Thursday. It was founded in 1893.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

In Lee County there are two public libraries, located at Keokuk and Fort Madison. The Keokuk Library Association was incorporated on December 10, 1863, with A. J. Wilkinson as president; George W. McCrary, vice president; George C. Thompson, secretary, and Howard Tucker, treasurer. The first board of directors was composed of A. Hagny, William Fulton, Robert F. Bower, P. Gibbons, George Thatcher and J. L. Rice. Life membership in the

association was fixed at \$50; membership shares, \$10; annual dues, \$2, and subscribers, \$3.

The first quarters of the library were over George C. Anderson's bank. When J. L. Rice died in 1879 he left \$10,000 as the basis of a library building fund. The women of Keokuk gave an art loan exhibit which netted about one thousand one hundred dollars; a large number of shares of stock, giving free use of the library for a period of ten years, were sold; H. C. Huiskamp and Spencer Grennell gave donations of \$500 each; A. L. Connable gave money and land amounting to \$1,000, and there were a number of other donations, which brought the fund up to about twenty thousand dollars. The lot at the southeast corner of Third and Main streets was then selected as a site and a building was erected thereon at a cost of \$25,000. It was opened to the public on February 24, 1883. At that time the association was in debt about five thousand dollars, which amount was loaned to the board of directors by H. C. Huiskamp for ten years without interest. In May, 1892, the last payment of this loan was made and the association became free from debt.

The Legislature of 1894 passed an act "to stimulate the establishment of new public libraries and to promote the usefulness of those in existence." One provision of this act was that in all cities and incorporated towns the mayor should appoint a board of library trustees of nine members, which board should have authority to employ a librarian and assistants and levy a tax of not more than one mill on the dollar for the support of the library.

On April 2, 1894, an election was held in Keokuk, at which the people were called upon to vote on the question: "Shall the City of Keokuk accept the benefit of the statute for the creation and maintenance of a public library?" The proposition was carried and the directors of the Library Association then submitted to the city council a proposition to lease the library and all its appurtenances to the city for a term of eight years from May 1, 1894, provided the city would appropriate annually not less than one thousand five hundred dollars for its support. This proposition was accepted by the city authorities and on July 16, 1894, the institution became the Keokuk Public Library. The annual appropriation since that time has never been less than two thousand dollars. On January 1, 1914, there were 22,500 volumes in the library and the circulation for the year 1913 was 80,350 volumes.

The trustees for the year 1914 were: John E. Craig, Ben B. Jewell, Charles J. Smith, W. J. Fulton, W. C. Blood, John I.

Annable, William Reimbold, Abraham Hollingsworth and Dr. G. Walter Barr. The first three named were president, vice president and secretary, respectively, and Miss Nannie P. Fulton was the librarian.

The Fort Madison Public Library had its origin in the organization of a sort of society, volunteers donating books, the greatest single donation being that of Daniel F. Miller, who gave several hundred volumes, many of which were public documents, such as Congressional Records, etc. No librarian, with authority to enforce regulations, was appointed and the duties of that position were sadly neglected. Finally, the finances of the institution ran low and the library was closed, the rent on the room occupied at that time being almost one thousand dollars in arrears. Dr. A. C. Roberts, who had always taken a keen interest in the success of the library, settled the claims and preserved the few books remaining, which were removed to other quarters.

In January, 1878, J. C. Bontecou commenced a series of temperance meetings in Fort Madison and in a week's time more than eight hundred signed the pledge. These persons organized the Red Ribbon Reform Club, which rented a building on Front Street, between Pine and Cedar, for a hall and reading room. This movement resulted in what became known as the City Circulating Library. It was kept up by a number of women who felt the need of a library, most of the money received for its support being raised by giving public entertainments.

Henry and Elizabeth Cattermole, natives of England, were among the oldest and most respected citizens of Fort Madison. For many years Mr. Cattermole was identified with the pork packing business of the city and was one of the founders of the German-American Bank. He and his estimable wife realized the need of a library for the city in which they had so long dwelt, and when he died in 1891 he left instructions to his widow to erect a library building to his memory. Mrs. Cattermole carried out her husband's instructions, and, with the assistance of the executor of the estate, H. D. McConn, erected the Cattermole Memorial Library on Pine Street, between Second and Third, on the site occupied for many years by the Cattermole homestead.

The library building is of St. Louis buff brick, with terra cotta trimmings and a slate roof. The interior is finished in oak and a cozy feature is the brick fireplaces in the various rooms, giving an air of cheerfulness. It was dedicated in 1893, a short time after the death of Mrs. Cattermole, who did not live to see the completion

of the generous work of her husband and herself. The cost of the building was \$25,000.

The library was made the Fort Madison Public Library in much the same manner as the one at Keokuk, though it still bears the name of the Cattermole Memorial Library, in honor of the donors. At the beginning of the year 1914 there were approximately ten thousand volumes in the library and the circulation has increased every year since its establishment. The trustees for 1914 were: Dr. J. M. Casey, president; J. P. Cruikshank, vice president; Miss Rebecca Hesser, secretary and librarian, and Mrs. G. B. Stewart, Mrs. J. B. Watkins, Mrs. C. F. Wahrer, Mrs. Ella Crouse, W. A. Scherfe, N. C. Roberts and A. L. Gates.

CHAPTER XVIII

LEE COUNTY IN LITERATURE

MARK TWAIN ONCE A RESIDENT OF KEOKUK—VIRGINIA WILCOX IVINS
—DAVID B. SMITH—J. MONROE REID—SUE HARRY CLAGETT—
MARGARET GRAHAM COLLIER—JOHN BURGESS—N. GRAY BARTLETT
—REBECCA S. POLLARD—RUPERT HUGHES—GEORGE P. WILKINSON
—FRANK GRAHAM MOORHEAD—G. WALTER BARR—MISCELLANEOUS
WORKS BY LEE COUNTY AUTHORS.

The first work of the people of Iowa was to establish homes. Little thought was given to culture or refinement during the early years of the state's history, but it was not long until a desire for better things developed and literature became a subject of interest. Quite a number of Iowa authors, either native or adopted sons, have made their mark in the literary circles of the nation. Doubtless the best known of these men is Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known as

MARK TWAIN

Mr. Clemens was born in Florida, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He was educated in the Hannibal public schools and began learning the printer's trade when twelve years old. Later he became a Mississippi River pilot. While working at the printer's trade he set type on the first Keokuk city directory, published in 1856, in which he gave his occupation as antiquarian. This directory was published by his brother, Orion Clemens, and a copy of it is now in the Keokuk Public Library. He also worked awhile on the Keokuk Saturday Post, which paper employed him to write some articles upon his travels after leaving Keokuk. The first of these articles was published on December 6, 1856, signed "Snodgrass," and is said to be the first article ever published by the man who afterward became so celebrated a humorist. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became the city editor of the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise. Here he made quite a reputation as a humorist and his writings became known all

over the country. A few years later he went upon the excursion to Europe and the Holy Land, an account of which was published in his "Innocents Abroad," his first pretentious work. Between that time and his death he published more than a score of volumes, but it was in Lee County that he made his humble start.

VIRGINIA WILCOX IVINS

Mrs. Ivins was a niece of Dr. Isaac Galland, one of the pioneers of Lee County, and came with her uncle to Keokuk in the latter '30s. In 1840 she went with Doctor Galland and his wife to Ohio and spent the winter in school at Akron. In the fall of 1842 she came back to Keokuk on a canal boat, which was towed down from Akron to the Ohio River, drifted down that stream to the Mississippi, and was then towed up by a steamboat to Keokuk—a trip of 1,450 miles. In her "Pen Pictures of Early Western Days" she says in the preface: "In presenting these pen pictures no literary merit is claimed, but that it is an authentic account of scenes and occurrences in most of which the author took part, or to which she was an eye witness."

In this work she gives accounts of a number of interesting incidents, one of which is the story of "Nigger John," who bought his freedom and saved \$600 to buy his wife. About that time there was an organization known as the "Vigilants" that charged John with being a thief. His trunk was searched, the \$600 found, and he was ordered to leave town. He refused to go, and one evening when Doctor Galland walked to the levee he discovered Doctor Hogan horsewhipping the negro. Doctor Galland made a speech and Mrs. Ivins says: "He talked long and earnestly to the men, telling them what a bad reputation Keokuk was gaining abroad from such outrages, and appealing to them to redeem themselves and help build up a town in which it would be a pleasure and a pride to live. He closed his speech by saying: 'If there is to be a constant fight I propose to take a hand in it.'" This ended the outrages of the "Vigilants" and had a good effect upon the Town of Keokuk.

In 1849 Miss Wilcox became the wife of William S. Ivins and about four years later went overland to California. She returned to Keokuk in 1856 and in the latter years of her life resided on North Second Street, where she wrote the book above mentioned.

DAVID B. SMITH

Mr. Smith came to Keokuk in 1847 as a civil engineer in the employ of the Keokuk & Des Moines Valley Railroad. He became

permanently identified with municipal and county affairs, served as a member of the Keokuk City council, and as deputy sheriff and deputy treasurer of Lee County. Mr. Smith became an author under rather unfortunate circumstances. He was convicted for embezzlement in the county treasurer's office and sentenced to the penitentiary. His experiences as an inmate of that institution led to his writing a book upon prison conditions that has been widely read and is regarded as an authority upon the subject.

J. MONROE REID

Colonel Reid was a son of Hugh T. Reid, who was one of the leading Lee County attorneys in his day and won distinction as a soldier in the Civil war. J. Monroe Reid studied law and for many years had an office at 24 North Fifth Street, Keokuk. In 1877 he wrote his "Sketches and Anecdotes of Old Settlers, Newcomers, the Mormon Bandits and the Danite Band." Among the old settlers mentioned in his work were Dr. Samuel Muir, Capt. J. B. Browne, C. F. Davis, Isaac R. Campbell, Chief Keokuk, Edwin Guthrie and George C. Anderson, Keokuk's first banker.

Colonel Reid's literary style is probably more forcible than elegant, but in his book are preserved many incidents connected with the early life of Lee County. He came to Keokuk from Indiana, enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Iowa Infantry, and four years later was mustered out as captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

SUE HARRY CLAGETT

Miss Clagett was a native of the State of Maryland. In 1854, with her father, Thomas W. Clagett, who afterwards served as judge of the District Court, she came to Keokuk. She attended the private school of Rev. Charles Williams, was a writer on the old Keokuk Constitution, while her father was the owner of that paper, and her most pretentious work, a novel entitled "Her Lovers," was written while living at 223 Morgan Street, Keokuk. In 1879 she went to Louisville, Kentucky, where the next year she was married to S. B. Pettingill, and later removed to Tacoma, Washington. She died there in 1890.

MARGARET COLLIER GRAHAM

This author was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, September 29, 1850, a daughter of David and Lydia A. (Lindsey) Collier. She

was educated in the Keokuk public schools and the college at Monmouth, Illinois, where she was graduated in 1869. On October 21, 1873, she became the wife of Donald M. Graham and some years later removed to Pasadena, California, where she passed the remainder of her life. Mrs. Graham wrote "Stories of the Foot-Hills," a number of character sketches of western people; "The Wizard's Daughter and Other Stories," a work of similar character; and a book of essays which takes its title from the first essay, "Do They Really Respect Us?" Most of these essays deal with woman's rights and the higher education of women. In the one entitled "What Is An Immoral Novel?" she sets forth this bit of philosophy:

"I am aware that women are hard towards certain forms of evil among women, and I am rather glad that this is so. It is no doubt what has made us so very, very good. If we are to believe men, who are constantly telling us how virtuously superior we are to them, our plan with women has certainly worked better than theirs with men. Possibly the sauce that has made of women such a highly moral and delicious goose might make of man an equally moral and delectable gander. The experiment is certainly worth trying."

JOHN BURGESS

From 1863 to 1897 Rev. John Burgess resided in Keokuk, with the exception of four years, from 1865 to 1869. He served as chaplain of the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry in the Civil war until ill health compelled his discharge from service. For some time he was pastor of the Exchange Street Methodist Episcopal Church and later was in charge of the Free-for-all Church at Keokuk. He also studied medicine in the old College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1865. His best known works are "Pleasant Recollections of the Character and Works of Notable Men," which deals largely with his work in the ministry, containing many reminiscences of persons met in different states. Some of these stories are pathetic, some amusing, but all are well told. His "Sermons on Practical Duties" contain many moral precepts and much wholesome advice that can be applied to the ordinary daily walks of life.

N. GRAY BARTLETT

Mrs. Bartlett's maiden name was Miss May McCune. Her father, John McCune, was a contractor in Mississippi River work

under General Curtis, and she came with him to Keokuk in her early childhood. She was educated in St. Vincent's Academy and continued to live in Keokuk until her marriage to Mr. Bartlett in 1870, after which she resided in Chicago.

REBECCA S. POLLARD

Probably no Lee County author is more widely known than Mrs. Pollard. She was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Nathaniel Ruggles Smith, a prominent educator, and came to Fort Madison at a comparatively early date. Under the pseudonym of Kate Harrington she wrote a number of poems. The following extract is taken from her poem entitled *Maymie*:

“O! be ye guarded what ye do or say
Before a mother when her child is dead;
Move with hushed tread beside the pulseless clay,
And in low whispers let your words be said.
Remember of her life it was a part;
Remember it was nourished at her breast;
That she would guard it still from sudden start,
The ringing footfall, or untimely jest.”

The Iowa Centennial poem, read at Philadelphia in 1876, was written by Mrs. Pollard and attracted favorable comment from the press of the country. In this poem she says of Iowa:

“The mansions on our prairies wide,
Oft with a rude cot by their side,
Show how, by years of patient toil,
The lordly tillers of our soil
Have reared such houses as freemen may
With all their shackles torn away.
On history's page will shine most bright
Such names as Belknap, Kirkwood, Wright,
Howell, McCrary, Mason, Hall,
Dodge, faithful to his country's call.
Warriors who, through war's wild shock,
Anchored our ship on Union rock.

"Ask ye if Woman shrinking stood,
 When rang War's cry o'er field and flood?
 Did mothers, racked by dire alarms,
 Prison their sons with clinging arms?
 No! worthy of the patriot sires
 That lit the Revolution fires,
 They forced the tears—that needs must start—
 Backward, to trickle through the heart,
 And said in accents firm and low,
 'Our prayers will follow—go, boys, go!'"

Mrs. Pollard is the author of a series of phonetic readers used in many of the schools of the country. From 1875 to 1877 she conducted a private school in Keokuk, and while residing there her Centennial poem and "Maymie" were printed at the office of the Gate City. She is also the author of a novel, "Emma Bartlett," an incident of the Civil war. She is now (1914) aged eighty-three years, living with her son, J. A. S. Pollard, cashier of the Fort Madison Savings Bank, at Fort Madison. At the age of eighty-one she wrote a missionary poem entitled *Althea*, which is her last literary work.

RUPERT HUGHES

One of the best known of the Lee County authors is Rupert Hughes, who now lives in New York City. He was born at Lancaster, Missouri, January 31, 1872; came to Keokuk when about seven years of age; received his elementary education in the Keokuk public schools; then attended different colleges, and in 1892 received the A. M. degree from Yale University. That year marked the close of his residence in Keokuk. In 1901 he began editorial work, and from 1902 to 1905 was connected with the Encyclopedia Britannica Company. He is the author of a number of stories and the scene of the "Lakerim Cruise" is laid in Keokuk. It was published in 1898. He has also written some poetry and several plays.

GEORGE P. WILKINSON

George P. Wilkinson is a native of Keokuk, where he was born in 1860, a son of A. J. and Martha Willia Wilkinson. After attending the Keokuk public schools he attended college, studied medicine, and became professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, which chair he held from 1884

to 1886. Many of his writings are devoted to subjects connected with the medical profession. During his later life he lived in Omaha, Nebraska.

FRANK GRAHAM MOORHEAD

In 1885 Frank Graham Moorhead, then nine years of age, came with his parents, Dr. Samuel W. and Melissa M. (Graham) Moorhead, to Keokuk. While living with his parents there, at 1228 High Street, he attended the public schools, and it was in Keokuk that he wrote his "Unknown Facts about Well Known People," which was published in 1895, when he was barely twenty years of age. This work is a compilation of short biographical sketches of prominent people—chiefly literary characters—and many of the sketches contain information about the subject not found elsewhere, thus justifying the title of his book. There are also sketches of a number of people in Mr. Moorhead's work that are not found in any of the standard biographical dictionaries. In 1898 he became managing editor of the Keokuk Daily Press and later went to Des Moines, where he was employed on various papers for some time. Still later he was Sunday editor of the Spokane Spokesman-Review. He is now connected with the Pierce publications at Des Moines and is one of the best known magazine writers in the West.

GRANVILLE WALTER BARR

Mr. Barr is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Clark County, Ohio, October 25, 1860. He attended Asbury (now DePauw) University at Greencastle, Indiana, from 1877 to 1880, and in 1884 graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. While attending college in Indiana he began newspaper work. In 1898 he came to Keokuk as professor of materia medica in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and has since been a resident of that city. He is the author of several works and monographs on medical subjects. Of his miscellaneous works, the best known are the "Verdict in the Rutherford Case," "The Woman Who Hesitated," "In the Last Ditch," "Victory of the Valiant," and his political novel, "Shacklett, or the Evolution of a Statesman." The Heights in this novel is Cedarcroft, the Nagel home at Warsaw, Illinois. Doctor Barr is now in charge of the publicity department of the Mississippi River Power Company.

MISCELLANEOUS

At the beginning of the Civil war Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer began as a nurse in the Keokuk hospitals, after which she went to the front as a field nurse with the army of General Grant. After the war she wrote "Under the Guns, a Woman's Reminiscences of the Civil War." The book contains a number of interesting incidents and the introduction was written by Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. Mrs. Wittenmyer is also the author of "Woman's Work for Jesus," "A Jeweled Ministry," "The Women of the Reformation," etc.

James H. Anderson, for many years a resident of Keokuk, who wrote "Riddles of Prehistoric Times," published in 1911, says in his preface: "For forty years the author had been a plodding lawyer, but, having become incapacitated by an apoplectic fit, he, pondering on the riddle of existence, compiled this book, which is but a resume of facts gleaned while he was seeking to know whence came the world and its people." The book contains much evidence of research into ancient ethnology, etc., is well written, and will well repay the reader for the time spent in its perusal.

One of the most interesting works by a Lee County author is the "Notes of a Trip Around the World," by Charles Parsons, who was one of the early bankers of Keokuk. An interesting feature of this work is the illustrations made from original photographs taken in Japan, India, Egypt, Spain and other countries, and the story is told in a highly entertaining way.

Blanche Sellers Ortman was born in Keokuk, a daughter of Morris and Rose (McCune) Sellers. She was educated in the Sacred Heart convent at Chicago, and soon after completing her education became the wife of Rudolph Ortman of that city. Her principal works are "Bar-Gee," the story of a horse, and "The Old House, and Other Stories." There is a pathos in her story of the Old House which makes the reader think of his childhood home, if he ever had one.

Among the more substantial publications written or compiled by Lee County authors is George W. McCrary's "American Law of Elections." As its name indicates, it is devoted to certain legal phases of American elections and is not well calculated for "summer reading." It was written before the Australian ballot system was introduced into so many of the states of the Union, but contains much that is still good authority. The book is dedicated to Hon. Samuel F. Miller, a Lee County lawyer, who became chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.

There have been a few other sons and daughters of Lee County who have made their mark in the literary world, but the above are the ones best known. The works of these writers show that Iowa has kept pace with the literary progress of the nation, and that Lee County is by no means the most insignificant part of the Hawkeye State.

CHAPTER XIX

THE BENCH AND BAR

PURPOSE OF COURTS—THE LAWYER'S PLACE AS A CITIZEN—EARLY LEE COUNTY COURTS AND JUDGES—FIRST JURORS—TERRITORIAL COURT OF IOWA—PERSONNEL OF THE JUDICIARY—COURTS UNDER THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION—SKETCHES OF PROMINENT ATTORNEYS.

Much of the history of every civilized country or community centers about its laws and the manner in which they are enforced. "To establish justice" was written into the Federal Constitution by the founders of the American Republic as one of the primary and paramount purposes of government. The founders of that republic also showed their wisdom in dividing the functions of government into three departments—legislative, executive and judicial—the first to enact, the second to execute and the third to interpret the nation's laws. States have copied this system, so that in every state there are a Legislature to pass laws, a supreme and subordinate courts to interpret them and a governor as the chief executive officer to see that they are fairly and impartially enforced.

The law is a jealous profession. It demands of the attorney and the man on the bench alike a careful, conscientious effort to secure the administration of justice—"speedy and substantial, efficient, equitable and economical." Within recent years there have been some caustic criticisms of the courts for their delays, and a great deal has been said in the press about "judicial reform." Perhaps some of the criticisms are founded upon reason, but should the entire judiciary system be condemned because here and there some judge has failed to measure up to the proper standard, or some lawyer has adopted the tactics of the pettifogger? It should be borne in mind that some of the greatest men in our national history were lawyers. John Marshall, one of the early chief justices of the United States Supreme Court, was a man whose legal opinions are still quoted with reverence and respect by the profession, and his memory is revered by the American people at large. Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe, who negotiated the Louisiana Pur-

chase and gave to the United States an empire in extent, were all lawyers. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Salmon P. Chase, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas M. Cooley, and a host of others who might be mentioned, were men whose patriotism and love of justice were unquestioned. And last, but not least, was Abraham Lincoln, self-educated and self-reliant, whose consummate tact and statesmanship saved the Union from disruption.

Concerning the tendency to criticize the courts, one of the justices of the Ohio Supreme Court recently said: "A reasonable amount of criticism is good for a public officer—even a judge. It keeps reminding him that, after all, he is only a public servant; that he must give account of his stewardship, as to his efficiency, the same as any other servant; that the same tests applied to private servants in private business should be equally applied to public servants in public business, whether executives, legislators or judges—at least, this is the public view. Would it not be more wholesome if more public officers, especially judges, took the same view?"

Fortunately for the people of Lee County, her judges have been men of character, free from charges of venality or corruption, and justice has generally been administered in such a way that criticism of the court was unnecessary. In the fall of 1834, while Iowa was still under the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory, an election was ordered for the election of judicial officers in Des Moines County, which then included the present County of Lee. There were but two voting places—Burlington and Fort Madison. William Morgan was elected presiding judge; Young L. Hughes and Henry Walker, associate judges; W. W. Chapman, prosecuting attorney; W. R. Ross, clerk; Solomon Perkins, sheriff. At the same time John W. Whitaker was elected judge of probate, and a little later John Barker and Richard Land were appointed justices of the peace by the governor of Michigan Territory. These were the first judicial officers in Southeastern Iowa.

The first session of the District Court was held in the spring of 1835, at the residence of the clerk, in the Town of Burlington, with Judge Morgan presiding and the two associates both present. Among those tried for misdemeanor were some of the soldiers stationed at Fort Des Moines (now Montrose). They were defended by their captain, Jesse B. Browne, who afterward became a resident of Lee County and a member of the local bar.

In July, 1836, Iowa became a part of the Territory of Wisconsin, and in that year Isaac Leffler succeeded William Morgan as the presiding judge of the local District Court. Lee County was erected

as a separate county and partly organized. The first session of the District Court in the new county was held at Fort Madison, beginning on March 27, 1837, and was presided over by David Irvin of the Territorial Supreme Court of Wisconsin, who had been assigned to the Second Judicial District. Judge Irvin's first official order was for the appointment of John H. Lines clerk of the court and W. W. Chapman, prosecuting attorney. Francis Gehon was United States marshal and Joshua Owen, sheriff of Lee County. The marshal was directed by the court to summon a grand jury and the names of Isaac Johnson, John Gregg, Isaac Briggs, E. D. Ayres, William Anderson, Samuel Morrison, Peter P. Jones, William Ritchie, Henry Hawkins, George Herring, James McAllen, Richard Dunn, John R. Shaver, Edwin Guthrie, Jesse Dickey, Garrett I. Wood, C. E. Stone, David Wright, Joseph Skinner, Benjamin Brattan, George W. Ball and John Stephens were presented, from which a grand jury was to be drawn and impaneled, but the judge found that none of them was qualified to serve and they were discharged, each man being allowed one day's pay. The court then approved the bond of Aaron White and granted him permission to operate a ferry at Fort Madison. This court was held in a room in the Madison House.

At the second term, which convened on August 28, 1837, with the same judge presiding and the same officers in attendance except prosecuting attorney, the following were summoned as grand jurors: John L. Cotton, Samuel Ross, Thomas Small, Jr., Jesse Wilson, Joseph S. Douglass, Peter P. Jones, Joseph Skinner, Aaron White, John Gregg, John Stephenson, Campbell Gilmer, Jesse O'Neil, John Box, Johnson J. Phares, William Tyrell, Henry Hawkins, E. D. Ayres, Lorenzo Bullard, Benjamin Brattan, Leonard P. Parker, William Anderson, George Herring, Abraham Hunsicker and John G. Kennedy. E. D. Ayres was elected foreman of the grand jury and Philip Viele was appointed prosecuting attorney, Mr. Chapman having been elected delegate to Congress.

Sixty-two indictments were returned by the grand jury, to-wit: One for injuring cattle, two for assault with intent to kill, three for assault and battery, and fifty-six for gambling. The two indictments for assault with intent to kill were against Wade H. Rattan, but when the cases were called for trial in April, 1839, it was found that Rattan had left the country and default was entered on the records. He was never heard from again in Lee County. The other indictments, with two or three exceptions, were all dismissed as defective.

Judge David Irvin, who presided at these early terms of court, was a Virginian by birth. When the Territory of Michigan was established he was appointed a judge by President Jackson and was assigned to that part of the territory afterward cut off and erected into the Territory of Wisconsin. He was a man of upright character, prompt with his decisions, and was well versed in the law. When Iowa was made a territory, Judge Irvin went back to Wisconsin, where he remained upon the bench until removed by President Harrison in 1841. He then went to Texas and during the Civil war was an ardent supporter of the Confederate cause. He lived and died a bachelor.

William W. Chapman, the first prosecuting attorney, after the expiration of his term as delegate to Congress in 1839, went to Oregon and became one of that state's prominent attorneys; Clerk John H. Lines also went to Oregon; Marshal Gehon died, and Sheriff Owen removed to California.

When the Territory of Iowa was established in 1838, Charles Mason of Burlington was appointed chief justice; Thomas S. Wilson of Dubuque and Joseph Williams of Pennsylvania, associate judges of the Supreme and District courts of the territory, and these gentlemen continued to hold courts until Iowa was admitted as a state. Under the constitution of 1846 the state was divided into judicial districts, and George H. Williams of Lee County was made first district judge of the First District.

Mr. Williams was born in the State of New York, March 26, 1823. He was educated in the academy at Pompey Hill, New York, and came to Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was elected judge of the First District in 1847 and served in that capacity for about five years. In 1852 he was a presidential elector on the Pierce ticket, and in 1853 he was appointed chief justice of the Territory of Oregon. He was a member of the Oregon Constitutional Convention and served as United States senator from that state from 1865 to 1871. Judge Williams was a member of the commission to settle the Alabama claims, and in 1871 he was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Grant and served until 1875, when he was nominated by Grant for chief justice of the Supreme Court, but his name was withdrawn. From 1902 to 1905 Mr. Williams served as mayor of Portland, Oregon, his home city.

In 1852 Judge Williams was succeeded by Ralph P. Lowe, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 21, 1805. In 1829 he graduated at Miami University, after which he went to Alabama, where he was employed as teacher. He studied law there with John

Campbell, afterward justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar in Alabama, practiced four years in that state, then removed to Dayton, Ohio, and in 1849 removed to Iowa. In 1857 he resigned his position as judge of the First District Court, and in the fall of that year was nominated by the republican party for governor. He was elected, being the first governor under the new constitution. Two years later he became one of the justices of the Iowa Supreme Court, the first time the justices of that court were elected by popular vote. He served on the bench until 1868, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. In 1872 he was elected chief justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, but two years later removed to Washington, D. C., where he died on December 22, 1883.

Judge Lowe was succeeded on the district bench by John W. Rankin, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1823. In 1842 he graduated with honors at Washington College. He then taught school and studied law in Ohio, was admitted to the bar, came to Keokuk in 1848, and soon became recognized as one of the leading members of the Lee County bar. In 1857 he was elected district judge, but served only a short time. During his twenty-one years' residence in Keokuk he served as a member of the State Senate and was colonel of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry in the Civil war. For some time he was associated in the practice of law as a partner of General Curtis, and later with Judge Charles Mason and Samuel F. Miller. His death occurred on July 10, 1869.

Thomas H. Clagett became district judge upon the retirement of Judge Rankin in 1857, and served about one year. Judge Clagett was born in Prince George County, Maryland, August 30, 1815, received an academic education, studied law in the office of Governor Pratt of Maryland, and was admitted to practice in that state. He was twice elected to the Maryland Legislature and was active in his efforts to establish a public school system in that state. In 1850 he came to Keokuk, where he soon became identified with the legal profession, and at the time of his death, April 14, 1876, he was editor and proprietor of the Keokuk Constitution.

Under the old constitution a County Court was established in 1851 and Edward Johnstone was elected the first judge. Judge Johnstone was one of the prominent attorneys of the early Lee County bar. He was born in Pennsylvania, July 4, 1815, and was admitted to the bar in his native state at the age of twenty-two years. About 1837 he located at Burlington, where he served as clerk of the

Territorial Legislature. During that session he was appointed one of the commissioners to adjust the land titles in the half-breed tract, and located at Montrose. In 1839 he was elected to the Legislature and was made speaker of the House, and when James K. Polk became President he was appointed United States attorney for Iowa. He was also associated with Dr. J. H. Bacon in the banking business and was one of the public spirited citizens of Lee County.

Judge Johnstone was succeeded as county judge in 1855 by Samuel Boyles, who was reelected in 1859. Robert A. Russell succeeded Judge Boyles in 1862, and he in turn was succeeded by Edmund Jaeger, who served until 1870, when the office was abolished.

Article V, section 5, of the constitution of 1857, provides that "The District Court shall consist of a single judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. The judge of the District Court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of judge of the Supreme Court, during the term for which he was elected."

Another section of the same article provides for the establishment of judicial districts as follows: "The state shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year 1860, the General Assembly may reorganize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no reorganization of the districts, or diminution of the judges, shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such reorganization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or any increase or diminution of the number of judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time."

Under these provisions Lee County was attached to District No. 1, of which Francis Springer of Louisa County was judge from 1858 to 1869. The First District was then made to consist of the counties of Lee and Des Moines until about 1896. Among the Des Moines County men who served as judge of this district were Joshua Tracy, Thomas W. Newman, A. H. Stutsman, O. H. Phelps and James D. Smyth. Joseph M. Casey was elected judge of the district in 1887 and served until his death in 1895. Judge Casey came to Lee County when he was but eleven years old. He received a good academic education, studied law with John F. Kinney, and in

1847 was admitted to the bar. He located in Sigourney, Keokuk County, where he served for five years as prosecuting attorney. In April, 1861, he located at Fort Madison, and in 1887 was elected district judge, holding that office until his death in 1895.

Alvin J. McCrary was elected to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Casey, but served only a short time, when Henry Bank was elected for a full term. It was about this time that Lee County was made a judicial district by itself. In 1911, when the docket became so crowded, William S. Hamilton was appointed as an additional district judge to relieve the congested condition and in 1912 was elected for full term. The present judges of the District Court are Henry Bank and William S. Hamilton.

THE BAR

Lee County has produced a number of attorneys whose names and reputations occupy high places in the legal annals of the Union. Foremost among these was Samuel F. Miller, a native of Richmond, Kentucky, where he was born on April 5, 1816. He was educated in the local schools and the town academy, and at eighteen years of age began the study of medicine. He began the practice of medicine at Barboursville, Kentucky, in 1838. Disliking medicine, he turned his attention to the law, read with Judge Ballinger, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar. Five years later he located in Keokuk, where he became the partner of John W. Rankin, and the firm of Rankin & Miller became one of the best known in Southeastern Iowa. In 1861 the lawyers of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin all joined in recommending him for one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court and he was appointed by President Lincoln in July, 1862. His nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate and he served on the supreme bench until his death on October 13, 1890. After his death a lawyer who knew him well said: "Some other judges had greater learning, but none possessed greater legal wisdom. After delivering judgments whose influence will outlive the granite walls of the court room and after deciding cases that involved millions of money, he died poor in gold, but rich in fame."

Joseph M. Beck, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 21, 1823, was of English and Welsh ancestry. After graduating at Hanover College in Indiana, he read law with Miles C. Eggleston of Madison, Indiana, taught school for some time, and in 1847 located at Montrose, Lee County. In 1849 he removed to Fort Madison

and ten years later was elected mayor of that city. He then served several years as prosecuting attorney, and in 1867 was elected one of the judges of the Iowa Supreme Court, in which capacity he served for twenty-four years. Judge Beck was one of the trustees of the state library and was influential in building it up to its present proportions. He had a fine judicial mind and his opinions are still quoted as authority, not only in Iowa, but also in other states. He died at Fort Madison, May 30, 1893.

Philip Viele, an early attorney and prominent citizen of Fort Madison, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, September 10, 1799. He was a descendant of the Frenchman, Arnaud Cornelius Viele, who came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century and located near Schenectady. Philip was educated in the local academy and Union College, and in the fall of 1821 began the study of law at Waterford, New York. In the presidential campaign of 1824 he took the stump for Jackson and in 1827 was appointed surrogate of Rensselaer County, where he served until 1835. In June, 1837, he located at Fort Madison, when the town consisted of about a score of log cabins. In 1840 he took an active part as a whig in the political campaign and in 1846 was the leader of the "Union, Retrenchment and Reform Party of Lee County." He was the candidate of that party for judge of probate and was elected. In 1852 he was the whig candidate for Congress, but was defeated, and in 1859 became a member of the State Board of Education. He served four terms as mayor of Fort Madison. Mr. Viele was a great lover of children and every Christmas gave a dinner to a large number of Fort Madison's little people.

An amusing story in Judge Viele's practice as an attorney is told of a case tried before Judge Mason at Fort Madison, in which a wood dealer on the river sold a piece of land in the half-breed tract to the clerk of the court at Fort Madison, taking a note for payment. The title proved valueless and the clerk refused to pay the note. Suit was brought, in which Judge Viele represented the wood dealer. In closing his argument to the jury he described how the wife and children of his client were probably standing at the doorway of their humble cottage home "with eyes strained up the road toward Fort Madison, anxiously looking for the return of the husband and father; and the first words that will greet my client on his return home will be, 'Pa, have the court and jury at Fort Madison done you justice?'" When the case was given to the jury eleven voted for the wood dealer and one for the clerk. When that one juror was asked the reasons for his position he replied: "Well, I know that man has

no wife and children. He keeps 'bach' in a log cabin. I believe the whole claim is a fraud." Upon receiving this information the other eleven reversed their views and the case was decided against Viele. A second trial was ordered, but before it came on the wood dealer got into trouble and fled the country. He was never heard of again.

Alfred Rich was a native of Kentucky. He studied law in Covington with W. W. Southworth, and while studying in his office fell in love with his preceptor's daughter. Southworth, who had been a member of Congress, said to Rich: "Go to Congress and you may have my daughter." The girl would have married him anyhow, but Rich declared he would win her by becoming a congressman. He first went to Texas, but later located at Fort Madison. Without money, he accepted such work as he could find. Some friends took an interest in him and got him a school. While teaching, a man was arrested at Montrose charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, and Rich offered to defend him. His intelligent and successful conduct of this case established him in a good practice. In 1839 he was elected to the Legislature and the next year, remembering his ambition and desires, he was the whig candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Gen. A. C. Dodge. From this defeat he lost courage, became somewhat dissipated in his habits, and died of tuberculosis in the spring of 1842.

Daniel F. Miller, Sr., whose name is still a household word in Lee County, was born near Cumberland, Maryland, October 14, 1814. He received all his schooling by the time he was twelve years of age and then worked about three years at the printer's trade. After teaching a term of school he walked to Pittsburgh, in order to save what little money he had, and was successful in getting a job in a store. Here he studied law, and in the justices' courts or before referees he was able to earn a small fee now and then. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar, and in April of that year located at Fort Madison, where he opened his office. In 1840 he was elected to the Legislature and on the third day of the session introduced his bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which passed the House, but was defeated in the Council. In 1848 he was elected to Congress on the whig ticket from the southeastern district of Iowa, but did not get the certificate of election on account of fraud in one of the western counties. He went before Congress and stated his cause with such force that his opponent was unseated and a new election ordered. In 1850 he was elected by about eight hundred majority, and in 1856 was an elector-at-large on the republican ticket. He served as mayor

of Keokuk, and was one of the best known and most able attorneys in Southeastern Iowa. He died at Omaha, Nebraska, December 9, 1895.

George W. McCrary was born near Evansville, Indiana, August 29, 1835. A few months later his parents removed to Illinois, and at the age of eighteen years he began teaching school. In 1855 he entered the office of Rankin & Miller at Keokuk as a student, and upon completing his legal studies was admitted to the bar. He soon built up a good practice, became active in politics, was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1857 and in 1861 to the State Senate. He was a strong Union man, and in the Senate was chairman of the committee on military affairs. When Samuel F. Miller was appointed to the United States Supreme Court, Mr. McCrary became Judge Rankin's partner. In 1868 he was elected to Congress and was twice reelected. He was appointed secretary of war in the cabinet of President Hayes, and after serving about three years in that position was appointed United States judge of the Eighth Circuit, composed of the states of Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Arkansas. In 1884 he resigned his position on the bench to become general counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He then located at Kansas City, Missouri, where he died on June 23, 1890, but his remains were taken to Keokuk for burial. Judge McCrary was the author of the "American Law of Elections," a work which is still regarded as a standard authority.

William W. Belknap, for many years a prominent figure in Keokuk, was born at Newburg, New York, in 1829, graduated at Princeton University in 1848, studied law and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. Two years later he located in Keokuk, where he formed a partnership with Ralph P. Lowe. In 1857 Mr. Belknap was elected to the Legislature as a democrat. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war he assisted in recruiting troops and was commissioned major of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. He was in command of the regiment at the siege of Corinth and afterwards served on the staff of General McPherson. In 1864 he was made brigadier-general, and at the close of the war was offered a commission in the regular army, which he declined. In the meantime he had become a republican, and in 1866 was appointed collector of internal revenue for the First Iowa District. He served for seven years as secretary of war under President Grant, and died at Washington, D. C., October 13, 1890.

Hugh T. Reid, another early Lee County lawyer, was of Scotch-Irish extraction and a native of South Carolina. His grandfather,

Hugh Reid, served as an American soldier in the Revolution, and entered a tract of land in the Northwest Territory, which he afterward gave to James Reid, the father of Hugh T. In 1833 Hugh T. Reid entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he spent three years, and then graduated at the Indiana University, Bloomington. He studied law with James Perry of Liberty, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1839. In June of that year he located at Fort Madison, and in the spring of 1840 formed a partnership with Edward Johnstone which lasted about ten years, much of which time was spent in defending his title to the half-breed tract, an account of which is given in another chapter. From 1840 to 1842 he served as prosecuting attorney for the district composed of Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson and Van Buren counties, and while in this position won a place in the front rank of attorneys. Mr. Reid was one of the lawyers who defended Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, when he was on trial at Carthage, Illinois, in 1844. While in command of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry at Shiloh he received several wounds, one through the chest almost proving fatal. On April 13, 1863, he was made brigadier-general by President Lincoln, but resigned in April, 1864, to look after his private business. He took a prominent part in building the Des Moines Valley Railroad from Keokuk to Fort Dodge.

It would be impossible to give individual mention to all the lawyers who have won distinction as members of the Lee County bar, but among those who occupied prominent places may be mentioned H. H. Trimble, W. D. Patterson, James M. Love, J. Monroe Reid, William C. Howell, W. R. Gilbreath, Daniel Mooar, W. C. Hobbs, Daniel F. Miller, Jr., John Van Valkenburg, William Fulton, M. D. Browning, O. H. Browning, J. C. Hall, Jesse B. Browne, W. H. Morrison, John H. Craig and J. D. M. Hamilton, all of whom are remembered as able and successful attorneys.

CHAPTER XX

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

HOME REMEDIES OF EARLY DAYS—THE PIONEER DOCTOR—HIS CHARACTER AND METHODS OF TREATMENT—HIS STANDING IN THE SETTLEMENT—HARDSHIPS OF FRONTIER PRACTICE—DR. SAMUEL MUIR THE FIRST LEE COUNTY PHYSICIAN—OTHER EARLY PRACTITIONERS—KEOKUK MEDICAL COLLEGES—SKETCHES OF PROMINENT OLD-TIME PHYSICIANS.

Voltaire once defined a physician as "A man who crams drugs of which he knows little into a body of which he knows less." That may have been true of a certain class of French empirics at the time it was written, but since Voltaire's day the medical profession has made almost marvelous strides forward, and the physician of the Twentieth Century is generally a man entitled to the honor and respect of the community, both for his professional ability and his standing as a citizen.

In the early settlement of every section of the Mississippi Valley each family kept a stock of roots, barks and herbs, and common ailments were treated by the administration of "home-made" remedies. Old residents can remember the bone-set tea, the burdock bitters, the decoctions of wild cherry bark, the poultices and plasters that "grandma" would prepare with scrupulous care and apply—internally or externally, as the case might demand—with more solemnity than the surgeon of the present day cuts open a man and robs him of his appendix.

Such was the condition in every frontier settlement when the pioneer doctor arrived, and probably no addition to the population was received with warmer welcome. Yet the life of the frontier physician was no sinecure, and about the only inducement for a doctor to cast his lot in a new country was that he might succeed in establishing himself in practice before his competitor arrived in the field. Money was a rare article and his fees, if he collected any at all, were paid in such produce as the pioneer farmers could spare and the doctor could use.

The old-time doctor was not always a graduate of a medical college. In a majority of cases his medical education had been obtained by "reading" for a few months with some older physician and assisting his preceptor in his practice. When the young student thought he knew enough to branch out for himself, he began looking about for a location, and frequently some new settlement appeared to him as the best opening. Of course, there were many exceptions to this rule and some of the best physicians, already established in practice, would "pull up stakes" and seek a new location in some young and growing community.

If the professional or technical knowledge of the early doctor was limited, his stock of drugs and medicines was equally limited. A generous supply of calomel, some jalap, aloes, Dover's powder, castor oil and Peruvian bark (sulphate of quinine was too expensive for general use) constituted the principal remedies in his Pharmacopœia. In cases of fever it was considered the proper thing to relieve the patient of a quantity of blood, hence every physician carried one or more lancets. If a drastic cathartic, followed by letting blood, and perhaps a "fly blister," did not improve the condition of the patient, the doctor would "look wise and trust to a rugged constitution to pull the sick man through." But, greatly to the credit of these pioneer physicians, it can be said they were just as conscientious in their work and had as much faith in the remedies they administered as the most celebrated specialist has today. It can further be said that a majority of them, as the population of the new settlement increased, refused to remain in the mediocre class and attended some medical school, even after they had been engaged in practice for years.

The doctor, over and above his professional calling and position, was a man of prominence and influence in other matters. His advice was frequently asked in affairs entirely foreign to his business; his travels about the settlement brought him in touch with all the latest news and gossip, which made him a welcome visitor in other households; he was the one man in the community who subscribed for and read a newspaper, and this led his neighbors to follow his leadership in matters political. Look back over the history of almost any county in the Mississippi Valley and the names of physicians will appear as members of the legislature, incumbents of important county offices, and in a number of instances some doctor has been called to represent a district in Congress. Many a boy has been named for the family physician.

When the first doctors began practice in Lee County they did not visit their patients in automobiles. Even if the automobile had been in existence, the condition of the roads—where there were any roads at all—was such that the vehicle would have been practically useless. Consequently the doctor relied upon his trusty horse to carry him on his round of visits. His practice extended over a large expanse of country and frequently, when making calls in the night with no road to follow but the “blazed trail,” he carried a lantern with him, so that he could find the road in case he lost his way. On his return home he would drop the reins upon the horse’s neck and trust to the animal’s instinct to find the way.

As there were then no drug stores to fill prescriptions, the doctor carried his medicines with him in a pair of “pill-bags”—two leathern boxes divided into compartments for vials of different sizes and connected by a broad strap that could be thrown across the saddle. Besides the lancet, his principal surgical instrument was the “turnkey” for extracting teeth. A story is told of a man once complaining to a negro barber that the razor pulled, to which the colored man replied: “Yes sah; but if the razor handle doesn’t break de beard am bound to come off.” So it was with the pioneer doctor as a dentist. Once he got that turnkey fastened on a tooth, if the instrument did not break the tooth was bound to come out.

And yet these old-time doctors, crude as were many of their methods, were the forerunners of and paved the way for the specialists in this beginning of the Twentieth Century. They were not selfish and if one of them discovered a new remedy or a new way of administering an old one he was always ready to impart his information to his professional brethren. If one of these old physicians could come back to earth and step into the office of one of the leading physicians, he would doubtless stand aghast at the many surgical instruments and appliances, such as microscopes, stethoscopes and X-ray machines, and might not realize that he had played his humble part in bringing about this march of progress.

Doubtless the first physician to locate in Lee County was Dr. Samuel Muir, who, in 1820, built a log cabin within the present limits of the City of Keokuk. He was a Scotchman by birth and had been educated in his native land. After coming to America he became an army surgeon and while stationed at Fort Edwards (now Warsaw), Illinois, married an Indian maiden of the Fox tribe. When the United States Government issued an order to the effect that all officers in the army having Indian wives must abandon them, Doctor Muir resigned his office, saying: “May God forbid that a

son of Caledonia should ever desert his child or disown his clan." It was at this time that he built the cabin at Keokuk. He died at Keokuk of cholera in 1832, leaving a widow and five children. Owing to the unsettled condition of land titles in the half-breed tract, his estate was wasted in litigation and the widow returned to her people.

Dr. Isaac Galland was one of the early physicians of Lee County, but there is no positive evidence that he practiced his profession to any considerable extent after coming into Iowa. He was born near Marietta, Ohio, in 1790. Opportunities to acquire an education at that time were rather limited, but it appears that Doctor Galland managed to educate himself, as it is said that, "when he died at Fort Madison in 1858, he was a tolerably good physician, a tolerably good lawyer, was deeply learned in ancient as well as modern history, and had few superiors in the West either as a speaker or writer." As a young man, he was fond of adventure and with a few kindred spirits went to New Mexico, where he and his associates were arrested by the Spanish officials, on suspicion of their having evil designs against the government, and kept for about a year in prison. That was enough of New Mexico for him, so he returned to the States and practiced medicine for a time in Edgar County, Illinois. In 1829 he removed to what is now Lee County and was one of the earliest settlers at Nashville (now Galland), about three miles below Montrose. After the act of Congress permitting the half-breeds to sell their lands in the half-breed tract, Doctor Galland became the agent for the New York Land Company. In 1839 he became a convert to the Mormon faith and for over a year was the private secretary of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. While acting in this capacity it was his duty to write down the "revelations" that came to Smith in his trances and he came to the conclusion that the prophet's claim to supernatural powers was a fraud. He therefore gave up the Mormons and resumed his residence in Iowa.

A few years before his death he went to California, but soon after he left Lee County Daniel F. Miller succeeded in compromising the claim of Doctor Galland against the New York Land Company, receiving \$11,000. When notified of the successful termination of his suit, Doctor Galland returned to Fort Madison, where he died in 1858. His daughter Eleanor was the first white child to be born in what is now Lee County, and his son, Washington, veteran of two wars, is still living in the county.

Another pioneer physician was Dr. Campbell Gilmer, who is credited by some writers with being the first man to practice medi-

cine in the vicinity of Fort Madison. He came to Lee County in 1835 and settled upon a tract of land about three miles northwest of the infant town, which had been surveyed and platted but a few months before. At that time physicians were few and Doctor Gilmer's practice extended for miles in all directions. Open-hearted and generous to a fault, he answered all calls, day or night, no matter what the state of the weather, and never made inquiry as to whether the patient was able to pay a fee. He died on his farm, near Fort Madison, July 9, 1865, and his widow survived until June 15, 1877.

Dr. Joel C. Walker was born in Springfield, Ohio, February 7, 1813. After attending the schools of his native state, in which he received a good academic education, he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1836. In December of that year he came to Iowa and located at Fort Madison, where he practiced his profession for many years. In October, 1838, he married Miss Martha N., daughter of Dr. Abraham Stewart, a surgeon in the United States Army. During the territorial era, Doctor Walker was clerk of the United States District Court for five years. In 1853 he was elected mayor of Fort Madison and served one term, and from 1862 to 1867 he was collector of internal revenue for the First District of Iowa. He was otherwise actively identified with county and city affairs; was a public spirited citizen, and a successful physician. His last years were spent in retirement.

About the time Doctor Walker located at Fort Madison, Dr. J. P. Stephenson, with his wife and four sons—Samuel T., George E., John D. and Joseph E.—came from Ohio and settled near the present Village of Denmark. He was one of the first physicians in that part of the county, was a man of generous impulses, a successful practitioner and answered calls over a large expanse of territory in Lee and Des Moines counties. His wife died in 1840 and in 1853 his right side became paralyzed, which forced him to give up his practice. His death occurred in 1858. Three of his sons were successful farmers in the county and Joseph E. engaged in the clothing business in Fort Madison.

It is a matter of regret that a number of old-time physicians passed away, leaving no records from which an account of their careers can be obtained. Among those may be mentioned Dr. John Cutler and Doctor Ferris, who platted part of the City of Fort Madison; Drs. L. D. McGugin, Samuel G. Armor, Nicholas Hurd, George W. Richards, A. S. Hudson and S. Mathews, members of the first faculty of the College of Physicians after it was established at Keokuk.

Dr. John M. Anderson, who was one of the early practicing physicians of Montrose, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, July 11, 1818. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he acquired the greater part of his general education. About 1833 his father sent him with a young man and a stock of goods to open a store at Farmington, Iowa. At Alexandria, Missouri, his companion was taken ill and young Anderson returned to Quincy to await his recovery. Upon going back to Alexandria about two weeks later, he learned that the young man had sold the goods and decamped with the proceeds. Not caring to return home under the circumstances, he went on to Farmington, where he taught school and worked at anything he could find to do between terms. There he studied medicine under Doctor Miles, who went to New Orleans and died there of yellow fever in 1840, when Doctor Anderson succeeded to the practice. In 1844 he located at Montrose, where he found some Mormon "steam doctors" and some prejudice against a regular physician. He stuck to it, however, and succeeded in building up a satisfactory practice. Doctor Anderson represented Lee County in the lower branch of the State Legislature from 1851 to 1856 and was for years engaged in the mercantile business at Montrose in connection with his practice. He was a typical country doctor.

Some time in the late '30s or early '40s Dr. Freeman Knowles located at West Point. He has been described as "a gentleman of high standing and character, with a remarkable memory." He was a witness in the celebrated case that resulted in the conviction of William and Stephen Hodges for the murder of John Miller. After practicing for some time at West Point, Doctor Knowles removed to Keokuk.

In 1845 Dr. D. Lowrey, a native of Berlin, Pennsylvania, settled at West Point. He was at that time about thirty-nine years of age. At the age of eighteen he began his medical studies under Doctor Cooper, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, with whom he read for two years and then took a three-years' course in a medical college at Philadelphia. From that time until he came to West Point, he practiced in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Doctor Lowrey was a very successful physician. It is told of him that, during one sickly season, he did not sleep in a bed for six weeks, catching "forty winks" now and then while in the saddle or his buggy. After practicing for several years he turned his attention to growing grapes and had one of the finest vineyards in southeastern Iowa. He and his family were all members of the Catholic Church. One son, Clement G. Lowrey,

entered the priesthood and was for some time stationed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Later he was in charge of St. Francis de Sales parish at Keokuk.

Dr. Herman F. Stempel, who located at Fort Madison in 1847, was born in Germany in July, 1824. He was educated and studied medicine in the Fatherland, and in 1847 decided to try his fortunes in America. Upon landing in this country he came direct to Fort Madison, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1852 he was appointed deputy county treasurer and from that time until January, 1864, he was employed in that office and the office of the county recorder. He then resumed the practice of his profession. In 1869 he was appointed United States revenue gauger, though he continued to practice medicine until advancing age compelled him to retire.

KEOKUK MEDICAL COLLEGES

The year 1850 witnessed quite a change in the status of the medical profession in Lee County, as in that year a medical school was opened in Keokuk, which brought a number of eminent physicians to that city. This institution owes its establishment to Dr. John F. Sanford, more than to any other one man. Doctor Sanford was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, April 23, 1823. After attending the schools of his native town he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. S. Prettyman. In 1839 he entered the Cincinnati Medical College, where he completed two courses of lectures, and in 1841 began practice at Farmington, Iowa. In 1846, when only twenty-three years of age, he was elected to the state Senate, and while a member of that body he secured the passage of a bill granting a charter to a medical college.

Prior to 1840 the only three medical colleges west of the Allegheny Mountains were located at Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans. Medical students throughout the growing West were without adequate opportunities to complete their professional training. To remedy this condition of affairs, Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell and some other physicians founded the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis in 1840. Four or five years later another western medical school was opened at Charleston, Illinois. This school was soon afterward removed to Laporte, Indiana, thence to Rock Island, Illinois, and in 1849 to Davenport, Iowa, where the first class was graduated in the spring of 1850. The school was then removed to Keokuk, under the charter secured by the passage of Doctor Sanford's bill, and

there opened in the fall of 1850 under the name of the "College of Physicians and Surgeons." Doctor Sanford was made dean of the faculty and professor of surgery—a well-deserved recognition. The other members of the first faculty were: Dr. L. D. McGugin, president and professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Dr. Samuel G. Armor, professor of physiology and pathology; Dr. Nicholas Hurd, professor of anatomy; Dr. George W. Richards, professor of theory and practice of medicine; Dr. A. S. Hudson, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. S. Mathews, professor of chemistry; Dr. Joseph C. Hughes, demonstrator of anatomy.

Doctor Sanford was a man of strong personality, great executive ability, an excellent teacher and a skillful surgeon. Shortly after locating in Farmington, in 1841, he performed the first amputation at the shoulder joint ever performed in Iowa, and this he did before he was twenty years of age. He was devoted to his profession and was one of the founders of the *Western Medico-Chirurgical Journal*.

The college was made the medical department of the state university, by which diplomas were issued until 1870, when the institution adopted its original name—College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. J. C. Hughes, Sr., died in the summer of 1882, and there were several changes in the faculty—Doctors Carpenter and Cleaver withdrawing. The following year other changes were made, and in 1884 the faculty rented the building where the Masonic Temple now stands from the Hughes estate for a period of five years, and continued the school as the College of Physicians and Surgeons. At the expiration of their lease all except one or two organized the Keokuk Medical College and bought the building on Sixth Street now occupied by the Daily Gate City. Dr. J. C. Hughes, Jr., organized a new faculty and continued the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but it was a different school from the old corporation. In 1899 the two schools were consolidated, diplomas after that date being issued by the Keokuk Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the spring of 1908 the school was merged with Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa.

In 1853 Dr. Joseph C. Hughes succeeded Doctor Sanford as professor of surgery. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1821; received his classical education at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania; studied medicine under Dr. J. F. Perkins, of Baltimore, Maryland, and graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1845. Soon after receiving his degree he began practice at Mount Vernon, Iowa, devoting much of his time to the practice of surgery, and when the medical college was

established at Keokuk he accepted the position of demonstrator of anatomy. At the beginning of the Civil war, in 1861, Governor Kirkwood appointed him surgeon-general of the state, in which capacity he organized and had charge of the army hospitals at Keokuk, where at one time over two thousand sick and disabled soldiers were under treatment. In 1866 Doctor Hughes was elected one of the vice presidents of the American Medical Association and one of the delegates to the British Association for the Promotion of Science. He was also a member of several other medical societies and in 1876 was a delegate to the Medical Congress at Philadelphia. In connection with the college at Keokuk he operated a medical and surgical infirmary and eye and ear institute. He died in 1882. His son, Dr. Joseph C., Jr., was elected professor of anatomy in the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1876.

Dr. George F. Jenkins, who practiced medicine for many years in the City of Keokuk, was born in Clark County, Missouri, in 1842; graduated at the Missouri Medical College in 1867, after having attended the Leland Medical College of San Francisco, California; located at Keokuk a short time after receiving his degree, and at the time of his death, in the summer of 1914, was one of the best known and most universally respected physicians in Southeastern Iowa. In an article written by Doctor Jenkins and published in the Iowa Medical Journal for May 15, 1909, he says of the Keokuk Medical College: "It is my opinion that the great success of this school for its entire career, is due very largely to the fact that Keokuk has always had an able, painstaking, student-loving faculty. The Keokuk Medical College has always had a splendid reputation and of its 3,500 or more graduates, many of them have attained high positions in the profession; practitioners from this school have always creditably maintained themselves in competition with graduates of the best colleges in the country. The Keokuk Medical College has always been proud of her alumni, and in our merging with Drake University, we have passed over to that school a heritage of which any institution in the land might well be proud."

Another physician who came to Lee County in 1850, but who was not connected with the medical college, was Dr. J. G. Mallett. He was born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1875, the son of a Revolutionary soldier who was with Gen. Anthony Wayne at the capture of Stony Point. He studied medicine in the East and in 1837 came to Iowa, first locating at Brighton, Washington County. In 1850 he removed to Van Buren Township, Lee County, and settled on a farm near Hinsdale, where he continued to practice for a number of years. He

lived to be nearly one hundred years old, with mental faculties unimpaired to the last.

Dr. James H. Bacon, a native of Washington County, Tennessee, was born on July 19, 1816. He was educated and studied medicine in his native state and began practice in Nashville. In 1840 he located at Macomb, Illinois, where he remained until 1851, when he removed to Fort Madison, Iowa. After practicing there for seven or eight years he engaged in the banking business, with Judge Johnstone, of Keokuk, as a partner. About 1871 failing health forced him to retire from active business and he then bought a farm in Green Bay Township. His landed interests here, known as "Bayview," contain 1,200 acres and the improvements cost him about twenty-five thousand dollars, making one of the most attractive places in Southeastern Iowa. Here he passed the closing years of his life.

Dr. Augustus W. Hoffmeister was born on June 14, 1827, at Altman, in the Hartz Mountains of Hanover, Germany; at the age of nineteen he graduated from the college at Clausthal as the honor man of that class. He then came to America, locating first in St. Louis, afterward going to California, and in 1854 he located at Fort Madison, having graduated in medicine at St. Louis in the early part of that year. During the Civil war he served as surgeon of the Eighth Iowa Infantry, and in 1866 was appointed surgeon at the Fort Madison penitentiary. Doctor Hoffmeister was an able and successful physician. He died about 1900.

Dr. A. M. Carpenter, who has been mentioned above in connection with the medical college, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, December 12, 1835; he was educated at Centre College and graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville in 1854. The next year he located in Keokuk, where he soon became recognized as one of the leading physicians. In 1865 he was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a position he held for nearly twenty years. In 1876 he was one of a committee of physicians to organize the state board of health and was elected the first president of that board. He was a frequent contributor to the medical literature of the country, and a man who is remembered by older people of Keokuk as an energetic, public-spirited citizen.

Another Keokuk physician of early days was Dr. Milton F. Collins, who came from Indiana at an early day. At the time of the Civil war he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixtieth United States Colored Infantry, the greater part of which regiment he recruited himself. He had two sons in the army—W. B. Collins, major of the

Seventh Missouri, and Joseph A. M., a sergeant in the Second Iowa. The latter was in the signal service at the siege of Fort McAllister, near Savannah, Georgia, and in 1914 was one of the councilmen of the City of Keokuk. Dr. Milton F. Collins was the first president of the Keokuk Medical Society, and is remembered as a popular and successful physician.

Dr. Abel C. Roberts, who was journalist as well as physician, was born in Warren County, New York, January 15, 1830. In his boyhood days he attended the common schools and after his parents removed to Lenawee County, Michigan, he attended the high school at Adrian for one term. In 1850-51 he studied medicine in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. His financial condition was such that he was unable to complete the course, and in 1852 he went to California, where he spent over a year. Returning to Ann Arbor, he re-entered the university and graduated in 1854. In 1859 he came to Fort Madison and engaged in practice. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon in the government hospital at Keokuk, and in March, 1863, he was commissioned surgeon of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, with which regiment he served until mustered out in April, 1866. He then resumed practice at Fort Madison; was elected county treasurer in 1869, mayor of Fort Madison in 1873, and was appointed a member of the board of pension examiners. In 1874 he became associated with the ownership and publication of the Fort Madison Democrat, with which he remained connected practically all the remainder of his life. As a surgeon, Doctor Roberts was often called to considerable distances to perform operations. He was a prominent Mason and a member of a number of medical societies and associations.

Dr. J. J. M. Angear, a native of England, came to this country in 1843, when fourteen years of age. His parents settled in Racine County, Wisconsin, where he was educated, and in 1860 he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago. At the close of the war he located in Fort Madison and in 1871 became professor of physiology and pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk. Doctor Angear was a member of various medical associations and was a delegate from the American Medical Association to the convention which met at Bath, England, in 1878. After that convention he spent some time in the hospitals of London and Paris. He contributed a number of articles to medical journals and was frequently called upon to testify in courts as a scientific expert.

Dr. Hiram T. Cleaver, at one time a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, was born in Wash-

ington County, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1822. He began the study of medicine with a Doctor Greene at New Lisbon, Ohio, and in the summer of 1848 removed to Wapello, Iowa. From 1854 to 1858 he represented his district in the State Senate, and in 1862 graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk. He was then connected with the faculty of that institution for about twenty years. Doctor Cleaver was a member of various medical associations and took an active part in municipal affairs. He served as city treasurer of Keokuk, and was otherwise identified with movements for the general uplift of that city.

Among the pioneer doctors of Lee County, whose names are about all that can be remembered, were Haines, Randall and T. H. Sullivan. They were typical country doctors, respected citizens, and it is a matter of regret that more cannot be told of their careers. The Wymans, Drs. R. H. and F. W., who were for many years connected with the practice of medicine and drug business in Keokuk, were among the leading physicians of that city in their day.

CHAPTER XXI

CHURCH HISTORY

FATHER MARQUETTE—EARLY CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST CHURCH—CATHOLIC PARISHES—CHRISTIAN CHURCH—CONGREGATIONALISTS—PRESBYTERIANS—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE BAPTISTS—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—EVANGELICAL CHURCH—MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

Long before any attempt was made by white men to found a permanent settlement in the Mississippi Valley, Jesuit missionaries visited the region with a view to converting the Indians to their faith. Lee County claims the first foot-fall of the missionary in Iowa, when Father Marquette landed at the mouth of Sandusky Creek on June 25, 1673, and followed a trail that led him to the Indian villages on the Des Moines River, where he erected a wooden cross and conducted the first Christian services. When Marquette was ready to resume his journey one of the Indian chiefs addressed him as follows: "I thank the black-gown chief for taking so much pains to come and see us. Never before has the earth been so beautiful nor the sun so bright. Never has the river been so calm and free from rocks, which your canoe has removed. Never has the tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it today. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and be you pleased to remain and dwell with us."

Seven years after Marquette's visit, Father Hennepin passed up and down the great river and some authorities say he visited Lee County. Louis Honore Tesson, a Catholic, made the first settlement in 1796 and during the first quarter of the Nineteenth century several adventurous traders passed through the county, and at least two of them, Lemoliese and Blondeau, both Catholics, located within the borders of the present county. Father P. Lefevre came to this region as a missionary in 1834 and remained in the district for three years, when he was succeeded by Father Brickwedde, of Quincy, Illinois. In May, 1838, he celebrated high mass in Fort Madison and a few

days later conducted services in the new log barn of J. H. Kempker in the Sugar Creek settlement, where the first Catholic Church in Lee County—a small log structure—was built that summer.

The first resident priest in Lee County was Rev. John G. Alleman, who came to Fort Madison in 1840 from the Dominican monastery at Somerset, Ohio. He said his first mass in the house of John K. Schwartz, who, in the fall of 1840, under the direction of Father Alleman, built the first church in Fort Madison. It was a small brick building, 16 by 18 feet, and stood just back of the present St. Joseph's Church on Third Street. It served the threefold purpose of church, schoolhouse and pastor's residence until 1847, when Father Alleman erected a larger church. Father Alleman introduced the first cultivated grape vines into Lee County, and from the little nursery he conducted in connection with his pastoral duties came many of the trees that were planted in the first orchards of the county.

Rev. Alexander Hattenberger followed Father Alleman and in 1854 made a large addition to the church. He also erected a schoolhouse, though a school had been conducted in the parish from the very beginning. The present St. Joseph's Church edifice was built in 1886 and the pastor's residence in 1890, under the management of Father De Cailly. St. Joseph's parish possesses an interesting relic in an old bell, which first served as a signal bell on the steamer Osprey, belonging to Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. Capt. Pliny Alvord afterward became the owner of the Osprey and when he wrecked the boat gave the bell to Father Alleman. This old bell then served as church, school and fire bell until it was replaced by the two large bells purchased by Father Hattenberger. It was then taken to Fremont County and did duty in St. Mary's Church at Hamburg until 1914, when it was returned to Fort Madison and placed in the tower with the other two bells to ring in the diamond jubilee of the parish in 1915.

The Sugar Creek church, built in 1838, is now known as St. Paul's. The church building in this parish was twice destroyed by fire or storm, but each time was rebuilt in a more substantial manner. The present church edifice is located in the village of St. Paul.

In August, 1844, Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, sent Rev. Lucien Galtier to Keokuk, though the few Catholic families there had been visited by Father Alleman during the preceding four years. Soon after his arrival, Father Galtier engaged H. V. Gildea to build a small church of stone and logs on the corner of Second and Blondeau streets, the priest himself being one of the laborers. This building

was 20 by 30 feet and was dedicated in honor of St. John the Evangelist. At that time there were but few Catholic families in Keokuk and Father Galtier was sent to Prairie du Chien. Father Alleman visited the new St. John's Church at intervals until 1848, when Father J. B. Villars was appointed pastor. During the next eight years the building was enlarged to meet the needs of the growing parish. In 1856 Father Villars was succeeded by Rev. William Emonds, who secured property on Exchange Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, where he erected a brick church 34 by 70 feet and dedicated in 1857 in honor of St. Peter. The old St. John's Church was then abandoned. Some years later Father O'Reilly erected the present church edifice, a handsome Gothic structure, at the corner of Ninth and Bank streets. He also erected the fine parochial school building. In 1914 the pastor of St. Peter's was Father James W. Gillespie, with Father Stephen Davis, assistant.

In 1865 the Catholic families of Fort Madison numbered over four hundred and the situation demanded the formation of another parish. Accordingly in the fall of that year Rev. John B. Weikman, pastor of St. Joseph's, secured the large lot at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, upon which a schoolhouse was erected. This was the beginning of St. Mary's parish. The following year the foundation of a church was laid and on January 1, 1871, the building was dedicated by Rev. Jacob Orth, who had succeeded Father Weikman. The building is 64 by 130 feet in dimensions and is one of the finest church edifices in the county. Soon after it was dedicated Bishop Hennessey appointed Rev. Aloysius Meis as the first pastor. The great cyclone of July 3, 1876, lifted the roof from this church and wrought other damages, amounting to about twenty thousand dollars, but the building was quickly repaired. In 1881 a fine altar and a steam heating plant were installed. The pastor in 1914 was Rev. Peter Kern, an earnest and zealous worker.

St. Mary's Church, at Keokuk, located at the corner of Fourteenth and Johnson streets, was built in 1867, by the German Catholics, with Father Clement Johannes as the first resident priest. A good parochial school is maintained in connection with the church and St. Joseph's Hospital was also founded by this parish. The pastor in 1914 was Rev. George Giglinger.

The third Keokuk parish, that of St. Francis de Sales, was organized in 1870 by Father James Hartin. Before the close of that year the old church building of the New School Presbyterians, at the corner of Fourth and High streets, was purchased and continued to be used as the parish church until 1898. In that year Rev. James

Renihan, then pastor, erected the present handsome church upon the site occupied by the old one. In 1914 the parish was under the charge of Rev. James M. Dunnion.

Sacred Heart Church, located on the corner of Union Avenue and Des Moines Street, in the City of Fort Madison, was founded on July 7, 1893, by Rev. Peter Hoffman, who still remained in charge of the parish in the year 1914. Work was commenced on the church building on July 18, 1893, the corner-stone was laid on August 13th, and it was dedicated on December 8th following. Subsequently a priest's residence and schoolhouse were erected and in connection with this parish a hospital is maintained.

Next to St. Paul's parish and St. Joseph's parish of Fort Madison, the oldest Catholic organization in the county is the church at West Point. Services were held here by Father Alleman soon after he came to Fort Madison and in the summer of 1842 the West Point parish was organized. A frame church, 21 by 40 feet, was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1843. It served the parish until 1858, when a neat brick building was erected at a cost of \$6,000, under the pastorate of Father Reffe. About 1876 Rev. William Jacoby became the pastor and was still serving in that capacity in 1914.

St. John's Church at Houghton is the youngest Catholic society in the county. The parish was established a few years ago and in 1914 was under the pastoral charge of Father John Adam. A parochial school is connected with the church.

The few Catholics living at Montrose built a neat brick church in 1860, and there is a Catholic church at String Prairie, but both these places are without resident priests and are attended from Farmington.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Although the Catholic missionaries were the first religious workers in what is now Lee County, there is little doubt that the Lost Creek Christian Church was the first society organized and that the building erected by the little congregation was the first house of worship in the county, if not in the State of Iowa. Early in the year 1836 Rev. David Chance, a Christian minister, preached a sermon at the cabin of Joshua Owen, in what was known as the "Denmark Settlement." At that meeting the seeds were sown that resulted in the organization of the church on April 6, 1836, at the home of Squire Owen. The original members of the Lost Creek

Christian Church were: Joshua Owen, Samuel Ross, Isaac Briggs, P. P. Jones, John Box, Jonas Rice, John Stephenson, Frederick Lowrey, Samuel Briggs, Barzilla Mothershead, John O. Smith, Silas Gregg, John Wren and Carroll Payne, and some of their families. Soon after the society was organized it took possession of a house that Isaac Briggs had erected for a dwelling, which was remodeled to answer the purposes of a church. It served the congregation until 1849, when a new building was erected.

The first society of this denomination in Fort Madison was organized in 1838 by Elder John Drake, John Box, William Leslie and H. C. McMurphy. A small house of worship was erected soon afterward and served the little congregation until 1853, when a new church was erected, at a cost of over three thousand dollars. Along in the latter '70s the church began to decline and a few years later the organization was disbanded.

In 1892 the present Christian Church was organized and for some time held services in the district court room. Then a lot at the southeast corner of Third and Walnut streets was purchased and a "tabernacle" erected thereon. This temporary structure stood on the south end of the lot and soon after it was built steps were taken for the erection of a permanent house of worship just north of it. The new building, a handsome brick and stone edifice of modern design, was completed in 1907, at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars.

As a matter of fact the Christian Church has never been particularly strong in Lee County. In addition to the societies above mentioned, there is a Christian congregation in the City of Keokuk, with a comfortable house of worship, and a small country church in the southwestern part of Cedar Township.

CONGREGATIONALISTS

The oldest society of this faith in the county is the Congregational Church of Denmark, which was organized in the spring of 1838 as the result of meeting held by Rev. William Apthorp the preceding year. Among the founders of the church were Lewis Epps, Curtis Shedd, Timothy Fox, Edward A. Hills and Samuel Houston, and their families. Rev. J. A. Reed and Rev. Asa Turner, of Illinois, were invited to assist in the organization of the church. In July, 1838, the latter, whose pronounced anti-slavery ideas had aroused opposition at Quincy, Illinois, was engaged to give half his time to the church at Denmark, and on November 5, 1840, he was installed

as the first regular pastor. The first house of worship was 20 by 24 feet, covered with clapboards, with loose floor and unplastered walls. A better church was commenced in 1845 and was dedicated in July, 1846. It was destroyed by fire some ten or twelve years later and a new one, larger and more substantial than either of its predecessors, was erected. This is the oldest Congregational church in South-eastern Iowa, if not in the entire state.

In 1843 Rev. Daniel Jones came to Keokuk, the first Protestant minister to locate in that city, and soon after his arrival organized a Congregational church, with Peter Wykoff as ruling elder. About two years later, at a meeting of the congregation, it was "Resolved, That we consider it expedient to lay aside our present organization and adopt the Presbyterian form of government." This action was due to the rapid increase in the Presbyterian membership that time. Such was the fate of the first Congregational church organized in Keokuk.

The second effort to establish a society of this faith in the Gate City met with better results. On February 14, 1854, a few persons who favored this form of worship met in what was then the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Second and Blondeau streets, with Reverend Dr. Salter, of Burlington, presiding and J. B. Howell, secretary. A motion to "proceed at once to the organization of an orthodox Congregational Church in the City of Keokuk," was carried and nine persons enrolled their names as members. For about a year meetings were held in the residences of the members. In October, 1855, James R. Kimball, a young man from Maine, not yet ordained as minister, was employed as pastor and regular services were held in Isbell's music store on Main Street, near Second. Soon after the church was organized, John McKean deeded to the trustees forty acres of land lying west of Tenth Street, "for the use, benefit and support of the church." Mr. McKean's death occurred shortly afterward and his heirs contested the validity of this deed. While the suit was pending in the courts, the church sold its claim for \$9,000. The deed was finally declared valid by the court. With the \$9,000 received for this land the congregation built a neat church at the corner of Sixth and High streets, which was dedicated in May, 1857. The present house of worship, a beautiful structure of dressed stone, was erected in 1907.

PRESBYTERIANS

As early as June 24, 1837, a Presbyterian society was formed at West Point, under the authority of the Schuyler Presbytery, and

it is believed to be the oldest Presbyterian organization in Iowa. The first services were conducted by Revs. L. G. Bell and Samuel Wilson. William Patterson, Cyrus Poage and A. H. Walker were the first ruling elders. Rev. Alexander Ewing was the first regular pastor and the first church building was erected about 1839. It was a brick structure, unpretentious in its proportions, and served the congregation for about thirty-five years, when the present church took its place.

On March 26, 1838, a Presbyterian congregation was organized at Fort Madison, under the authority of the presbytery of Schuyler County, Illinois, with sixteen members. Rev. J. A. Clark, who was sent by the Home Missionary Society, began his labors as pastor on June 1, 1838, when Isaac Vandyke and James G. Edwards were installed as elders. Not long after this Mr. Clark and part of the members withdrew and formed the New School Presbyterian Church. In 1858 the first steps were taken for the consolidation of the two societies, which was made complete in 1860, and since that time the organization has been known as the Union Presbyterian Church. When the two churches were united the old building, formerly occupied by the Old School branch, on Third Street, between Pine and Market, became the house of worship. This building was erected in 1844, at a cost of \$6,000, and stood until 1884, when it was torn down to make way for the present building. The present church was dedicated in September, 1885. It was erected at a cost of \$16,000, every cent of which was paid before the society took possession. The women of the church soon afterward installed a fine organ, which cost \$2,000. The manse is a comfortable frame residence at 712 Fourth Street.

The First Presbyterian Church of Keokuk (New School) was organized in 1843, though there was some kind of a Presbyterian organization in existence prior to that date, as the records of the society show that its "connection with the First Presbyterian Church of Keokuk is hereby dissolved." No further information of the parent organization can be found. A small frame house of worship, on the corner of Second and Blondeau streets, was occupied by the congregation until its consolidation with the First Westminster Presbyterian Church in 1870, when it was sold to St. Francis de Sales Catholic parish.

The First Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized on June 1, 1851, by Revs. James Sharon and J. G. Wilson, with fifteen members. The first pastor was Rev. John Cummings, who died in 1852 and was succeeded by Rev. J. T. Umsted. In that year a

house of worship was erected, which was afterward sold to the United Presbyterian Church, and three vacant lots on the corner of Seventh and Blondeau streets taken in exchange. A small stone church was erected on the rear end of these lots, fronting Seventh Street, and was dedicated on November 9, 1856. It served the congregation until the union of the Presbyterian churches was effected in 1870. The present handsome and commodious stone edifice was completed in 1872 and cost \$43,000. It is 50 by 100 feet, with a spire 155 feet in height.

The United Presbyterian Church of Keokuk was organized in 1853, under the name of the "Associate Church," with fourteen members. Meetings were first held in the old frame building used as a court room on Second Street, near Main. In 1856 a union was effected with the Associate Reformed Church, which had been organized in 1853, and a new house of worship was erected on the site formerly occupied by the Westminster Church. This building was occupied until 1867, when the present church was erected on the corner of Ninth and Blondeau, at a cost of \$20,000.

In 1846 a Presbyterian church was organized at Montrose by Rev. G. C. Beaman, with eleven members. Mr. Beaman served as pastor until 1854, the meetings during that period being held in the homes of the members or in the schoolhouse. In 1854 a church was built. Although small in numbers, the membership is active and loyal, and regular services are maintained. A Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church.

Sharon Presbyterian Church, located in the northern part of Harrison Township, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on May 12, 1900. It is one of the old societies of this faith in Lee County. In 1898 the church was enlarged and improved, George Seeley, who died the year before, having left a considerable sum of money for this purpose and for beautifying the cemetery. The history of this cemetery will be found in Chapter XXIII of this work. There is also a Presbyterian church at Primrose and a German Presbyterian organization at Franklin, established in 1862.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The first efforts to establish Methodism in Iowa were made in 1835, the first churches being established at Burlington and Dubuque. Iowa was then a mission and continued so until 1839, when it was made a part of the Illinois Conference. The next year it was

attached to the Rock River Conference, and in 1844 the Iowa Conference was formed.

As early as the spring of 1839 the "circuit rider" found his way to Fort Madison, and two years later the town formed part of a large circuit. The first Methodist church in the city was built in 1842 on Market Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Rev. William Simpson was one of the early ministers of this faith in Lee County, and the famous Peter Cartwright, the "backwoods preacher," conducted services at regular appointments. After Fort Madison was made a station in 1843, Rev. I. B. Nichols was the first preacher. In 1874 a parsonage was purchased for \$1,200, more than half of which was realized from a legacy left the church by Mrs. Claypoole. In 1887 the property on Market Street was disposed of and a new church was erected at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, at a cost of \$10,000.

In 1839 Reverend Mr. Jennison conducted services in the old log schoolhouse in West Point, and his meetings resulted in the formation of the West Point Methodist Episcopal Church before the close of the year, with about twenty members. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse and at Brand's Hotel until 1842, when a small church was built on Hayne Street. In 1855 the old house of worship was sold to the German Methodist Church and a new one was erected at the corner of Race and Jefferson streets. About the close of the Civil war some dissensions arose in the congregation which caused the church to lose some of its prestige, but these have been overcome and in 1914 the church was in fairly prosperous condition.

The First Methodist Church of Keokuk was established in 1840 by Rev. Samuel Clark, though the organization was not perfected until in the following year. Services were held irregularly for a time in the old schoolhouse at the corner of Third and Johnson streets, but on August 27, 1847, a brick house of worship, 42 by 60 feet, was dedicated, with Rev. B. H. Russell as pastor. This building was sold in 1871 and the present church on Ninth and Timea streets was erected, at a cost of \$9,000. The old building, at the corner of Fourth and Exchange streets, was afterward converted into a residence.

Probably the next Methodist society in the county is the one at Montrose, which was organized in 1847 by Rev. J. T. Coleman, though the church was not fully established until some time in 1850, when Rev. D. Crawford began conducting regular services. The first church building was erected in 1855 and is still standing,

though it has been enlarged and improved to meet the needs of the congregation.

Chatham Square Methodist Episcopal Church of Keokuk was organized in 1854. Meetings were at first conducted in Mechanics Hall on Main Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The first house of worship erected by this congregation was dedicated on July 19, 1857. At that time it was the largest church edifice in the state and cost \$22,000. The lumber used in erecting this building was brought by steamboat from New Albany, Indiana. In 1876 a handsome parsonage was erected, at a cost of \$4,000, and the church has been greatly improved in recent years.

The German Methodist Church of West Point, above referred to, was established in 1852, with ten members. About three years later the society bought the building erected by the West Point Methodist Church, and a Sunday school was organized. At one time this congregation numbered over sixty members. Then it began to decline and the church was finally disbanded.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church of Keokuk was organized in 1873, and a house of worship was erected on the corner of Fourteenth and Johnson streets in the fall of that year. The first regular pastor was Rev. Henry R. Riemer.

Santa Fe Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Fort Madison was organized in 1890, with Rev. George Schlenker as the first pastor. Within a year a comfortable brick house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$4,500, at 2815 Santa Fe Avenue. It was replaced by a fine new edifice in 1914. This church is prosperous, and the membership is steadily increasing in numbers. A fine organ was installed in the new building soon after it was completed.

A Methodist church was organized at Franklin in 1842 and bought the partially completed building that had been commenced by the Baptists. The structure was completed, but the Methodists were unable to maintain their organization and the building was sold to William Tillman, who converted it into a store. There are Swedish Methodist churches at Keokuk and Melrose, and African Methodist churches at Keokuk and Fort Madison.

THE BAPTISTS

The first record of any effort to establish a Baptist church in Lee County relates to the society at Franklin. Just when or by whom the church was organized is not certain, but in 1842 the congregation began the erection of a house of worship on the north

side of the public square. Before the building was finished it was sold to the Methodists, as already stated, and no further history of the Franklin Baptist Church is available.

Rev. L. C. Bush preached to a few Baptists in Keokuk on February 7, 1847, and eleven of those present expressed their willingness to aid in the organization of the "First Baptist Church." The first baptism was that of Mrs. Julia J. Tinsley, February 14, 1847, just a week after the church was established. Late in that year a small house of worship, located on the west side of Third Street, between Main and Johnson, was occupied by the congregation. This building was sold in the summer of 1850 and a new church was erected on Third Street, between Concert and High streets, at a cost of \$2,700. The present handsome church, on the southwest corner of Eighth and Blondeau streets, was erected in 1908.

The Baptist Church of Denmark was organized on November 15, 1848, with eight members. For some time the little society was unable to obtain a site for a church, owing to the fact that all the suitable lots were owned by persons having no sympathy with the Baptist faith and they refused to sell. Finally a lot was donated by one of the members, and a small house of worship was erected. Notwithstanding the opposition, which sometimes amounted to persecution, the congregation continued to grow in numbers until the church building became too small. Then a new church was erected, which is a neat, comfortable house of worship, as attractive as any church in Southeastern Iowa outside of the larger cities.

The First Baptist Church of Fort Madison was organized on December 23, 1858, at the home of Charles Brewster, with twenty members. Rev. G. J. Johnson was the first pastor. Work was commenced on a church building, located at the corner of Third and Market streets, in 1859, and the house was dedicated in 1861. Its cost was \$14,000. This is one of the oldest church edifices in the city, but it is still in good condition, having been recently remodeled, has a large seating capacity, and meets all the needs of the congregation.

The Second Baptist Church of Fort Madison was organized by colored people in October, 1873. For many years the congregation has worshipped in the little church at 514 Market Street, which was erected about two years after the organization of the society. There is also a colored Baptist church in Keokuk.

HISTORY OF LEE COUNTY

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

On April 20, 1850, a meeting was held in the law offices of Dixon & Wickersham, at Keokuk, for the purpose of organizing a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination. Bishop Kemper presided and I. G. Wickersham acted as secretary. Committees were appointed to draft articles of association and solicit subscriptions. At another meeting, just a week later, General Van Antwerp and Edward Kilbourne were elected wardens, and Christian Garber, Hugh Doran, A. H. Heaslip, Guy Wells and Frank Bridgman, vestrymen. The name of St. John's was adopted, and in June Rev. Otis Hackett was installed as the first pastor. The first house of worship was completed in November, 1851, at a cost of \$1,400. The present magnificent edifice, on the corner of Fourth and Concert streets, was completed about 1905.

Hope Episcopal Church in Fort Madison was organized on March 25, 1854, with Rev. William Adderly as the first rector; Edward Johnstone and William Thurston, wardens; W. W. Coriell, Henry Cattermole, James Cattermole, J. W. Albright, W. G. Albright, Anthony Smith and James M. Layton, vestrymen. Thirteen families were represented in the original membership.

A parish had been organized in Fort Madison as early as 1845, but it was never incorporated and after a few years it went down. It was known as St. Peter's. A few Episcopal families continued to hold meetings occasionally until the establishment of Hope Church. The first house of worship was built in 1856-57, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Cedar streets. It was practically rebuilt about 1886, when a fine pipe organ was added, and a little later a fine brick rectory was built upon the lot adjoining the church. In 1905, by vote of the congregation, the name of the parish was changed from Hope to St. Luke's, by which it is now known.

An Episcopal church was organized at Montrose in 1861 by Rev. R. Jope of Keokuk, who served as rector for about six months. In 1869 a neat frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The membership then numbered forty, but deaths and removals so weakened the congregation that in time the organization was disbanded.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The oldest society of this denomination in the county is St. John's German Evangelical Church of Fort Madison, which was

organized on June 2, 1848, with a minister named Ankele as pastor. In 1850 a lot on Walnut Street was purchased and a small house of worship was erected. In 1864 the present church, just north of the old one, was completed, at a cost of \$7,000. The parsonage was erected in 1893.

The first church building in the Town of Franklin was erected by an Evangelical congregation in 1856. The stone chapel built by this church was afterward sold to the German Presbyterians.

St. Paul's Evangelical Church of Keokuk was organized in 1858, though meetings had been held prior to that time in the court room and other convenient places by the few German families who subscribed to the Evangelical creed. Soon after the organization was perfected, a small frame church was built on the corner of Exchange and Eighteenth streets. This church was subsequently sold for \$600 and the society moved farther downtown, to the corner of Eleventh and Exchange streets, where a larger house of worship was erected. It served until 1874, when the present structure was erected, at a cost of \$9,000. The parsonage was built in 1875. There are also German Evangelical churches at Charleston and Donnellson.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Fort Madison, an English Lutheran society, was organized on January 1, 1871. The first meetings were held in a small house on Second Street and later in the Presbyterian Church until a church was finished in 1873. This house stood on Third Street, opposite Central Park, and was occupied for more than twenty years. During this period the services were conducted in the German language, but in 1892 the few members left decided to change to English. Since that time the church has had a steady growth. The present house of worship, a neat brick structure, at the corner of Des Moines and Hanover streets, was dedicated in 1897. There is a German Lutheran church at Primrose.

The only Unitarian church in the county is located at Keokuk. It was organized on October 4, 1853, at a meeting held in the school-house on Third Street, with S. B. Ayres presiding and Dr. John E. Sanborn, secretary. A Unitarian minister named Fuller was present, and upon his recommendation Rev. Leonard Whitney of Illinois was engaged as the first pastor. The "First Unitarian Society of Keokuk" was incorporated on November 22, 1853. Meetings were held in Concert Hall and other places until November 27, 1856,

when a comfortable brick church at the corner of Fourth and High streets was "dedicated for the worship of the One only, God and Father of all." In 1874 a new church was completed, at a cost of \$28,000.

After the death of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, a division arose in the church and one branch withdrew under the name of the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," usually referred to as Latter Day Saints. On February 21, 1863, a church of this order was organized in the City of Keokuk, and some time later churches were organized at Montrose and Fort Madison. These are the only organizations of the Latter Day Saints ever founded in Lee County. This reorganized Mormon Church repudiates the doctrine of polygamy, one section of their Articles of Faith declaring: "We believe the doctrines of a plurality and a community of wives are heresies and opposed to the law of God."

As early as 1839 a few Mennonite families had located in the vicinity of West Point. In the spring of 1845 they were joined by John Miller, a Mennonite preacher, and steps were taken to organize a church. A meeting for that purpose was held at West Point on Saturday, May 10, 1845, which was well attended, and the people went home believing that a church would be established in the near future. That night Mr. Miller and his son-in-law, Henry Leisy, were murdered by robbers and the organization of the church was deferred until 1849. In 1850 a log house of worship was built on Sugar Creek, about three miles south of West Point. Five years later the congregation decided to remove to West Point, and a frame church was erected there in 1863. The old church site was used for many years as a cemetery.

In 1868 the Mennonites built an edifice at Franklin, which was used for a number of years as church, schoolhouse and pastor's residence. The only church of this denomination reported in the Iowa Gazetteer for 1914 is the one located at Donnellson.

About the middle of December, 1878, H. C. Landes, N. W. Johnson and A. J. Hardin of Keokuk, while discussing the failure of the people to attend church, decided to organize a church that would hold services in the afternoon instead of Sunday mornings and evenings, thus giving everybody an opportunity to attend the services. The organization that resulted was called the "Free for All Church." Rev. John Burgess began his labors as pastor on December 29, 1878. For a time the movement was a success and many people went to church on Sunday afternoons that had not been in the habit of going to the regular churches. Then the novelty of the innovation wore

off, attendance decreased and in time the organization was abandoned.

There is one Jewish religious organization in the county—the Congregation of B'nai Israel at Keokuk. It had its beginning on April 29, 1855, when a few Israelites of that city formed a benevolent society for the purpose of burying their dead according to the Jewish rites and customs. Michael Vogel was chosen president of this society, which was incorporated on September 3, 1855. In 1863 the present name was adopted, the corner-stone of the synagogue was laid in 1874, and the building was completed the next year, at a cost of \$12,000.

There are a few other religious organizations in the county, but in the absence of records it is practically impossible to obtain their history. A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Fort Madison in 1901. In Keokuk both the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations have fine buildings, and the Church of Christ, Scientist, has societies in both Fort Madison and Keokuk.

CHAPTER XXII

SOCIETIES AND FRATERNITIES

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FAIRS—WOMEN'S SOCIETIES—DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—KEOKUK AND FORT MADISON CLUBS—KEOKUK COUNTRY CLUB—MASONIC FRATERNITY—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—THE ELKS—MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Probably the first voluntary association of any kind in Lee County was an agricultural society. On July 17, 1841, a meeting was held at West Point for the purpose of organizing such a society. William Patterson presided and James H. Cowles acted as secretary. About one hundred and fifty people were present, among whom were Hugh T. Reid and D. F. Miller of Fort Madison, who addressed the meeting. A number of fine Durham cattle were exhibited at West Point on that occasion. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and report at a meeting to be held in Fort Madison on the first Monday of the following October. No record of the Fort Madison meeting can be found, but it is likely some sort of a society was organized, as in September, 1842, a three days' fair was held near Keokuk, under the auspices of the "Lee County Association," which was evidently short-lived. On November 1, 1851, the Lee County Agricultural Society was organized at Keokuk. T. B. Cumming, G. W. Edmondson and T. J. Chenowith were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which were presented and adopted at the same meeting. William Lamb was elected the first president of the society and G. W. Edmondson the first secretary. Ralph P. Lowe, afterward governor of Iowa, was the first treasurer.

The first fair given by this society was held on October 13-14, 1852, on the grounds of the medical college at Keokuk. The premium list advertised amounted to \$588, but the total amount awarded in prizes was \$219. At the close of the fair the directors met in the

lecture room of the medical college and elected Thomas W. Clagett, president; Absalom Anderson, vice president; William Leighton, secretary, and Arthur Bridgman, treasurer. The second and third fairs of this society were held at Keokuk, after which the place of exhibition was changed to West Point, where it remained until 1870.

On December 28, 1853, the State Agricultural Society was organized at Fairfield. Only five counties were represented, viz.: Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Van Buren and Wapello. Josiah Hinkle of Lee was one of the committee to draft by-laws, and the board of directors, consisting of three from each of the thirteen counties, was elected. The Lee County representatives on that board were Arthur Bridgman, Josiah Hinkle and Reuben Brackett. The board met at Fairfield on June 6, 1854, elected Thomas W. Clagett of Lee County president, and proceeded to select a date and arrange a premium list for the first state fair. There was some criticism because no prize was offered for lady horseback riders, and Judge Clagett offered a gold watch, which was won by Miss Belle Turner of Lee County.

In the fall of 1870 the citizens of Fort Madison prepared fair grounds and offered inducements which decided the directors to remove the fair from West Point to that place, where it was held for three or four years. The old society then became involved and terminated its existence in 1877. It was then reorganized and twenty acres of ground were leased at Donnellson and fitted up for fair grounds, and a successful fair was held there in the fall of that year. The officers of the society for 1914 were: Joseph Krebill, president; Joseph Carver, vice president; G. W. Mattern, treasurer; Chris Haffner, secretary; D. McCulloch, superintendent of grounds; H. C. Knapp, marshal.

Some of the citizens in the vicinity of West Point, after the fair was removed to Fort Madison, organized an association known as the West Point District Agricultural Society, which secured the grounds formerly occupied by the Lee County Agricultural Society, and has held fairs annually since 1872. The officers for 1914 were: George E. Rogers, president; Theodore Brinck, vice president; John Walljasper, secretary; T. J. Lampe, treasurer; Theodore Vonderhaar, superintendent of privileges, stalls and chief of police; and John Lachman, marshal.

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES

One of the oldest organizations of women in the State of Iowa is the P. E. O. Just what these initials stand for is unknown to the

uninitiated. As early as 1869, seven young girls, students in the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, conceived the idea of a society. One of these girls, speaking of it afterwards, says: "We had no very definite idea as to what we wanted to do, and when one said, 'What shall we call the society?' another suggested the name which that day bound together seven girls, and in 1914 held together in one great sisterhood 20,000 women." Miss Alice Bird, later Mrs. W. I. Babb, wrote the constitution. For many years P. E. O. was a college sorority, having chapters somewhat after the nature of the Greek letter fraternities. Its principal philanthropy is the maintenance of a fund which is loaned to young women to assist them in acquiring a higher education. Hundreds of girls have been educated by these means, and it is said that not one dollar has ever been lost by failure to repay a loan. There are two chapters of the P. E. O. in Lee County, located at Fort Madison and Keokuk.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Keokuk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized on October 26, 1896, with twelve charter members and the number 431. It is one of the oldest chapters of this order in Iowa, and its organization is due largely to the efforts of Miss Cora H. K. Pittmann, who was its first regent. Since its organization more than forty women have been elected to membership. The chapter has every year conducted a course of study on some topic of history, and has done patriotic educational work in the schools through the offering of prizes for the best standing in history grades and essays on historical subjects. The greatest work of the chapter was the erection of the statue of Chief Keokuk in Rand Park. This monument was unveiled on October 22, 1913, by Miss Agnes Evans Reeves and Miss Graffen Blood, two little girls, daughters of members of the chapter. Following is the list of the regents of this chapter since its organization: Cora H. K. Pittmann, Lucy Singleton Howell, Mary Higbee Brownell, Eliza Janette Carter, Mary O. Hoyt, Marcia Jenkins Sawyer, Lida Hiller Lapsley, Elizabeth W. Dunlap, Ora Belle Cole, Grace Bisbee Hornoday, Winona Evans Reeves, Minnie A. B. Newcomb.

Jean Espy Chapter of Fort Madison was organized on November 14, 1901, with twenty charter members, and in 1914 the membership had been increased to forty-six, one of whom was a life member. This chapter was organized through the efforts of Miss Florence Espy and was named for her ancestor, who had thirteen descendants

in the Continental army during the Revolution. The line of work laid down by the national organization is followed, such as marking historic sites, the observation of patriotic days, and the encouragement of the study of history in the schools by offering prizes, etc. The greatest work of this chapter was the erection of the monument at the foot of Broadway, in the form of a chimney, which marks the site of old Fort Madison. A full account of this monument, its inscription, etc., will be found in Chapter VIII. Following is a list of the regents of the chapter, in the order in which they served: Adele Kretsinger Stewart, Elizabeth Hesser Mason, Maggie L. Hanchett, Dell Phillips Glazier, Belle Hamilton, James Preston Roberts, Susanne Hesser Brown, and Sarah Johnson Casey. Mrs. Brown is a granddaughter of Frederick Hesser, who served in the Revolution, and Mrs. M. Katherine Robison, a member of the chapter, is a great-granddaughter of Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag.

The Keokuk Woman's Club was organized in January, 1898, with Mrs. William Ballinger as the first president; Mrs. Joseph Root, vice president; Mrs. Anette M. Sawyer, secretary; and Mrs. William A. Brownell, treasurer. The same year the club joined the Iowa Federation, and continued in the study of literature, art, domestic science, etc., until 1912, when it was merged into the Civic League. During its career it planted two rows of trees on Belknap Boulevard, erected four public drinking fountains on Main Street, and placed rubbish cans on the principal streets.

In May, 1912, the Keokuk Civic League was organized with a membership of 194 women. The constitution sets forth that "The object of the league shall be to bring together women interested in improving the city; to extend a knowledge of public affairs; to aid in improving civic conditions and to arouse an increased sense of responsibility for the safeguarding of the home and for the maintenance and ennobling of that larger home of all—the city." The first officers of the league were as follows: Mrs. Winona Evans Reeves, president; Miss Lida Gordon Howell, first vice president; Mrs. James Huiskamp, second vice president; Mrs. H. T. Herrick, recording secretary; Miss Rachel Roberts, corresponding secretary; and Miss S. Elizabeth Matheney, treasurer.

Among the things accomplished by the league was its aid in the annual "clean up" day, conducting a garden contest among school children in which 300 took part and ten prizes were given, and the establishment of a systematic, sanitary collection of garbage. The membership is distributed all over the city.

The Keokuk branch of the Ladies of Charity was formed on January 13, 1914, and is affiliated with the international society, the headquarters of which are in Paris, France. The aim of the society is to work with other organizations in promoting the general welfare of the community. A number of families have been aided, and at Christmas time in 1913 a large number of toys, Christmas dinners, etc., were distributed among the poor of the city. The officers in 1914 were: Mrs. Alois Weber, president; Mrs. C. A. McNamara, vice president; Mrs. I. S. Sawyer, recording secretary; Mrs. Mary Seibert, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Joseph O'Brien, treasurer.

The first suggestion for a Visiting Nurse Association in Keokuk was made by Mrs. C. D. Streeter, president of the Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Hugh L. Cooper made the first large contribution and the association was organized on January 1, 1913, with the following officers: Mrs. Corydon M. Rich, president; Miss Nettie Younker, first vice president; Mrs. Eugene S. Baker, second vice president; Miss Laura Alton, recording secretary; Miss Agnes Trimble, financial and corresponding secretary; and Miss Elsie Buck, treasurer. Miss Emma Habenicht was elected visiting nurse and began her work on February 1, 1913.

The oldest woman's club in Fort Madison is the Monday Afternoon Club, which was organized by Mrs. Caroline Cattermole in September, 1899. The constitution states: "The object of this association shall be the intellectual and social culture of its members." As its name indicates, meetings are held on Monday afternoons at the homes of the members. Half of the time at each meeting is devoted to study, and the other half to the discussion of current topics. It is a member of the Iowa Federation and contributes to all the great forward movements in which the federation is interested. During its career the club has had three presidents, Mrs. Foss, Mrs. Cattermole and Mrs. C. F. Wahrer.

In 1901 Mrs. Natalie Schafer conceived the idea of organizing a club of German women for the practice of the German language and the study of German literature. The works of Heinrich Heine were the first to be taken up for study and from this fact the organization adopted the name of the "Heine Club." This has been followed by a study of the classics, the modern poets, novelists and dramatists, varied by special programs to commemorate some literary anniversary—such as the one hundredth anniversary of Schiller's birth. After the program at each meeting, a social hour of genuine German "Gemüthlichkeit" follows.

Another active and energetic woman's club of Fort Madison is the King's Daughters, the first circle of which, called the Ida Mansfield, was organized on January 25, 1911, at the home of Mrs. W. S. Hamilton. Since that time four other circles have been formed in the city, and the total membership in September, 1914, was about one hundred and fifty. One circle has charge of the rest rooms on Pine Street, and the others are interested mainly along charitable and civic lines. The officers of the union in 1914 were: Mrs. J. H. Samuels, president; Mrs. H. E. Hershey, first vice president; Miss Hazel Amborn, second vice president; Mrs. Lora Schneider, recording secretary; Miss Laura Lofgreen, corresponding secretary; and Miss Florence Johnson, treasurer.

KEOKUK COUNTRY CLUB

One of the most prominent social organizations in Lee County is the Keokuk Country Club, which, in the summer of 1913, dedicated a handsome new clubhouse a few miles north of the city on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River. The building stands on the highest level of the thirty-six acres which comprise the grounds of the club. Facing the river is a wide veranda, which opens into a large reception room. On the first floor there are also a dining room, kitchen and custodian's room, while upstairs are the men's quarters, baths, etc. A nine-hole golf course has been laid out on the grounds by Thomas Bendelow, the Chicago golf expert, and is one of the finest links along the Mississippi. The new clubhouse has been the scene of many parties and entertainments, and is one of the popular social centers of Keokuk.

MASONIC FRATERNITY

Of all the secret orders Masonry stands first in point of seniority. A tradition says the order was introduced in England by Prince Edwin about 926 A. D., and there are documents dated back to 1390. Mother Kilwinning Lodge of Scotland was organized in 1599 and has been in continuous existence from that time, being the oldest known lodge in the world. In June, 1717, the Grand Lodge of England was organized and is the mother of all Masonic bodies in the English-speaking world.

In 1730 Daniel Coxe of New Jersey was appointed by the English Grand Lodge "Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in America." About the same

time a provincial grand master was appointed for the New England colonies. Before the close of the year a lodge was established at Philadelphia and one in New Hampshire, each of which claims to be the first lodge in America.

Masonry was introduced into the Territory of Iowa under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the first lodge being established under dispensation at Burlington November 20, 1840. Rising Sun Lodge, at Montrose, and Eagle Lodge, at Keokuk, held charters from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but were known as Mormon lodges. They continued in existence until some time after the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith in June, 1844, though their charters had been revoked by the Illinois Grand Lodge and they could not participate in the organization of the Iowa Grand Lodge in January, 1844.

The oldest organized lodge in Lee County is Eagle Lodge, No. 12, located at Keokuk. It was organized under dispensation from the Iowa Grand Lodge, May 2, 1846, with Peter Kinleyside, worshipful master; Lyman E. Johnson, senior warden; Joseph C. Ainsworth, junior warden; and Joseph Welch, secretary.

Claypoole Lodge, No. 13, at Fort Madison, although bearing a larger number than the Keokuk lodge, received its dispensation about two weeks before that lodge, the date being April 17, 1846. The charter members of this lodge were: J. F. Kinney, John Claypoole, Chapin Allen, Darius Wellington, Jacob Huner, Thomas Hale, Samuel B. Ayres and Josiah Kent.

On December 25, 1851, a dispensation was issued to Hardin Lodge, No. 29, of Keokuk, with Dr. J. F. Sanford as the first worshipful master, and eight charter members.

Joppa Lodge, No. 136, located at Montrose, was organized on April 5, 1858, by Dr. J. F. Sanford, when he was grand master of the state. The first master of Joppa Lodge was H. B. Munson, and J. M. Anderson was the first secretary.

The youngest Masonic lodge in Lee County is Stella Lodge, No. 440, at Fort Madison.

These are the only five Masonic lodges in the county. The higher degrees of Masonry are represented by Gate City Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, at Keokuk, which was organized on Christmas day, 1854; Potowonok Chapter, No. 28, organized at Fort Madison, April 20, 1863; Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, organized at Keokuk, December 15, 1863; and Delta Commandery, No. 51, at Fort Madison.

In connection with Masonry there is a "side degree" to which the wives and daughters of master Masons are eligible. This degree is known as the Order of the Eastern Star and the local bodies as chapters. The oldest organization in the county is Martha Chapter, No. 5, at Montrose. Diamond Chapter, No. 37, is located at Fort Madison, and Elmira Chapter, No. 40, of Keokuk, has over two hundred members.

All the Masonic bodies of Fort Madison meet in the hall at the northwest corner of Market and Second streets, but the Keokuk Masons have erected a fine Masonic Temple at the corner of Seventh and Blondeau streets, opposite the postoffice. Work was begun on this building in August, 1913, and it was dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, in July, 1914. It is three stories high, with a frontage of 112 feet on Blondeau Street and 66 feet on Seventh Street. It is provided with elevators, electric lights, steam heat, modern ventilation, and was erected at a cost of \$75,000, giving Keokuk Masons one of the best homes in the state. The first floor is divided into offices and store rooms. There are some offices on the second floor, but the third floor contains lodge rooms, ladies' parlor and a Masonic library. In the basement, which is fourteen feet high, are the ball room and banquet hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

The society upon which modern Odd Fellowship is based was started in England in the latter part of the eighteenth century under the name of the "Antient and Most Noble Order of Bucks." About 1773 this order declined and some four or five years later the words Odd Fellow first occur in the ritual. In 1813 several lodges organized the Manchester Unity, and Shakspeare Lodge, No. 1, was soon afterward organized in New York. The first permanent lodge in the United States, however, was organized in 1819 by Thomas H. Wildey of Baltimore.

The first lodge of this order to be organized in Lee County is Keokuk Lodge, No. 13, instituted on July 31, 1848, with seven members. Empire Lodge, No. 31, was instituted on March 18, 1851, at Fort Madison, with five charter members. The order is now represented in Keokuk by the original Keokuk Lodge, No. 13, which meets every Monday evening; Puckechetuck Lodge, No. 43, which meets on Friday evenings; Hermann Lodge, No. 116, which meets on Wednesdays; Puckechetuck Encampment, No. 7, which holds meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month; and Canton

Leech, No. 4, Patriarchs Militant, which meets on the second Thursday.

On September 9, 1861, Concordia Lodge was instituted at Fort Madison with ten charter members, and on January 7, 1868, Fort Madison Lodge, No. 157, was instituted. These two lodges have been merged into Empire Lodge, No. 31, which is now the only lodge in the city. It owns the building at the northeast corner of Front and Market streets, where regular meetings are held weekly. The Odd Fellows also have lodges at Charleston, Montrose, Mount Hamill, Vincennes and Wever.

In connection with the Odd Fellows there is a ladies' degree, called the Daughters of Rebekah—generally spoken of as the Rebekahs. Lodges of this degree are maintained with practically all the Odd Fellows lodges throughout the country.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

This order was organized in Washington, D. C., February 15, 1864, by Justus H. Rathbone, Robert A. Champion, William H. and David L. Burnett, and Dr. Sullivan Kimball, members of the Arion Glee Club. The ritual, written by Mr. Rathbone, is founded on the story of Damon and Pythias. On February 19, 1864, Washington Lodge, No. 1, was organized, but, the Civil war being then in progress, the order grew slowly until about 1869, when it spread rapidly to all parts of the Union. The first lodge in Lee County was Morning Star, No. 5, of Keokuk. At one time there were several lodges in the county, but the only ones in existence in 1914 were Morning Star and the lodge at Donnellson.

THE ELKS

In 1868 a number of "good fellows" in the City of New York were in the habit of meeting together of evenings to spend a few hours in social communion, singing songs, "swapping yarns," etc. A permanent club was finally organized under the name of the "Jolly Corks." Some months later, when it was proposed to found a secret order, the name was objected to as not sufficiently dignified. A committee was therefore appointed to select a new name. This committee chanced to visit Barnum's Museum, where they saw an elk and learned something of the habits of that animal. They then suggested the name of "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks," which was adopted. The initials B. P. O. E. are sometimes interpreted

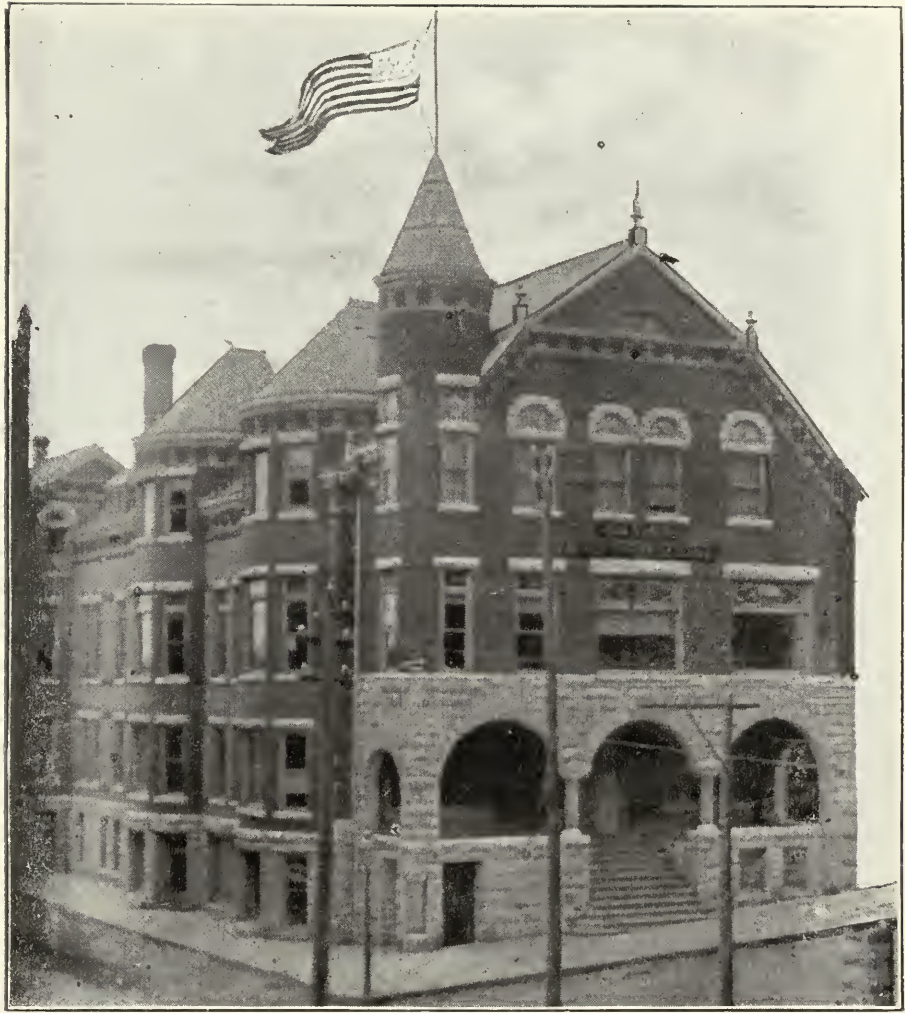
as meaning "Best People On Earth." In 1914 there were about twelve hundred lodges in the United States. The motto of the Elks is: "The faults of our brothers we write upon the sands; their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory." Under an established rule, lodges cannot be organized in cities of less than 5,000 population, hence the only two lodges in Lee County are Keokuk, No. 106, and Fort Madison, No. 374. The Keokuk Lodge erected a fine clubhouse on Blondeau Street in 1911, modern in all its appointments, and the Fort Madison Lodge owns the commodious clubhouse on Front Street, between Market and Pine, overlooking the Mississippi River. Both lodges have strong memberships and are in prosperous condition.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are a number of fraternal societies which have organizations in Fort Madison and Keokuk, among which are the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arcanum, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, with their ladies' auxiliaries, the Yeomen, and a few others.

The Knights of Columbus, a Catholic society, was first organized at New Haven, Connecticut, in February, 1882, by Rev. M. J. McGivney. The order issues insurance policies in sums of \$1,000, \$2,000, and \$3,000, and does a general charitable work among its members. In 1904 it gave \$50,000 to endow a chair of American history in the Catholic University of Washington. In 1914 the assets of the society amounted to \$2,500,000. Local organizations are called councils. The councils at Fort Madison and Keokuk are both large in membership and active in carrying out the work outlined by the national organization.

Shortly after the close of the Civil war the survivors of the Union army organized the Grand Army of the Republic, membership in which was limited to those who had served in the army and navy during the war. Local organizations are called posts. James B. Sample Post, No. 170, Department of Iowa, is located at Fort Madison; Torrence, No. 2, and W. W. Belknap, No. 515, are located at Keokuk. The aims and objects of the Grand Army have been to collect historic relics and documents of the war, and to mark the location of troops on the historic battlefields of the nation. Usually with the



MARQUETTE BUILDING, FORT MADISON

post is an auxiliary known as the Woman's Relief Corps, which has aided in the charitable work of the order, such as caring for disabled veterans and the widows and orphans of Union soldiers. Each year this order grows smaller, many of its members answering annually to the last roll call.

CHAPTER XXIII

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

LITTLE CALL FOR CHARITY IN EARLY DAYS—THE COUNTY HOME—
HOSPITALS—CHARITABLE SOCIETIES—BIRGE BENEVOLENT UNION
HOME—THE PENITENTIARY—CEMETERIES—COUNTRY GRAVEYARDS.

During the period of settlement in Lee County the majority of the pioneers were blessed with good health, and a number of years passed before the question of caring for the unfortunate poor became one for the consideration of the county authorities. Those who needed assistance were usually aided by the neighbors, and it was not until 1857 that any official action was taken toward providing a home for the poor. In that year County Judge Samuel Boyles directed the building of a poorhouse, or county home. The original building was 100 feet long and 36 feet wide, with a wing 36 by 50 feet at each end. The original cost was \$35,000. The institution as thus established served the county for thirty-five years.

At the election in November, 1891, the Board of Supervisors submitted to the people the proposition to build an addition to cost not more than \$7,500, which was carried by a vote of 3,151 to 1,124, and the repairs were made the following year. A new foundation was placed under the old building and a wing 68 feet long, in the same style of architecture, was added. An eight-inch sewer was run to the creek 640 feet distant, a cement floor was laid in the basement, in which the kitchen and main dining room were established, and the sanitary conditions of the home were generally improved. Water is furnished from five wells and four cisterns, and a steam heating plant was installed at the time the addition was built. The improvements were paid for out of savings from the county insane fund, and not a cent of tax was levied and collected for the purpose. No county in the state provides better accommodations for the unfortunate poor and insane than Lee. The county has three farms—the one of 108 acres where the home is located, the Leighton farm of eighty acres in Jackson Township, and the Taylor farm of sixty acres in Montrose Township.

HOSPITALS

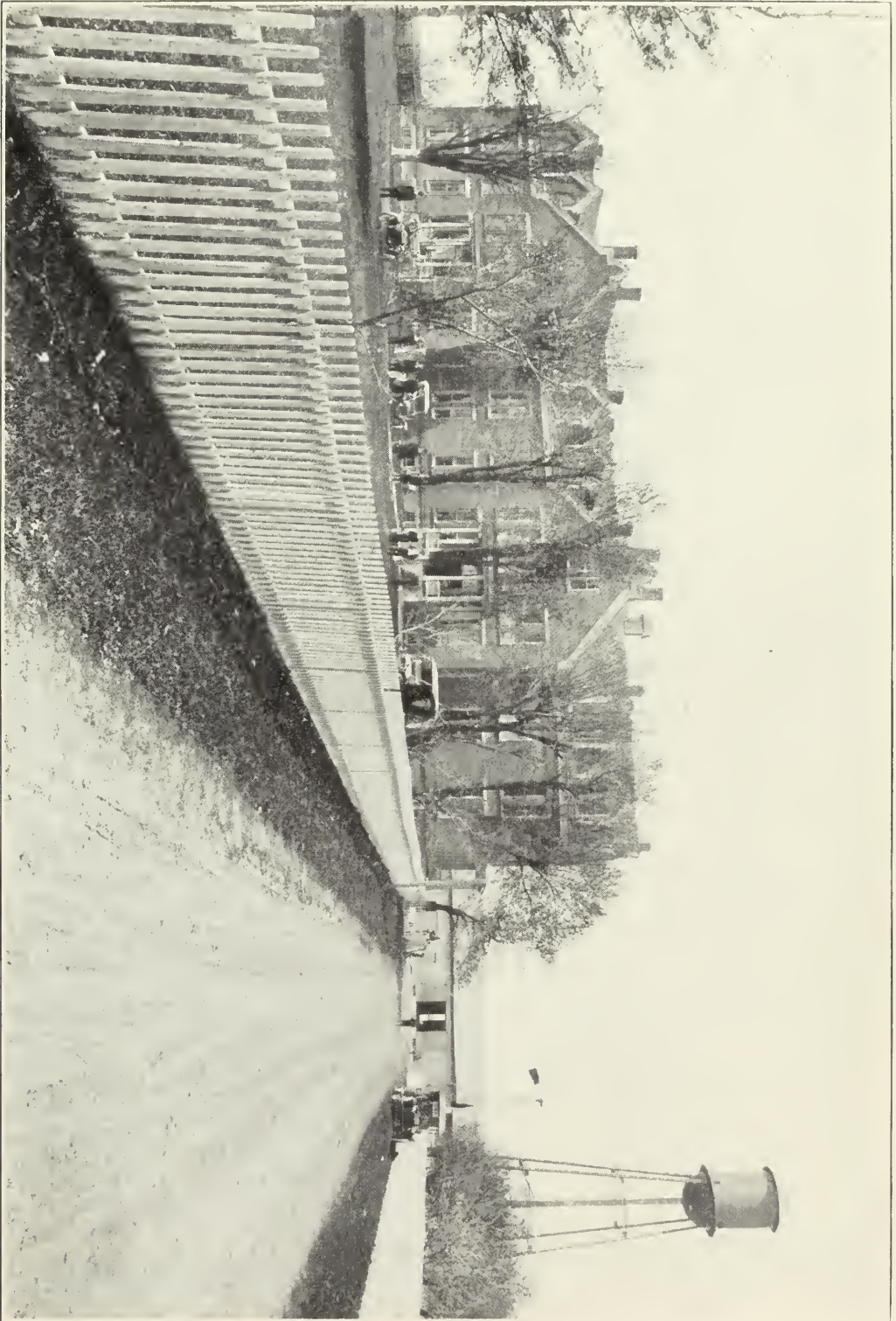
There is not a public hospital in Lee County, in the sense that the institution belongs to the public and receives its support from the public revenues. But there are two hospitals at Fort Madison and one at Keokuk that receive patients under certain conditions.

The Santa Fe Railway Employees' Hospital was built in 1889, at a cost of \$75,000. It is located in the West End, on Santa Fe Avenue, just east of Ivanhoe Park, has three large wards, each floored with hardwood and furnished with iron cots, and is complete in all its appointments. Fifty patients or more can be accommodated at one time. In the basement there is a modern laundry, a fine dining room on the first floor, and the broad portico affords a resting place for convalescents. It is maintained by the employees of the railway company, each of whom pays a small assessment every month for its support, in return for which they receive medical attention for themselves and families. Emergency cases are sometimes admitted when occasion requires. This is an institution in which the people of Fort Madison feel a just pride.

Some years ago the Sisters of St. Francis established a hospital at the southwest corner of Third and Broadway. It was known as St. Elizabeth's Hospital and was supported by donations and fees from patients who were able to pay for hospital services. The building used by the hospital was formerly a residence. During its existence it provided accommodations for fifteen patients at a time.

On October 12, 1912, the Sacred Heart Hospital, a Catholic institution located near the church of that name, was dedicated. This hospital took the place of St. Elizabeth's and is conducted by the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, whose mother house is located at Peoria, Illinois. During the first two years of its existence nearly five hundred patients were treated at the institution. The building is a substantial brick structure, three stories high, with basement, provided with fire escapes and all modern conveniences found in the modern hospital.

In Keokuk the Catholics of St. Mary's parish, some years ago, established St. Joseph's Hospital, one of the largest institutions of its kind in this section of the country. Since the first building was erected large additions have been made to accommodate the constantly increasing number of patients who come here every month for treatment. This hospital is modern in its equipment, and in the corps of physicians and surgeons are some of the best professional men of Keokuk.



LEE COUNTY POOR FARM

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES

In the late '90s the Keokuk Benevolent Union was organized at the home of the late Charles K. Birge, on the corner of Seventh and Bank streets, and the first home established consisted of a few rooms in a downtown building. It soon became apparent that more room was needed, and Mr. and Mrs. Birge donated their home to the union on June 1, 1900. Since then an addition of thirteen rooms has been made to the building, making a total of twenty-five rooms. This is a home for old people, supported by donations from the business men of the city and nearly two hundred women, who annually make contributions for its support. The institution is known as the "Birge Benevolent Union Home." The officers of the union in 1914 were as follows: Mrs. D. A. Collier, president; Mrs. H. H. Hawkes, secretary; and Mrs. H. W. Radcliffe, treasurer. Membership can be purchased in the union by elderly women who wish to make the home their own. A few have done this, but by far the larger number of inmates are women without means, who are cared for by the union.

In December, 1913, the United Charities of Keokuk was organized as an outgrowth of the Keokuk Humane Society and the Associated Charities. Under the present organization the secretary of the society is also the humane officer and an officer of the local Board of Health. The work of the organization consists chiefly of affording material relief to needy families in their homes. It does not maintain a large relief fund for this purpose, but invites and secures the hearty cooperation of churches, fraternal orders and charitably inclined citizens. The society also gives considerable attention to improvement of home conditions, the establishment of better sanitary surroundings in shops and factories, and in caring for children that they may have the rights of childhood and the opportunity to grow up into useful men and women. The officers of the United Charities in 1914 were: Rev. John C. Sage, president; Albert Kiefer, Mrs. W. J. Roberts, Miss Lucretia Huiskamp and Leonard Matless, vice presidents; Miss Dorothy Younker, secretary; Fern Erdman, treasurer; David Glascoff, general secretary. Mr. Glascoff is a graduate of the New York School of Philanthropy, and took up his duties as executive officer of the Keokuk United Charities on February 16, 1914. In addition to these officers there are the executive, finance, child welfare, case conference and indigent children committees, each composed of a certain number of the mem-

bers of the organization, to look after the duties suggested by the title of the committee.

THE PENITENTIARY

Although not a charitable institution, nor an institution belonging to Lee County, it is considered appropriate to mention in this chapter the penitentiary located at Fort Madison. By an act of the Iowa Legislature, approved January 25, 1839, the governor was authorized to draw \$20,000 appropriated by Congress July 7, 1838, for the erection of a penitentiary "within one mile of the public square at Fort Madison."

The citizens of the town donated and conveyed ten acres of ground, and on June 5, 1839, Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent of the building. The penitentiary as originally constructed provided for the reception of 138 convicts. The main building and the warden's house were built within about two years, but the first convict, Isaac Grimes, was not received until in 1849. William Anderson was the first warden.

Several additions have been made to the original building. The walls measured 400 feet on each side of the square as at first established, but the inclosed area was extended west to Olive Street in 1896, the preceding Legislature having appropriated \$5,100 for the work. With further extensions the dimensions of the present grounds inclosed within the walls are 712 feet on Fourth Street, 363 feet on Olive, and thence east and south there are 1,275 feet of wall to connect with the wall on Fourth Street. Among the improvements made since the first prison was erected are a large power house for furnishing power, electric light and steam heat, a school, a greenhouse, a modern hospital, a library containing nearly ten thousand volumes, and a chapel in which religious services are held. A modern cellhouse was completed in 1914.

Inmates of the institution are divided into three classes, each dressed in a different garb, showing the "social" standing of each convict in the institution. Convicts, upon entering, are placed in the middle class. If their conduct proves good they are promoted to the first grade, but if they fail to comply with the regulations they are sent back into the third class and don the stripes as unruly or ill-tempered prisoners. The warden in 1914 was J. C. Sanders.

CEMETERIES

One institution of a charitable nature, yet one which the pioneers in a new country are always somewhat reluctant to see make its appearance, is a place of burial for the dead. One can hardly imagine a more desolate scene than the first grave in the frontier settlement. After a number of deaths, when the cemetery has reached proportions that naturally require greater care, much of the desolation disappears and people accept the institution as a necessary adjunct of modern civilization.

When the Town of Fort Madison was laid out the block bounded by Front, Maple, Des Moines and Arch streets was set apart as the City Cemetery. This cemetery is still in use, though it is almost filled with graves, and before many years burials must be discontinued. Elmwood Cemetery, half a mile southwest of the City Cemetery, was surveyed a few years ago by R. H. Heath for John C. Atlee. The northern boundary of this cemetery is Santa Fe Avenue. The original plat shows 192 burial lots. Half a mile north of Fort Madison, on the Augusta Road, is Cherry Hill Cemetery, one of the old burial places of the community. Oakland Cemetery, just west of and across Santa Fe Avenue from Ivanhoe Park, was opened about 1907. St. Joseph's, a Catholic cemetery, is a mile north of the city on the Denmark road. It was surveyed by R. H. Heath on July 24, 1876, and in the western part of the city is Sacred Heart Cemetery, the consecrated burial place for the Catholic parish of that name. There is also a small burial place in connection with the penitentiary for convicts who die while inmates of that institution.

Oakland Cemetery at Keokuk is the principal burial place in the southern part of the county. It contains forty acres in the northwestern part of the city, and was established in 1855. The main entrance, at Carroll and Eighteenth streets, passes through a beautiful little park before reaching the cemetery proper. Within the 40-acre inclosure ten acres are set apart for a Catholic cemetery, and about two acres as a burial place for the Jews. This cemetery is controlled by a commission, which in 1914 was composed of F. T. F. Schmidt, C. R. Joy and H. R. Jacobs.

There is at Keokuk a national cemetery, established by the United States Government on September 23, 1861. During the early years of the war there were five military hospitals at Keokuk for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers, and before the close of the war 770 had been buried in the national cemetery, eight of whom were Confederate prisoners. The grounds contain three acres. The

superintendent's lodge is a neat brick building, one and one-half stories high, and in the cemetery is a platform for conducting Memorial Day ceremonies.

COUNTRY GRAVEYARDS

Fourscore years have elapsed since the first white settlements were established in Lee County. The first graveyards were established without formality of deed or incorporation and their early history cannot be learned. Upon the map of Lee County in the Iowa Atlas, published in 1904, are marked a number of country graveyards. In Cedar Township there is a burial place in the southeast corner of section 6, about a mile northwest of the old Village of Russellville, and another in the west side of section 28, about a mile east of Big Mound.

In Charleston Township there is a cemetery, known as the Everhart Cemetery, in the east side of section 1, near the Jefferson Township line; another in the west side of section 4, a short distance south of Donnellson, and a third in the southwest corner of section 26, just south of the Town of Charleston.

Cemeteries are shown in Denmark Township near the towns of Denmark and South Augusta, but no burial place is indicated within the limit of Des Moines Township.

In Franklin Township, three miles north of the Town of Franklin, in the northeastern part of section 11, there is an old burial place that is rarely used in the present day, and in the northeastern part of section 29, about a mile and a half north of Donnellson, is a cemetery of more modern character. The only cemeteries shown in Green Bay Township are two, near each other, about a mile north of Wever and west of the railroad.

In Harrison Township there is a country graveyard in the northwest corner of section 10, near the center of the township; one in the northeastern part of section 27, about half a mile south of Primrose, and one in the northeast corner of section 36, two miles from Warren.

One of the most historic country graveyards in the State of Iowa is Sharon Cemetery, located in the northeast corner of section 4, Harrison Township, three miles west of the railroad station of La Crew. This cemetery originated as a neighborhood burial place, among the earliest burials being members of the Seeley family, one of the wealthiest families in Lee County. Eli Seeley, one of the older generation, died in 1896, and his son, George L. Seeley, inher-

ited a part of the estate. George L. Seeley died in Texas, May 24, 1897, but before his death made a verbal request for the enlargement and adornment of Sharon Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, founded many years before, and left a fund for that purpose. Over thirty thousand dollars were expended in carrying out Mr. Seeley's request. The cemetery was enlarged from three to eight acres, surrounded by a stone wall, surmounted by a non-rusting fence, and \$2,000 were expended upon an ornamental entrance. In addition to all this the proceeds of a farm of 160 acres were given by Mr. Seeley for the support of the cemetery.

There is a historic interest attached to Sharon Cemetery from the fact that here lie buried at least one soldier of each of the wars in which the United States has taken part—the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Black Hawk war, the Mexican war, the great Civil war and the Spanish-American war. On May 28, 1907, a monument was unveiled over the grave of George Perkins, a Revolutionary soldier, which monument was erected by the State of Iowa.

In Jackson Township the only burial place of importance is the one at Keokuk already mentioned. In Jefferson Township there is a cemetery in the northeast corner of section 2, about two miles northeast of Viele and three miles west of Fort Madison, the only one shown in the atlas above mentioned.

In Marion Township, a short distance west of the village of St. Paul, in section 15, there is an old cemetery; another in the northwest corner of section 26, a mile south of St. Paul, and a third in the southeast corner of section 29, near an old church. The one near St. Paul is the property of the Catholic church of that village.

Montrose Cemetery, the only one of importance in Montrose Township, was surveyed on August 1, 1867, at the request of Mrs. Frances E. Billon, one of the heirs of Thomas Riddick, who became the owner of the Tesson land grant. It is located in outlot No. 20 of that grant and the plat was filed in the recorder's office on September 5, 1867.

In section 16, near the center of Pleasant Ridge Township, not far from an old church and public schoolhouse, is one of the first burial places established in that part of the county. Another old graveyard in this township is located in the east side of section 24, not far from the Denmark Township line.

There are three cemeteries shown in Van Buren Township, one in the west side of section 24, about three miles north of Belfast; one about a mile west of that village, and one a short distance east of Croton.

In Washington Township there is a cemetery in the north side of section 11, not far from Lost Creek, and one in the south side of section 28, about three miles north of Fort Madison. The latter is known as Fairview Cemetery and contains the graves of several prominent pioneers.

Four cemeteries are shown in West Point Township, one near the middle of section 2, two and one-half miles east of the Town of West Point; the Catholic cemetery immediately south of West Point, in section 5, and two, near each other, in section 30, in the southwest corner of the township.

CHAPTER XXIV

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY

PIONEERS AND OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION—PERSONAL MENTION OF SOME OF ITS FOUNDERS—THE MORMONS—THEIR EXPULSION—MATTHEW SPURLOCK — CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS — FLOOD AND STORM—ILLUSTRIOUS SONS.

As stated in a previous chapter, the Indian title to the lands of the Black Hawk purchase expired on June 1, 1833. A few white men had settled in what is now Lee County prior to that date. In the fourscore years since the white man acquired full title to the land that scanty population has grown to more than thirty thousand intelligent, industrious and cultured people. Few men are now living who witnessed the beginning of development in Lee County. The establishment of schools, the organization of churches, the building of highways, the advent of the railroad, the founding and growth of cities, are all within the memory of the few remaining pioneers.

Some fifty years after the first white man established his residence in Lee County, a few old timers, in discussing the events that had occurred during the preceding half century, decided upon organizing an

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

Accordingly an informal meeting was held at the courthouse in Fort Madison on the evening of January 5, 1871, with Philip Viele presiding, and R. W. Pitman, secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

“Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned to meet at this place on the 13th day of April next, for the purpose of perfecting said organization.

“Resolved, That all old settlers present who were inhabitants of the county on the 1st day of July, 1840, be invited to sign their names, and the time of their coming into the county, to a roll.”

Thirty-three men signed the roll at that meeting, viz.: James W. Campbell, Alexander and James Cruikshank, R. W. and Lewis

G. Pitman, J. C. Parrott, Samuel Paschall, John G. Kennedy, E. S. McCulloch, Silas D. Husted, John H. Douglass, J. A. Casey, Elias Overton, Peter Miller, Jacob Abel, Jacob Vandyke, Cromwell Wilson, Enoch G. Wilson, Hazen Wilson, James Caldwell, Philip Viele, George L. Coleman, Philotus Cowles, Daniel F. Miller, Robert A. Russell, J. E. Marsell, Isaiah Hale, Robert McFarland, James T. Blair, Ferdinand Kiel, George B. Leidy, Elkanah Perdew and R. McHenry.

These men may be recorded as the "Charter Members" of the Lee County Pioneers and Old Settlers' Association. At the meeting on April 13, 1871, a vice president was elected from each of the sixteen townships, as follows: Cedar, D. S. Bell; Charleston, John Cassady; Denmark, Curtis Shedd; Des Moines, Nicholas Sargent; Franklin, Alexander Cruikshank; Green Bay, John Morgan; Harrison, A. Anderson; Jackson, Guy Wells; Jefferson, William Skinner; Madison, Peter Miller; Marion, B. Holtkamp; Montrose, G. Hamilton; Pleasant Ridge, J. A. Casey; Van Buren, John Heron; Washington, D. McCready; West Point, R. W. Pitman.

A constitution and by-laws was prepared by a committee, consisting of D. F. Miller, Robert McFarland and E. S. McCulloch, and July 4, 1871, was selected as the date for the first annual reunion of Lee County old settlers. That meeting was held on the fair grounds at Fort Madison, on the date above named. Concerning the gathering, the Keokuk Gate City, which gave a full report of the meeting, said:

"From all parts of Lee County came up the pioneers, their wives and children. It was a gala day for them. This retrospective view of the halcyon days, and the sorrowful, weary, toilsome ones, would alike bring pleasant recollections to them as they recounted their hopes, their trials and their victories, for had they not performed their duty as God had best given them the knowledge, and according to their several abilities? Venerable men were there, whose white hairs and trembling limbs gave token of a lengthy pilgrimage. More than a generation had passed since, in early manhood, they crossed the Mississippi to carry the blessings of civilization into the wilds of Iowa. With strong arms and true hearts, they had battled with the perils of border life and conquered. The wilderness and solitary place today, as the result of their labors, buds and blossoms as the rose. * * * All honor to the pioneers, the heroes and heroines of the past. Future generations will arise and call them blessed. It was appropriate that the Fourth of July, our national holiday, should be chosen for such a gathering."



Daniel McCoun

J. W. Cam.

Peter Miller.

FORT MADISON PIONEERS

Judge Philip Viele, who had been selected as the orator of the day, was unable to appear, and the principal address was given by Daniel F. Miller of Keokuk. It was not a long address, but was in every way in keeping with the occasion. Following his address came a basket-dinner, then the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an address by Gen. A. C. Dodge of Burlington. Col. William Patterson was then elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

For several years the Old Settlers' Association held its meetings at different places in the county. In 1872 the reunion was held at Pitman Grove, near West Point. At that meeting Daniel F. Miller was elected president of the association. The exercises on that occasion were similar to those of the preceding year, the principal address being delivered by Judge Joseph M. Casey. In 1873 the reunion was held at Sargent's Grove, on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, thirteen miles west of Keokuk. On this occasion the program was varied somewhat by the introduction of personal reminiscences and anecdotes of old times. Isaac R. Campbell mentioned the fact that some years before he had killed a bear almost on the identical spot where the meeting was then in session. And John Hiner, a pioneer butcher of Keokuk, amused the gathering by telling of two cub bears he bought for \$25, and about a year later took them to St. Louis to offer them for sale, having previously received an offer of \$100 for them. Upon reaching St. Louis he found his prospective customer out of the city, and while waiting for his return paused near a millinery shop. A mischievous boy got hold of a hoop-pole, and, as Mr. Hiner expressed it, stirred up the animals. The bears became excited and tore down the awning in front of the millinery shop, but the boy was having fun, and Mr. Hiner was so busy in trying to control the bears that he could not compel the urchin to desist. Just in this emergency a man came along and offered \$5 for the two bears, which Mr. Hiner promptly accepted. As he was paying the money and turning to get away, he noticed Col. William Patterson of Lee County leaning against a lamp-post and laughing. Hiner says he lost his temper then, but was glad to get away without being arrested for the destruction of the awning.

Other places where meetings were held during the early years of the association were at the old Keokuk fair grounds and at Warren Station, in Harrison Township. In more recent years some meetings were held at Donnellson. After this migratory existence, which continued for several years, the upper public square in the City of Fort Madison was selected as the place for holding the annual

reunions, and this square has become known as "Old Settlers' Park." The reunion of 1914 was held on September 17th, having been postponed one week on account of bad weather. The feature of this meeting was the flight of an aeroplane, in which several citizens were carried up at different times by the aviator. Hon. J. D. M. Hamilton of Topeka, Kansas, a native of Lee County, had been selected as the orator of the day, but was unable to attend on account of illness. Mr. Hamilton died a few days after the meeting, and his remains were brought to Fort Madison for burial. Through the work of the Old Settlers' Association many interesting facts in early history and many relics of pioneer days have been preserved from oblivion and destruction. In connection with this association, it is deemed appropriate to mention a few of those who assisted in its formation:

James C. Parrott was born in Talbot County, Maryland, May 21, 1811. When twenty years of age he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he joined the First United States Dragoons, and in 1834 was ordered west to subdue hostile Indians. In September of that year he went into winter quarters at Fort Des Moines, where Montrose now stands, and, liking the country, became a resident upon the expiration of his military services. In 1861 he raised a company in Keokuk and entered the army as captain of Company E, Seventh Iowa Infantry. He was promoted to colonel of the regiment, and at the close of the war was made brevet brigadier-general. In 1867 he was appointed postmaster at Keokuk and was reappointed four years later. Colonel Parrott was one of the public-spirited, influential citizens of Lee County, and he is still well remembered by old residents. His death occurred on May 17, 1898.

Alexander Cruikshank was born on February 2, 1805, in Norway, though his father was a native of Scotland, a millwright by trade, who went to Norway about 1787. At the age of twelve years, Alexander went to sea, and during the next seven years sailed under the flags of England, Prussia, the United States, Russia and Mexico. In 1832, in company with a shipmate, John Thompson, he landed in New York, and after visiting various parts of the country, located the following year in Hancock County, Illinois. In 1834 he married Keziah Perkins, and shortly after his marriage came to Lee County. He was the first white settler in Pleasant Ridge Township, but in the fall of 1834 sold his claim there and removed to what is now Marion Township. Still later he removed to Franklin Township, where he continued to live for many years. Some of his descendants are still living in the county.

James W. Campbell was a son of Isaac R. Campbell, who settled at Nashville (now Galland) in 1830. James W. Campbell attended the first school ever taught in Lee County, where he resided practically all his life. In his address to the old settlers' meeting in 1875 he recounted many interesting incidents of early days, and his address was afterwards printed and preserved.

William Patterson, although not one of the original thirty-three who signed the roll, but was the second president of the association, was born in Virginia, May 9, 1802. Four years later his father removed to Kentucky, and later to Missouri and Illinois. In 1837 Mr. Patterson came to Lee County, first locating at West Point. In 1846 he removed to Keokuk and engaged in the mercantile and pork-packing business. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Iowa and was influential in securing a settlement of the boundary line dispute between Iowa and Missouri. He was commissioned colonel of militia by Governor Lucas and authorized to raise a regiment to resist any invasion from Missouri. He afterwards served several terms in the Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, was three times mayor of Keokuk, postmaster of that city for several years, and was otherwise identified with the political affairs of the county.

Elias Overton, who settled in Marion Township in 1836, was a native of Hartford County, North Carolina, where he was born on January 12, 1807. Upon coming to Lee County he lived in a rail pen until a cabin could be erected. He afterwards became one of the large land owners of Marion Township.

Exum S. McCulloch was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, July 3, 1812, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1826. He served in the Black Hawk war, and in the fall of 1835 came to Lee County and selected a claim. He returned to Illinois, but the next spring, in company with two brothers and his parents, came back and took possession of the land, being one of the earliest settlers of Harrison Township. He served several terms in both houses of the Legislature, and assisted in the revision of the Iowa Code. His death occurred on April 5, 1877.

R. W. Pitman, who was secretary of the meeting at which the Old Settlers' Association was organized, was one of the pioneers of West Point Township. He was born in Kentucky, April 27, 1827, and came to Lee County with his parents when about nine years of age, making the trip from Kentucky with an ox team. They crossed the Mississippi River, nearly opposite the site of the penitentiary at Fort Madison, on April 20, 1835. Although his opportunities to

acquire an education were limited, Mr. Pitman, by self-study, became a well informed man. * He was noted for his generosity and public spirit, and was active in promoting the interests of the Lee County Agricultural Society.

Peter Miller, another "charter member" of the Old Settlers' Association, was born in Maryland, March 9, 1808. After a residence of several years in Ohio, Mr. Miller came to Iowa in the fall of 1836 and soon afterward started the first blacksmith shop in Fort Madison. He was elected the first county treasurer of Lee County in 1838; was appointed postmaster the next year, and served three years as mayor of Fort Madison shortly after the town was incorporated. The latter years of his life he was engaged in the lumber and mercantile business.

Nicholas Sargent, a native of Essex County, Massachusetts, came to Lee County in 1837, when he was about forty-two years of age. He settled near the present Village of Vincennes, where he cleared and developed a fine farm. He had thirteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and some of the family are still living in the county.

Two of the thirty-three men who signed the original old settlers' roll were natives of Lee County. John H. Douglass, a grandson of General Knapp, the founder of Fort Madison, was born in that town on June 20, 1836, and James Cruikshank, a son of Alexander, was born in Marion Township on May 7, 1835.

THE MORMONS

It is not within the province of this history to discuss the early career of the Mormon Church. On May 9, 1839, Dr. Isaac Galland presented Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, a tract of land where the Town of Nauvoo, Illinois, is now situated. Smith laid out the Town of Nauvoo under a charter that conferred extravagant and dangerous powers upon the city officials. At that time the Mormons were a political power in Illinois, and both the leading parties were afraid to antagonize them. Under the circumstances Nauvoo became a breeding place for outlaws, and probably the true story of all the outrages committed by these outlaws will never be told. Fugitives from justice sought refuge there, and if anyone should be arrested witnesses could always be found to prove an "alibi."

Nauvoo being just across the river from Lee County, there was a large number of that faith, or sympathizers called "Jack Mormons," who lived on the west side of the river. Among these was

Bill Hickman, whose home was near the present village of Galland. He was a member of the famous Danite band, which it has been said "was composed of the most desperate members of the church—men whose very souls were steeped in blood, and who would scruple at nothing commanded by their more desperate leader, the prophet."

Hickman was at one time captain of this band. He owned a fast horse, and scarcely a public meeting was held at which he was not present, carefully listening to everything he could overhear. He and his followers appropriated the property of anti-Mormons, or Gentiles, without compunction, and where such property could not be taken by stealth they took it by force. Hickman was indicted for stealing meat from an old man named John Wright and sent to the Lee County jail, but was never tried.

The Mormon outrages in Lee County culminated on May 10, 1845, in the murder of John Miller, a Mennonite preacher, and his son-in-law, Henry Leisy, who lived about three miles southwest of West Point. A cap found on the premises was recognized as belonging to one William Hodges, and upon this clue William and Stephen Hodges, two brothers living near Keokuk, were arrested. On May 15, 1845, five days after the murder, the Hodges brothers and Thomas Brown were indicted by the grand jury at West Point for the murder of John Miller, by stabbing him, on the Saturday previous. The case was finally tried in Burlington, a change of venue having been granted, the jury returning a verdict of guilty in the case of William and Stephen Hodges, and they were hanged by the sheriff of Des Moines County on July 15, 1845.

The excitement following the murder of these two inoffensive citizens was increased by the murder of Colonel Davenport on July 4, 1845, at Rock Island, Illinois, and resulted in the organization of the people into a band of vigilantes, which commenced a war of extermination. It is not certain that any citizens of Lee County belonged to these vigilantes, but it is certain that many of the people on this side of the river sympathized with that organization. Public indignation in Lee County found expression in a meeting on October 16, 1845, at which stringent resolutions denouncing the cruelties of the Mormons were adopted, and an Anti-Mormon ticket was nominated. Judge Edward Johnstone was the principal speaker at the meeting, and one of the resolutions was that the Mormons should be expelled from the country—"peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary."

The Anti-Mormon candidates for the Legislature were Col. William Patterson and Capt. Jesse B. Browne. An address to the

voters and taxpayers of Lee County was issued immediately after the meeting, calling attention to the merits of these candidates, their pledge to use every effort to expel the Mormons, and asking the support of the people.

The Anti-Mormon ticket was elected by a substantial majority, and the Mormons, seeing the handwriting on the wall, began making their preparations to leave the country. After the real Mormons were gone their sympathizers, still remaining in the community, continued horse stealing, petty larceny and counterfeiting, but the assassination of reputable citizens was ended. One incident that made the expulsion of the Mormons easier was the fact that Prophet Joseph Smith had been assassinated on June 27, 1844, while confined in the jail at Carthage, Illinois, and the loss of the leader had left the members of the Mormon Church in a somewhat disorganized condition.

MATTHEW SPURLOCK, COUNTERFEITER

Among the noted characters of early days in Lee County was Matthew Spurlock, generally referred to as "Old Spurlock, the counterfeiter." He was a native of Virginia, but spent his early manhood in Eastern Kentucky, where he first became known as a counterfeiter. From Kentucky he went to Alabama, but got into trouble in that state, and some time in the '30s located at Augusta, on the Skunk River. There is no positive evidence that Spurlock was ever engaged in the actual production of counterfeit money, but the reputation he had won he turned to good account. He nearly always carried some bright, new silver coins, which he exhibited as samples of his own make, and when he found some one desirous of making some "easy money" offered to sell him counterfeit coins at greatly reduced prices. After the deal was made, some friend of Spurlock would impersonate an officer of the law and frighten the purchaser out of the community. It is said that in one case Spurlock secured \$1,500 from a Burlington man by this method. The money received through this channel rarely did him much good, as he was an inveterate gambler and nearly always lost. After a residence of some years at Augusta, he removed to Schuyler County, Illinois, where he lived until about 1843, when he went to Jefferson County, Iowa, and died there in 1858. Some of his children continued to live in that county and became good citizens.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

In the first constitutional convention, which met at Iowa City on October 7, 1844, and continued in session until the 1st of the following month, Lee County was represented by Charles Staley, Alexander Kerr, David Galland, Calvin J. Price, James Marsh, John Thompson, Henry N. Salmon and O. S. X. Peck. The constitution framed by this convention was rejected by the people at an election held on August 4, 1845.

The second convention met at Iowa City on May 4, 1846. The Lee County delegates in that convention were David Galland, Josiah Kent, George Berry, Enos Lowe, Shephard Leffler and George Bowie. This convention adjourned on May 19, 1846, and the constitution was ratified by the people on August 3, 1846, by a majority of 456.

Under this constitution Iowa was admitted as a state. It remained the organic law of the state until 1857, when the present constitution was adopted by a convention which assembled at Iowa City on January 13th, and remained in session until March 5th. Lee County was represented in that convention by Edward Johnstone and William Patterson, and the district composed of Lee and Van Buren counties was represented by Squire Ayres.

FLOOD AND STORM

Fortunately for the people of Lee County, the greater portion of the surface lies high enough that no flood of the Mississippi River has ever wrought great damage to property, yet it may be of interest to know at least the dates when some of the great floods have occurred.

The old French archives at Kaskaskia, Illinois, contain mention of a great flood of 1724, but all accounts of the event are based on Indian tradition and are not altogether reliable. The same archives contain an account of a great flood in 1772, and mention the fact that the crops around Kaskaskia were completely destroyed by the flood of 1785.

The years of 1811, 1824 and 1826 are noted in history as times when the great Father of Waters wrought considerable damage along its course, but the first great flood of which there is any authentic account regarding Lee County occurred late in the winter of 1832-33. That winter was one of unusual severity, ice forming in the Mississippi more than thirty inches in thickness. It was broken

by a sudden rise in the river, and at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, in front of Keokuk, a great ice gorge was formed. An elm tree three feet in diameter standing on the levee was cut more than half off by the floating ice, about four hundred cords of wood were carried away, and a large quantity of pig lead piled up at the boat landing was buried under the mud and not recovered until the following June. Several steamboats were seriously damaged by floating ice and some smaller craft were completely wrecked.

The great flood of 1844 is still remembered by a few of the oldest residents. Nearly all the streams in the county overflowed their banks, and again there was an ice gorge at the foot of the rapids, where the ice was piled up to a height of more than thirty feet. Considerable damage was done to river shipping, and several weeks passed before all the ice melted away.

The flood in the spring of 1912 attracted more attention than any preceding one, for the reason that the great dam at Keokuk was then in process of construction and many expected to see it carried away. The winter of 1911-12 was severe, and the ice in the river was much thicker than usual. About 2 P. M. on Sunday, March 24, the ice broke and came over the rapids in huge volume. It piled up against the coffer-dam to a height of thirty feet or more above the top of that structure, and the banks of the river were crowded with people, expecting every minute to see the destruction of the work, in which they were happily disappointed. The coffer-dam resisted the pressure, but a small army of men were on guard day and night during the next two weeks to protect the work against the high waters. On April 7th a storm came down the river, which threatened to complete the destruction the ice had failed to accomplish. Several cars loaded with sand, ready for just such an emergency, were rushed to the scene, and more than five thousand sacks of sand were piled on the coffer-dam, thus enabling it to resist the action of the wind and water.

One of the greatest storms in the history of Lee County was the cyclone of July 4, 1876, which did considerable damage. Probably the greatest one instance of destruction wrought by this storm was the unroofing of St. Mary's Church at Fort Madison, and otherwise damaging the building.

ILLUSTRIOUS SONS

In the chapters devoted to literature, the bench and bar, and the medical profession, extended mention is made of a number of men

and women of Lee County who have won distinction in those professions. The county has likewise been well represented in politics and diplomatic affairs.

In national politics Samuel F. Miller served for many years as one of the judges of the Supreme Court. John N. Irwin, who was elected mayor of Keokuk in 1876, was appointed territorial governor of Idaho in 1883, by President Arthur; governor of Arizona in 1890, by President Harrison; and on April 18, 1899, was appointed minister to Portugal by President McKinley. William W. Belknap served as secretary of war under President Grant, and George W. McCrary in the same office under President Hayes. John B. Howell, the veteran journalist, who was born in New Jersey, July 4, 1816, came to Lee County in the spring of 1849. He was editor of the Keokuk Gate City until 1870, when he was elected United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. James W. Grimes of Burlington. In the lower house of Congress the First Iowa District was represented by Daniel F. Miller, from 1849 to 1851; by Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, from 1857 to 1863; by George W. McCrary, from 1869 to 1877, and by Samuel M. Clarke, from 1895 to 1899. Mr. Clarke was a son of Rev. Samuel Clarke, the Methodist minister who held the first quarterly meeting in Keokuk, and was associated with Mr. Howell for some time on the editorial staff and later as part owner of the Gate City. In 1906 Charles A. Kennedy of Montrose was elected congressman from the First District, and was reelected at each succeeding election, still holding the office in 1914.

In the political affairs of the state, Ralph P. Lowe served as governor and judge of the Supreme Court; Joseph M. Beck and John F. Kinney also served upon the Supreme bench of the state. Jesse B. Browne, one of the pioneer lawyers, who came to Lee County in command of a company of Dragoons stationed at old Fort Des Moines, was the speaker of the house in the First State Legislature in 1846. William A. Hornish was state printer from January to May, 1853, when he resigned. Daniel S. Lee became adjutant-general on April 3, 1851, and served for four years. This office was also occupied by Noble Warwick, a Lee County man, from June 27, 1878, to the following August, when he resigned. James D. Eads was superintendent of public instruction from 1854 to 1857. And Drs. J. A. Scroggs and Walton Bancroft, of Keokuk, each served for some time on the state board of health.

In all walks of life, whether as farmer, artisan, merchant, professional man or public official, the sons of Lee County have, as a rule, given to their calling their best endeavors and have left behind them reputations for character and ability that reflect credit upon themselves and the county in which they lived.

CHAPTER XXV

STATISTICAL REVIEW

POPULATION AND WEALTH—CHRONOLOGY—A SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF LEE COUNTY—POST-SCRIPT.

More than a century has passed since Louis Honore Tesson, in 1796, established the first white man's domicile within the confines of what is now Lee County, and more than three-quarters of a century since the county was organized by the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin in 1836. The growth in population, as shown by the United States since 1840, the first official census after the county was organized, is shown in the following table:

1840	6,093
1850	18,861
1860	29,232
1870	37,210
1880	34,859
1890	37,715
1900	39,719
1910	36,702

From this table it will be seen that the greatest proportionate growth during any decade was from 1840 to 1850, when the increase in population was over two hundred per cent. Twice in the history of the county there has been a decline between the years of the census—once from 1870 to 1880 and again from 1900 to 1910. The decrease in population during these periods is due chiefly to the opening of new lands in other parts of the country, which offered inducements to men of moderate means to acquire homes. This change has effected all parts of the county about alike, as may be seen by a comparison of the last three official census reports relating to the population, given by townships, to wit:

Township	1890	1900	1910
Cedar	835	827	863
Charleston	990	935	786
Denmark	817	717	674
Des Moines	1,061	1,004	799
Franklin	1,457	1,397	1,290
Green Bay	727	898	744
Harrison	835	735	614
Jackson	15,511	16,243	15,446
Jefferson	894	796	607
Madison	7,901	9,278	8,900
Marion	980	861	746
Montrose	1,788	1,813	1,780
Pleasant Ridge	752	795	588
Van Buren	878	876	613
Washington	863	994	910
West Point	1,426	1,550	1,342

In the above table the cities of Keokuk and Fort Madison, and the incorporated towns, are included in the townships in which they are situated. Notwithstanding the decrease in population, the wealth of the county has not fallen off, but statistics concerning the various industries indicate a steady and substantial increase in the amount of capital invested and the value of the output of farms and factories, and more money was expended for schools and road buildings in 1913 than in any preceding year of the county's history.

CHRONOLOGY

In the foregoing chapters a conscientious effort has been made to show the progress of Lee County along industrial, educational, professional and religious lines, as well as her part in the military and political affairs of the state and nation. As a fitting conclusion to this work, the following list of the principal events leading up to the settlement and organization of the county, or having some bearing upon its more recent history, has been compiled for ready reference. At first glance, some of these events may seem remotely connected with the county's story, but each one wielded an influence in shaping its destiny.

June 21, 1673. Marquette and Joliet landed near Montrose, on their voyage down the Mississippi, and were the first white men to set foot upon Iowa soil.

—————, 1796. Louis Honore Tesson settled where the Town of Montrose now stands, on a grant of land given him by the Spanish Government of Louisiana.

April 30, 1803. Treaty of Paris, by which Napoleon transferred the French Province of Louisiana to the United States. The present State of Iowa was included in the territory thus acquired.

October 31, 1803. Congress passed an act authorizing the President to take possession of the region purchased from France and establish a temporary government therein.

October 1, 1804. Louisiana divided into the Territory of Orleans and District of Louisiana. That part of the new purchase now comprising the State of Iowa was by this act made subject to the Territory of Indiana.

January 11, 1805. Territory of Michigan established by act of Congress. Later in the year Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike passed up the Mississippi River, on an exploring expedition to its headwaters, and on August 21st held a council with the Indians about where Montrose is now situated.

—————, 1807. Iowa made a part of the Territory of Illinois.

September, 1808. Fort Madison established by Lieutenant Kingsley.

—————, 1812. Territory of Missouri established and Iowa included in the new territory.

September 3, 1813. Fort Madison evacuated and burned.

September 13, 1815. Treaty of peace with the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa concluded at Portage des Sioux.

—————, 1820. Dr. Samuel C. Muir built the first house in Keokuk. In this year Lemoliese and Blondeau, French traders, established posts on the Mississippi River in Lee County.

August 4, 1824. The Half-Breed Tract, embracing the southern half of the present County of Lee, established by treaty with the Sacs and Foxes.

July 15, 1830. Treaty establishing the "Neutral Ground" between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux Indians on the north.

—————, 1832. Capt. James White made a claim and built a house on the site of the present Town of Montrose.

August 2, 1832. Last battle of the Black Hawk war, in which the Indians were defeated.

September 21, 1832. A treaty concluded at Davenport, Iowa, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the strip

forty miles wide across Eastern Iowa known as the "Black Hawk Purchase."

June 1, 1833. Title to the lands of the Black Hawk Purchase becomes fully vested in the United States. In this year the first post-office in Iowa was established at Dubuque.

June 28, 1834. President Jackson approved the act attaching Iowa to the Territory of Michigan.

September, 1834. The Legislature of Michigan created two counties—Dubuque and Des Moines—in what is now the State of Iowa. Lee County was a part of Des Moines.

—————, 1834. In this year Fort Des Moines was established by Lieutenant Crosman, where the Town of Montrose is now situated.

April 20, 1836. President Jackson approved the act of Congress creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which included all the present State of Iowa, the act to take effect on July 4, 1836.

May 11, 1836. The Dubuque Visitor, the first newspaper ever published in Iowa, made its appearance, with John King as editor.

December 7, 1836. Lee County established by an act of the Wisconsin Legislature.

March 27, 1837. First term of the District Court in Lee County began, with Judge David Irvin presiding.

April 3, 1837. First election for county officers in Lee County.

April 17, 1837. First meeting of the board of county supervisors held in Fort Madison.

January 19, 1838. Special act passed by the Wisconsin Legislature for the incorporation of the Town of Fort Madison.

May 7, 1838. First election for president and board of trustees of Fort Madison—Philip Viele elected president.

October 3, 1838. Chief Black Hawk died.

November, 1838. First sale of Government lands in the Black Hawk Purchase conducted at Burlington. A large number of Lee County settlers attended the sale.

January 25, 1839. Governor Lucas approved the act of the Iowa Legislature locating the penitentiary at Fort Madison.

March 9, 1840. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the permanent seat of justice of Lee County reported in favor of Franklin.

February 12, 1842. The Legislature of Iowa passed an act granting the Town of Fort Madison a new charter.

April 4, 1842. Isaac R. Atlee elected the first mayor of Fort Madison.

September 8-10, 1842. First agricultural fair in Lee County held near Keokuk.

March 20, 1843. The county seat of Lee County located at West Point by a board of three commissioners appointed by the Legislature.

June 27, 1844. Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, killed while a prisoner in the jail at Carthage, Illinois. The event created great excitement in Lee County.

August 4, 1845. An election held to decide the county seat question. Fort Madison made the permanent seat of Government by a decisive majority.

—————, 1846. First bank in Lee County opened at Keokuk by George C. Anderson.

December 28, 1846. Iowa admitted into the Union as a state.

December 13, 1847. Keokuk incorporated and the incorporation was approved on February 23, 1848.

January 3, 1848. First election for city officers in Keokuk. William A. Clark elected mayor.

April 1, 1855. Two hundred Mormons from England and Wales reached Keokuk on their way to Salt Lake. Two hundred more arrived ten days later. They remained in camp for several days at Keokuk before starting on their journey across the plains.

—————, 1857. The cities of Keokuk and Fort Madison connected by a line of railway.

April 17, 1861. The first "war meeting" in Lee County held in Keokuk.

April 18, 1861. A large and enthusiastic "war meeting" at Fort Madison.

May 14, 1861. The First Iowa Regiment mustered into the United States service at Keokuk for three months. Lee County was represented in four companies of this regiment.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens, Missouri, near the Iowa border. Some Iowa men were engaged.

February 20, 1868. The first artesian water in Lee County struck at Keokuk in a well drilled by Joseph Kurtz at his brewery on the plank road.

July 4, 1870. A fire in Keokuk destroyed several buildings at the corner of Fourth and Blondeau streets.

January, 1871. First railroad completed across the state to Council Bluffs.

January 14, 1871. One of the greatest snow storms that ever occurred in Iowa. The snow drifted to the depth of six or eight feet in places and travel was impeded for several days.

April 13, 1871. Lee County Old Settlers' Association organized. Annual reunions have been held since that date.

April 19, 1871. The first railroad train crossed the Mississippi River on the bridge at Keokuk.

July 4, 1881. Corner-stone of the Keokuk Public Library laid by the Grand Master of Iowa Masons.

December 7, 1887. The first train of cars crossed the Mississippi on the bridge at Fort Madison.

February 27, 1888. Commencement of the big strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad lines.

August 28, 1890. First electric street car appeared in Keokuk.

—————, 1893. The Cattermole Memorial Library in Fort Madison opened to the public.

—————, 1895. Electric street cars introduced in Fort Madison. The street railway in Fort Madison was completed in July, 1887, and cars were drawn by mules until 1895.

May 17, 1898. The Fiftieth Iowa Infantry mustered into the United States service at Des Moines for the Spanish-American war. Lee County was represented in Companies A, F and L.

October 1, 1907. President Roosevelt visited Keokuk.

November 5, 1912. Presidential election. Woodrow Wilson, the democratic candidate, carried Lee County by 1,662 plurality.

August 25-28, 1913. The big dam across the Mississippi River at Keokuk formally opened with a big celebration. Thousands of people came to witness the ceremonies.

June 1, 1914. The new postoffice building at Fort Madison opened to the public.

POSTSCRIPT—IN LIEU OF A PREFACE

In bidding the reader good-by, the editors and publishers of this work desire to say that every effort has been made to give to the people of Lee County an authentic and comprehensive history—authentic, because so far as possible the officials' records have been used as sources of information, and comprehensive, because, it is believed, no important event in the county's history has been neglected.

The work has been one involving great care and labor and much of the credit is due to old residents for their ready and willing

cooperation in the collection of data regarding events of by-gone years.

The editors and members of the Advisory Board take this opportunity to express their obligations to the county officials and their assistants, and especially to thank the librarians of the Cattermole Memorial Library at Fort Madison and the Keokuk Public Library, for their uniform courtesies while the work was in course of preparation.



STORY OF
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Volume I

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JAN 1 1987	NOV 11 1991	
MAY 4 1987	NOV 26 1991	
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